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Part One
Pages 1-8

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ALMOST CAME TO BLOWS

Lively Time at Republican County Committee Meeting.

MR. LAUTERBACH AGAIN PRESIDENT

Anti-Platt Men Changed Their Tactics, Did Not Vote, and Had No Candidate.

REPORT ON FRAUDULENT ENROLLMENT

Findings of Committee of Twenty-Five—Districts Where It Says Hundreds Are Illegally Entered.

Edward Lauterbach was re-elected President of the Republican County Committee by the friends of Thomas C. Platt last night at a meeting almost unprecedented in local Republican annals in its disorder, confusion, and excitement. Men were ready to strike blows, and in the confusion it looked as though a fight was in progress in the centre aisle, when the committee adjourned, with about a dozen men claiming the attention of the Chair.

This turnabout climax to the meeting was caused by the adroit and audacious speech made by Mr. Lauterbach, in which he called for unity in the party, so far as sending delegates to the St. Louis Convention in the interest of Gov. Morton, and in which he covertly attacked the sincerity of the Republicans who are opposing the recent ridiculous enrollment.

Men were pulling each other into their seats at the end, and hard words were flying about the hall in a way to warrant the statement made by one person that the Republican machine men of these days are rougher and more uncouth than those of Tammany.

The meeting was held in the County Committee room at the headquarters, in West Thirty-eighth Street, a small hall, wholly inadequate for the purposes of such a gathering, and indicative of the fact that the County Committee does not provide itself with a suitable meeting place, either on account of poverty or parsimony.

The anti-Platt, or Brookfield-Bliss, faction in the committee had changed its tactics during the day, and had decided to recognize the legality of the organization in no way. Therefore they abandoned their intention of running a ticket in opposition to the Platt-Lauterbach ticket and "stood mute" on all roll calls.

"Take a final puff at your cigars, gentlemen," said Mr. Lauterbach, in calling the meeting to order. "This place is too small to smoke in while so many people are here."

"Let 'em smoke like Mayor Strong does," said a voice.

"Let the smoking proceed in City Hall style," said Mr. Lauterbach. "This meeting is now called to order."

F. S. Gibbs, ex-Postmaster Van Cott, and John Sabine Smith jumped to their feet, and Mr. Van Cott yelled out the nomination of Mr. Lauterbach for temporary Chairman.

Mr. Smith, who had been made the spokesman of the anti-Platt minority, demanded a roll call.

Mr. Gibbs made a point of order on this. The anti-Platt men protested, and L. L. Van Allen of the Platt clan said to them, "Don't get cunning; don't get cunning."

Much Like a Football Game.

Every time Mr. Smith tried to read the long protest or memorial which he held in his hand, Messrs. Van Cott and Gibbs and Gruber rose and forced him under like a football player. These three Platt men were in the middle of the rush line of this political football match, and every time Mr. Smith tried to break through he was tackled, and if he happened to get through the line to the extent of a few words, Chairman Lauterbach, acting as the full-back, prevented him from making a touch-down.

The machine methods followed last night would have made a Tammany machine man of the old line green with envy. Things were jammed through under whip and spur.

After Mr. Smith's first point of order had been disposed of, Henry C. Adee put Mr. Lauterbach in nomination again for temporary Chairman.

Amasa Thornton moved that the nomination be made by acclamation. Mr. Smith was trying to talk, with Messrs. Gibbs and Van Cott shouting at the Chairman to drown out his voice. Mr. Lauterbach ruled out Mr. Thornton's motion, and the roll call was then had on the motion to make Mr. Lauterbach temporary Chairman.

The policy of the anti-Platt folks, which had been changed at a meeting held at the St. Cloud Hotel, in the afternoon, was then disclosed. They did not vote at all, on the roll call, and the result was that eighty-one votes were cast for Mr. Lauterbach and none for any other candidate. One delegate voted for James W. Perry, but immediately afterward withdrew his vote. There are 132 members of the committee.

Some joker voted for Mr. Lauterbach when John Sabine Smith's name was called. There was a great laugh at this, and Mr. Smith got up very sedately and announced that he did not vote that way. George R. Manchester was quickly made temporary Secretary. In accepting the temporary election Mr. Lauterbach said with bitter sarcasm directed at the silent minority:

"I thank those who have found voices to-night to vote for a temporary Chairman."

Then there was another "run in" between F. S. Gibbs, who was the floor manager of the machine and John Sabine Smith. Messrs. Gruber, Van Allen, and Van Cott rushed to Mr. Gibbs's assistance, and, of course, Mr. Smith got no show. It all came out of Mr. Gibbs's harmless little motion to refer all contests to a committee of five to be appointed by the Chair.

"We are going to run this meeting to-night," declared Mr. Gibbs to the crowd.

Could Not Hear the Protest.

Mr. Smith wanted to read his protest, which struck at the legality of the whole business, and which was the protest of the Committee of Twenty-five, but Mr. Gibbs would not have it and there was an awful lot of noise, and Mr. Lauterbach calmly named the committee of five on contested seats.

This committee was made up of L. L. Van Allen, Samuel H. Randall, M. McKee, E. M. Fisher, and Frank McCabe.

Then, according to the programme, Floor Manager Gibbs moved that a recess of one

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ASSIGNMENT BY PERKINS & WELSH

The Sugar Importing Firm Embarrassed by the War in Cuba—The Liabilities About $500,000.

Perkins & Welsh, importers of raw sugars and commission merchants, 41 Wall Street, made an assignment yesterday to Benjamin Perkins. The liabilities are estimated at about $500,000. The assets are supposed to be as large, but their value will depend on affairs in Cuba.

The assignment was caused, it is said, by the war in Cuba, where the firm did a large business.

The partners in the firm are Osgood Welsh, Benjamin F. Butler of Mamaroneck, N. Y., and John Frederick Gray of Southampton, N. Y. Mr. Welsh alone signed the assignment, as the other two partners are in Cuba looking after the firm's interests there. Preferences were given for $125,860 for money collected or deposited, subject to call, balance of account, and for money loaned to the firm. Of the preferences, $62,165 is to twelve individuals and firms in Cuba, the total number of preferences being twenty-five. Among the preferences are those to the following persons and firms in Cuba: J. E. Lopez, $25,000; Vinda Ajuria, $9,975; J. M. Lopez, $3,500; Castulo Ferrer, $3,737; Franke Hijos & Co., $3,090; Noriega & Co., $12,000; Nicholas S. Acea, $1,241; N. Esconaza, $2,613; all in Cuba.

Preferences were also given as follows: Mary R. Welsh of Philadelphia, $50,000; Samuel W. Perkins of Tacoma, Washington, $6,690; Benjamin Perkins, individually, and as Trustee, $4,207; Leon Hernandez, Paris, $1,466. Preference was given to Henry Ross of this city for whatever amount may be found due to him by the firm upon the liquidation of the Mexican business in which he and the firm are jointly interested.

is interested has been burned.

Perkins & Welsh succeeded in 1884 to the New-York business of S. and W. Welsh of Philadelphia, in which firm Benjamin Perkins and Osgood Welsh had been partners. Mr. Perkins withdrew from Perkins & Welsh on Sept. 30, 1890. Mr. Welsh continued alone until June 1, 1893, when Mr. Butler became a partner, and afterward Mr. Gray was admitted to the firm.

Mr. Welsh was considered one of the best informed merchants in the raw sugar trade. The firm did a very good trade in sugars, having consignments from some of the best estates in Cuba, and selling to refiners here. The firm controls several "Centrals" in Cuba.

While the firm's business has been chiefly with Cuba, it also received sugars from other islands of the West Indies.

L. H. Arnold of Arnold, Greene & Patterson, attorneys for the firm, said that the assignment was due entirely to the unsettled state of affairs in Cuba. The firm has made large advances to planters there on the present crop, and it cannot get the sugar, as the revolutionists will not allow the crop to be gathered or the cane ground. The firm is not a direct owner of any plantations there, but is interested in several. The firm has also acted as a banker's firm for Cubans. As far as is known, none of the plantations in which the firm is interested has been burned.

MORTON COUNTS ON PENNSYLVANIA

The Election of Reed Delegates in Philadelphia Does Not Alarm the Governor's Friends, Who Rely on Quay.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Gov. Morton's friends read with interest the statements published in this morning's papers that delegates to the National Convention in several Philadelphia district had been instructed for Reed. They profess to feel no alarm, as the Morton men here understand the situation.

Quay and Platt at their recent meeting in Washington had a discussion of the attitude which Pensylvania should take, the result of which was satisfactory to Mr. Morton's friends. They believe Quay will incline toward Morton, and that the majority of the delegates from Pennsylvania will be Morton delegates. They speak as if this were as well settled as anything political can be settled so long a time in advance, and they expect the delegation will adopt caucus methods and vote as a unit.

Word has come to this city that the information has been imparted to Mr. Reed that he need not hope for any support from this State at any stage of the convention. On receipt of that the Speaker and his friends turned to Pennsylvania as their second stronghold.

"The action in Philadelphia yesterday could not signify that Reed has captured that State," said one of Gov. Morton's friends to-day. "It would mean a complete flop and it is too early for any such thing to have been brought about."

There is some talk to-day of the McAlpin "boom" so called in the National Guard. Some regard the dinner last night as one step in his path. The guardsmen do not like it. They like Gen. McAlpin well enough as the head of the organization, but they object to his using it for political purposes.

THE CASE OF CAPT. ARMES

Probability that His Prosecution Will Be Abandoned After All.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The case of the War Department against Capt. Armes, the retired army officer whose habeas corpus trial has interested the service during the past month, may be abandoned after all the trouble and expense. The matter will not be dropped in its present condition, however, and the Judge Advocate General of the Army proposes to apply to Judge Bradley of the District Supreme Court, for the return of the officer to the military authorities at the Washington barracks, from whose custody he was recently taken by order of that court.

There is some doubt as to whether Judge Bradley will accede to this request. He may take the view that his duty ends with a reversal of his decision that Armes could not be arested by the military authorities without warrant. This view will leave the War Department in a position to rearrest Armes, a somewhat ticklish thing to do under the conditions in which this case has become enmeshed. The War Department maintains that Judge Bradley's court took Armes from the Washington barracks, and that it should return him to that status.

Even should Armes's arrest be effected without delay, it is now doubtful if the Department will prosecute him before a court-martial, although the charges have been prepared against Armes for his conduct toward Gen. Schofield the day before the latter was placed on the retired list.

Whitestone's Oldest Woman Dead.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Jan. 16.—The oldest resident of this village, and probably of the town, Mrs. Caroline McCready, died at the home of her grandson, Charles Smith, an East River pilot, here to-day. Mrs. McCready's age was 95 years 5 months 27 days, she having been born July 19, 1800, in Glen Cove, L. I.

At the time of their death, Mrs. McCready's father was ninety-two years old and her mother ninety. There was only one day between their deaths, in 1869, the father dying first, and the funeral was made a double one.

Gen. Heppenheimer's Successor.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 16.—The report that Col. Joseph W. Langdon of this city will be appointed by Gov. Griggs to succeed William Heppenheimer as Brigadier General was confirmed authoritatively to-day. Col. Langdon is a prominent member of the Passaic County militia. He is Vice President of the Phoenix Silk Company of Paterson. Col. Langdon made the nominating speech for Gov. Griggs at the Republican Convention.

Another Worsted Mill to Start Up.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Jan. 16.—E. H. Rathbun's Jenckesville cotton mill, long idle, has been refitted for the manufacture of fine worsteds, and leased to John B. Dunn, who will start the mill Feb. 1, on orders, and employ 60 hands, the number to be increased later to 150 persons.

THOUSANDS IN BAD BILLS

Big Haul of Dealers In and Passers Of Counterfeit Money.

WELL PLANNED BY SECRET SERVICE MEN

Italian's Place in Steinway, L. I., Raided and Part of the Band Caught in This City—May Get the Plates.

Very creditable and successful operations against dealers in and passers of counterfeit five-dollar silver certificates by the Secret Service operatives of the Treasury Department Wednesday and yesterday furnish an object lesson to the detectives of the local Police Department.

Chief Hazen's men resisted temptation to petty notoriety until they could at one sweep of the seine secure both the large and the small fry of a band of malefactors, and their action was deft and well timed. In custody last evening were these persons:

Candelara Bettini, chief of the band of dealers in counterfeit five-dollar and two-dollar notes, arrested at Steinway, L. I., and about $20,000 in spurious bills seized in his house; Joseph Giordano, Bettini's right-hand man, arrested at Steinway; Nicholas Taranto, dealer in fruit, at 11 Roosevelt Street, this city, where $300 in counterfeits was seized; Teresa Taranto, wife of Nicholas, and said to be as culpable as her husband.

The following were arrested as passers of the counterfeits: Dominico Buonasal, barber; Natalio Bordonari, barber; Tomasso Russo, peddler; John Rosa, peddler; Venerando Amato, fruit seller; Rino Vengenzo, fruit seller; Vilo Pamporelli, peddler; Frank Digregoli, stonecutter; Raffaelli Penza, liquor salesman, and Michael Murray, laborer.

Murray, it should be said, was not identified with Bettini's band. His offense, trying to pass a counterfeit five-dollar note on Melome Wolk in a Broome Street saloon, was sporadic, although the bill was of the class used by the Italians.

The arrests were made because of the passing of five-dollar silver certificates with the effigy of Ulysses S. Grant, check letter B 13, series of 1886, under the act of Aug. 4, 1886, a very dangerous imitation, although printed on fibreless paper. The plates, which may be recovered through the present arrests, were engraved by American counterfeiters, but became the property of an Italian syndicate. So far as is known at least $100,000 has been obtained by passing notes printed from them, and, with the seizures of yesterday, $80,000 to $40,000 of such notes have come into the possession of the Treasury Department, as, from time to time, arrests and confiscations have been made. Some of the passers of the notes were convicted and sentenced a few days ago.

Of the prisoners, Bettini and Vengenzo are old offenders. Bettini went to prison for dealing in counterfeits in 1888 and Vengenzo was convicted in 1890 and released last July.

"We have," said William P. Hazen, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, last evening, "been after Bettini for two years. He was the head of the band which, they say, is composed of members of the Mafia. Bettini was interesting to us, not only as having served a term for the offense and as the chief of the dealers or minor vendors and the 'shovers,' but as a 'wholesaler.' That means that it was certain all this time that he had somewhere a large quantity of the five-dollar notes.

"Do what we could, however, we were unable to discover his hoard, although Bettini was constantly watched. He was as slippery as an eel, had allies without number, and the Secret Service operatives, in spite of their experience and ingenuity in hiding their identity, were constantly betrayed.

"What led up to this batch of arrests developed a month ago. George R. Bagg, chief operative in charge of the New-York bureau, learned that the passers of these five-dollar silver certificates were active, and, after communicating with me and receiving instructions to spare neither men nor money in hunting down the gang, but to be sure and include a 'wholesaler' when he decided to make arrests, he began to get in touch with the 'shovers.'

"In this work he was aided by Operatives Esquirill, Owen, George Hazen, S. F. Bagg, Flynn, and others. I suppose that we have over a hundred complaints against the passers of the bills, but the operatives had to abstain from making arrests while their fingers tingled. This had to be, as arrests of 'shovers' would have been futile without getting at the sellers or the 'wholesaler.' In many instances bills were passed under the noses of the operatives, so to speak.

"The surveillance over Bettini was not relaxed, and his connection with the passers of the bills was plain, but it would not have done to be precipitate in rounding up those men at a venture. So our people were patient until we were sure that the Tarantos were sellers of the counterfeits. Then we were fairly certain that they received their supplies from Bettini, and a close watch was kept on his place at Steinway.

"Word was sent to me on Tuesday that matters were favorable for action, and I came on from Washington and arranged for a decisive stroke for Wednesday night. The operatives had located the Tarantos and eight of the 'shovers' in the Fourth Ward, and the arrests were made quietly in Oak, Roosevelt, and James Streets, and the prisoners were lodged in the Fourth Precinct Station House. I say here that Acting Captain Thompson's men rendered us valuable service.

"In the possession of Taranto and his wife $300 in counterfeits was found, and the evidence that will prove their dealings is complete. There is perfect evidence, too, in the cases of the passers of the money, who operated all over the city.

"Policeman Gilhooly of the Fourth Precinct gave us one prisoner, Penza. Nine days ago he passed one of the five-dollar counterfeits on an Italian grocer at 41 Oak Street. Wednesday night the grocer went to the Oak Street Station House and said that Penza was in a neighboring restaurant, and the officer went there and captured him. He was identified by both the grocer and Operative Esquirill, who knew him as belonging to the band of passers.

"We were sure of Bettini, who was at his home at Steinway, and did not leave it Wednesday night or this morning, and he had no communication with the outside world that could have warned him. Operatives, Bagg, George Hazen, Esquirill, and Owen were detailed to make a descent on his place, and they were supported by others who were within hail. When the operatives

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HEART DISEASE OR ACCIDENT

Dr. F. W. Shain of Jersey City Fell from His Carriage and Was Picked Up Dead with Fractured Skull.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 16.—Dr. Francis W. Shain, a prominent physician, came to his death at noon to-day, but whether from heart disease or as the result of an accidentally fractured skull his professional brethren are undecided.

Dr. Shain, who had long suffered from heart disease, left his home, 117 Mercer Street, at 11 o'clock to visit patients. While he was driving through Railroad Avenue at noon Dr. Shain was seen to lean forward as though asleep and the reins dropped from his hands. The horse walked on, but a moment later the rattle of a Pennsylvania train on the elevated tracks which run through the street caused it to shy, and a wheel of the buggy struck one of the pillars of the trestle and Dr. Shain was thrown out. His head struck against the foundation stone of another pillar and he lay motionless. At that moment a police patrol wagon passed on its way to the City Hospital. Dr. Shain was placed in it and taken to the hospital, where he was pronounced dead.

Dr. John Nevin is of the opinion that Dr. Shain was dead when he fell from the wagon, and that the fracture of the skull had no bearing on the case.

Dr. Shain was born in Philadelphia in June, 1853. He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1882, and for five years acted as surgeon on the Red Star steamers. He resigned in 1888 to practice his profession. Mayor Wanser appointed him in 1892 a Director of Education, but he found that politics interfered with his profession, and resigned at the end of the year. He was unmarried.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

It Is Finally Reached in the Dominion Parliament, and Much "Jingo" Is the Result.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 16.—After two weeks of a political crisis the Government managed to reach a speech from the throne to-day. The address in reply to the speech was moved to-day by H. A. Powell, the new member from West Moreland, N. B., who talked boldly in favor of not only coercing Manitoba, but all the provinces if necessary, by the Federal authority.

J. A. McGillivray, who was recently elected in North Ontario, refrained from touching upon the school case, which shows that he is likely to go against the Government.

The Hon. Wilfred Laurier made an excellent speech in reply, and while he contended that the Canadian militia ought to have the best arm that could be provided, and the country the best defenses that could be established, the paragraph in the speech from the throne sounded to him very much like jingoism. He repudiated the idea that there was a hostile feeling in the United States against Great Britain, and quoted from Gov. Morton's speech to show that the opposite was the case. He regretted to see anything that looked like inviting war.

Mr. Foster in reply said that the Government was not actuated by a spirit of jingoism, but was going on the broad imperial idea.

Sir Richard Cartright scored the members of the Government for their jingoism, and said that if they were doing their duty they ought to endeavor to make the United States an ally of England.

KILIAUEA VOLCANO IN ERUPTION

Fiery Floods of Lava Rising Again, After More than a Year of Quiet.

HONOLULU, Jan. 9.—Kiliauea Volcano is in active eruption. The fiery floods have suddenly returned after thirteen months of quiescence. The whole fearful display is on again in full force.

At 11 P. M. of the 3d inst., a light was observed, from the hotel, upon the clouds above the long-darkened pit. This increased so as to be clearly seen from Hilo. The blazing flood was boiling up from the depths, and fast ascending the wide shaft at the bottom of the pit. During the 4th inst., it rose to the top of the shaft, forming a burning lake of oval form 200 feet long by 150 feet in width. This was over 450 feet below the upper rim of the pit.

As the lava continues to rise, the lake will widen, filling up the broad pit until it overflows the rim above, and floods over the floor of Kiliauea.

President Dole and wife left on the 7th for Kailua, Hawaii. Mr. Dole will inspect the projected roads of the Kona coffee district.

The Italian corvette Cristoforo Colombo arrived here from Tahiti on the 7th, with the Italian Prince, Duke Degli Abruzzi, nephew of the King, bound to Esquimault.

The United States cruiser Baltimore is expected to sail for San Francisco to-morrow.

SING SING PRISON BUILDING BURNED

Fire Started in Curled Hair—Convicts Helped Save Property.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The building in which the State had its curled hair industry in Sing Sing Prison was burned this afternoon. The cause of the fire is not known. It started in a picker.

The hair is saturated with kerosene when it is being curled. It is thought the picker struck a spark and this ignited the hair. The fire started with a loud report, like an explosion, and then all was in flames in an instant. The fire started in the top floor of a two-story frame building 100 by 30 feet in dimensions.

As it burned slowly downward, the stock on the ground floor was all moved out. There were sixty convicts employed on that floor, and about 150 in the entire industry. When the fire started these convicts "behaved splendidly," as Warden Sage expressed it, and gave efficient aid in saving stock and adjoining buildings.

As soon as possible, the big fire alarm whistle was blown, which brought the village fire department, and it succeeded in confining the fire to that one building, which was destroyed. Several near-by buildings had narrow escapes from catching. The burned building was an old one. The loss is about $3,000, on which there was no insurance.

DINNER TO MESSRS. WERTS AND GRIGGS

Jersey City Carteret Club Honors Governor and Governor-Elect.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 16.—The Cartaret Club gave a dinner this evening to Gov. Werts and Governor-elect Griggs. There were about 100 guests, who sat at four tables. E. F. C. Young, President if the club, sat at the head of the main table with Governor-elect Griggs at his right and Gov. Werts at his left.

The affair was informal as well as social. President Young made a two-minute address. He said that it was a gathering of Democrats and Republicans on a non-partisan basis. There would be no set speeches. They were simply there to eat, drink, and be merry.

Among those present were Mayor Wanser, Sheriff Toffey, Senator Johnson of Bergen County, Col. Charles Sterling, William Brinkerhoff, J. Herbert Potts, Max Salinger, John J. Jones, James Bailey, Jacob J. Detwiller, Richard Jordan, George F. Perkins, William G. Bumsted, J. B. Throckmorton, and John J. Voorhees.

Horses Fast in a Trestle.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 16.—A team of carriage horses belonging to Mayor C. E. Breckinridge of Maywood ran away in that village last evening, and instead of keeping to the road ran upon the railroad tracks, and started toward the Rochelle Park depot. They went past the station flying, and ran upon the trestle by which the Susquehanna Railroad crosses the Saddle River brook. Both fell into the spaces between the ties, and were there half an hour before being released. Two trains were delayed by the accident. The horses were scratched and cut, but otherwise were not injured.

CAPTURED BY CHICAGO

Democratic Convention Going to That City.

TO BE HELD JULY SEVENTH

Distinct Victory for Sound-Money Over Free-Silver Men.

NEW-YORK OUT OF THE QUESTION

Pledges Made to Chicago Months Ago Could Not Be Overcome by Boomers of This City.

FREE-COINAGE MEN FOR ST. LOUIS

A Desperate Fight Made for the White Metal—No Talk Heard of Another Convention.

THE DECISIVE BALLOT.

State and Committeemen.	Chicago.	St. Louis.
Alabama—Henry D. Clayton	..	1
Arkansas—U. M. Rose	..	1
California—M. F. Tarpey	..	1
Colorado—C. S. Thomas	..	1
Connecticut—Carlos French	1	..
Delaware—L. C. Vandergrift	1	..
Florida—Samuel Pasco	..	1
Georgia—Clark Howell, Jr.	1	..
Idaho—Frank W. Beane	..	1
Illinois—Ben T. Cable	1	..
Indiana—Simon P. Sheerin	1	..
Iowa—J. J. Richardson	1	..
Kansas—Charles W. Blair	..	1
Kentucky—Thos. H. Sherley	1	..
Louisiana—James Jeffreys	..	1
Maine—Arthur Sewall	1	..
Maryland—Arthur P. Gorman	1	..
Massachusetts—Josiah Quincy	1	..
Michigan—Daniel J. Campau	1	..
Minnesota—Michael Doran	1	..
Mississippi—Charles B. Howry	..	1
Missouri—John C. Prather	..	1
Montana—A. J. Davidson	..	1
Nebraska—Tobias Castor	1	..
Nevada—R. P. Keating	..	1
N. Hampshire—A. W. Sulloway	1	..
New-Jersey—Miles Ross	..	1
New-York—W. F. Sheehan	1	..
North Carolina—M. W. Ransom	1	..
North Dakota—W. C. Leistikow	..	1
*Ohio—Calvin S. Brice	..	..
Oregon—E. D. McKee	1	..
Pennsylvania—W. F. Harrity	1	..
Rhode Island—Samuel Rhoney	1	..
S. Carolina—M. L. Donaldson	..	1
South Dakota—J. M. Woods	1	..
Tennessee—Holmes Cummins	1	..
Texas—O. T. Holt	..	1
Vermont—Bradley S. Smalley	1	..
Virginia—Basil B. Gordon	..	1
Washington—H. C. Wallace	..	1
West Virginia—John Sheridan	1	..
Wisconsin—E. C. Wall	1	..
Wyoming—W. L. KuykendaH	..	1
Alaska—A. L. Delaney	1	..
Arizona—Charles M. Shannon	..	1
Dist. of Columbia—J. L. Norris	1	..
New-Mexico—H. B. Ferguson	..	1
Oklahoma—T. M. Richardson	..	1
Utah—Samuel A. Merritt	..	1
Indian Territory—R. L. Owen	..	1
	—	—
Total	26	24

*Vote cast for Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Democratic National Convention will meet in Chicago Tuesday, July 7.

This fact was made known on the twenty-ninth ballot taken to-night by the National Committee.

There had been a contest for nearly three hours between New-York, Chicago, and St. Louis, with the sound-money men on the committee dividing their strength between the two first-named cities and the silver men pulling strongly for St. Louis. Twenty-six votes were required by the victor, and Chicago received this number on the final ballot, St. Louis polling twenty-four.

New-York had seventeen votes to her credit at one time, but this was her high-water mark. Although her supporters were steadfast for a long time, they eventually threw their strength to Chicago, when it became evident that the silver men would not desert St. Louis and might tire out their opponents.

The result, although unfavorable to New-York, is regarded here as a sound-money victory. As indicated in these dispatches last night, Chicago was the first choice of several Western and Southern men, who stand for sound money. It was not to be expected that they would relinquish their choice, even though it was understood generally that the chief opposition to New-York came from the silver camp. While the New-York representatives here are much disappointed—for they had entered into the struggle with heart and soul—they find comfort in the fact that St. Louis, whose fight was conducted entirely along silver lines, finally was defeated.

Silver Men Beaten.

St. Louis at the time had fewer than 15 votes to her credit, and on the twenty-eighth ballot she polled 22. This figure represented the strength of the silver wave. Chicago was only one vote behind St. Louis on that ballot, and immediately forged to the front. The many ballots taken indicate the feeling among the members of the National Committee.

While the surface indications were peaceful, the contest was none the less earnest. Some of the politicians who now are discussing the vote say the result affords the best possible indication that there will be a fight to the death between the friends of sound money and silver when the convention shall meet.

The belief that Chicago would walk away with the prize had a solid foundation this morning, and it grew constantly as the

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POPE LEO OFFERS TO ARBITRATE

Cardinal Vaughan, Despite a Former Rebuff, Is to Sound Lord Salisbury on the Venezuela Question.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Chronicle will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rome saying that the Pope, through Cardinal Satolli, has made a semi-official offer to President Cleveland to act as arbitrator between Great Britain and the United States.

The dispatch adds it is believed that His Holiness will instruct Cardinal Vaughan to sound Lord Salisbury on the matter, though the Pope was much hurt by Great Britain's refusal of his offer to arbitrate between her and Venezuela in 1895.

POPULISTS MAY GO TO ST. LOUIS

The National Committee Will Fix Time and Place for the Convention To-day—Fusionists in Control in Alabama.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 16.—Chairman H. A. Tauteneck, J. B. Akin, National Committeemen from Pennsylvania, and a number of other prominent members of the Populist National Committee, arrived to-day, and opened headquarters at the Lindell Hotel. They will confer with delegations from a number of cities to-morrow, and will decide upon a place for holding the next National Convention. Chicago, Omaha, Dallas, and St. Louis are the strongest candidates for the honor. The chances are strongly in favor of St. Louis.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 16.—The Populist State Executive Committee has been called to meet in this city Jan. 23. It is given out that the committee at this meeting will complete the work of fusion with the Republicans, begun in the "free silver and fair elections" conference held by anti-Democrats in this city Nov. 13. The committee will call a convention for the nomination of a State ticket, upon which, according to the resolutions of the conference, Republicans and Populists will both find places. Those in authority say the first place on the ticket will go to Senator A. T. Goodwyn of Elmore, (Pop.,) the leader of the fusion element in this party. It is stated by prominent Populists in a position to know that R. F. Kolb, leader of the anti-fusion Populists, and his adherents have fallen into line, and that the committee and the convention will practically do the bidding of the Republican leaders, who seem to hold the reins as well as purse strings in the anti-Democratic ranks.

COL. COPPINGER'S NOMINATION

Senator Hale Argues for Its Confirmation Before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The nomination of Col. Coppinger to be a Brigadier General has been persistently opposed in the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, chiefly by the American Protective Association, which objects to him on the ground that he is a Roman Catholic.

Senator Hale to-day made an argument before the Committee on Military Affairs in favor of his confirmation. He said that Col. Coppinger had served through the war as an officer, that he had fought in thirty-one battles, more than half of which were important engagements, and had been wounded in two. He produced the original letter of recommendation to the Governor of Connecticut, written by Gen. Custer and indorsed by Gen. Sheridan, recommending in strong terms the promotion of Col. Coppinger, then a Captain, to the Colonelcy of one of the Connecticut regiments.

Senator Hale also explained the delay on the part of Col. Coppinger in taking out his naturalization papers, saying that it was due to the fact that the Colonel had an interest in the entail of an estate in Ireland, which he was advised by prominent Americans, including Mr. Blaine, might be endangered by his becoming a citizen of this country. He called attention to the fact that Col. Coppinger had been commissioned several times, and that he had taken the oath of allegiance on all such occasions. He accounted for the Colonel's participation in the civil conflict in Italy, when a young man, by saying that he was a professional soldier.

CARDINAL SATOLLI'S MOVEMENTS

Going to New-Orleans for the Opening of the Winter School.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Dr. Rooker, Secretary of the Papal Delegate, says that Cardinal Satolli is preparing to go to New-Orleans to attend the opening of the Winter school occurring about Mardi Gras, (Feb. 18,) remaining there during carnival week. The Cardinal will go by way of Atlanta, stopping there perhaps a day or two, and return through St. Louis and Cincinnati, reaching Washington probably about the 1st of March.

Even should a Consistory be held in March, Dr. Rooker doubts whether the Cardinal would be summoned to attend it. He considers it far more likely that the Cardinal will go to Rome for the June Consistory.

Dr. Rooker added that only quite recently Cardinal Satolli had expressed a wish that he might be granted six months' leave after his successor was appointed, so that he might travel through the United States and see the country more thoroughly than he has been able to do with the pressure of his official duties upon him.

The News this afternoon publishes a statement said to have been made by a priest who was with Cardinal Satolli in Baltimore last week, to the effect that the Cardinal has been recalled to Rome, and will soon depart for the Holy City. This last report is not confirmed or denied at the Papal Delegation in this city.

The selection of Mgr. Lorenzelli to be the successor of the present Delegate, was announced in a dispatch from Europe some time ago.

PROBABLY SUNK IN A COLLISION

The Schooner William Wilson Goes Down off Shovelful Lightship.

CHATHAM, Mass., Jan. 16.—At daylight this morning a mast of a three-masted schooner was discovered protruding from the water to the westward of Shovelful Lightship. It is thought that the vessel was sunk in collision.

The schooner is the William Wilson, bound from New-York for Boston with a cargo of about 500 tons of coal. She was commanded by Capt. McNeil, and was last reported passing through Hell Gate on Saturday. The life-saving crew which went out to her this morning has returned, having been unable to find any trace of the crew. It is the general belief that the schooner was sunk in collision with one of the steamers which left Boston yesterday, bound south, through Vineyard Sound. It is probable that the crew was rescued by the vessel which collided with the schooner.

The Wilson was a three-masted schooner, registering 253 tons net. She was 114 feet long, 29 feet breadth of beam, and 11 feet depth of hold. She was built at Rockland, Me., in 1869, and was owned by George E. Dunn. She hailed from New-York. The value of the vessel is estimated at about $4,000, while her cargo is valued at about $2,000.

Hanson a Supposed Suicide.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 16.—Henry Hanson, twenty-eight years old, a drug clerk in the employ of a druggist named Thompson, in New-York City, died at 189 Academy Street, this city, to-night. He called on a young woman named Annie Young. He complained of feeling ill, and laid upon the sofa.

He was soon noticed to be in great pain, and Mrs. Young sent for a doctor. Before the doctor arrived he was dead. In one of his pockets was found a bottle containing morphine. It is supposed that Hanson committed suicide by taking some of this drug.

ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT

Venezuelan Resolution Offered by Senator Sewell.

WEAK VIEW OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Urged that It Does Not Apply to the Dispute Between This Country and England.

NO ACTION TAKEN ON THE RESOLUTION

No Indication that the New-Jersey Senator Will Find Support for His Spiritless Argument.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Many of the Senate Democrats were more interested to-day in the proceedings at the Arlington Hotel than they were in what was going on in the Senate Chamber, so that the attendance on the right of the presiding officer was rather scant.

Both sides were somewhat surprised by the proposition of Senator Sewell of New-Jersey, in the form of a resolution with several preambles, to hedge a little on the Monroe doctrine. If Senator Sewell has any supporters of his view of the Monroe doctrine, they have managed thus far to conceal their views from their associates in the Senate, and that he has some associates who do not agree with him Mr. Lodge has supplied undoubted proof.

Not Likely to Come to a Vote.

The resolution submitted, and referred never may come to a vote, and if it does, it is likely to be defeated, for even those Senators who are in doubt about the applicability of the Monroe doctrine to the Venezuela case are convinced that it would be unwise now to invite a change of foreign opinion by the manifestation of any weakness or shifting of position by the Administration or Congress, which has given such undoubted evidence of its readiness to sustain the position taken by the President.

Politicians are wondering whether Senator Sewell's proposition will be taken into the Republican National Convention, to be incorporated in the Republican platform as an expression of the Republican feeling about the scope or application of the Monroe doctrine.

Coming from an old Blaine man, the tone of the resolution is considered as weak and spiritless, and not at all likely to command the approval of the "American" section of the Republican Party. Such a resolution offered to a Democratic convention barely would meet with the courtesy of a reference to the Committee on Resolutions.

Chance to Put Republicans on Record.

If the Republican Party is to be divided on this question, the Democrats of the Senate ought to give Senator Sewell all the opportunity to get a vote on his anti-Monroe doctrine proposition that they can provide for him.

Mr. Sewell's resolution follows:

Resolved, That the Monroe doctrine, as originally propounded, was directed to the special prevention of the threatened action of the allied powers in reference to the revolted colonies of Spain, and the occupation by way of colonization of any supposed derelict territory on this hemisphere.

2. That the question of resisting any acquisition of territory by conquest was limited, as stated by Mr. Webster, to cases in which, by reason of proximity, such acquisition would be dangerous to our safety and the integrity of our institutions.

3. That the true ground upon which the Monroe announcement was based, and upon which any similar position has been taken, rests for its justification upon what may be our interests, and our interests only, and that neither by the Monroe doctrine nor any official declaration have we ever come under any pledge to any power or estate on this continent that binds us to act merely for their protection against invasion or encroachment by any other power.

4. That when a case arises in which a European power proposes to acquire territory by invasion or conquest, it is then for us to determine whether our safety and integrity demand that we shall resist such action by armed force if necessary.

5. That the Executive has pressed the Monroe doctrine beyond what was contemplated at the time of its announcement, and that the resultant sequence of the positions thus taken seems to be a committal of this Government to a protectorate over Mexico and the Central and South American States. That this would be most unwise and dangerous, and would violate the sound and well-established policy that we should avoid all

Cold!

Yes; but a cold frequently has a serious ending. Chronic coughs, pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption all start with a cold. Neglected colds cause more than two-thirds of all the deaths in America.

There is a right way and a wrong way to cure a cold, but you can make no mistake in using

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

It is a pure, healthful stimulant which quickens the circulation and restores healthy action to every part of the body. It is a sure cure for colds, malaria, pneumonia. It assists nature and builds up the system.

Do not be induced to take any inferior whiskey which your dealer may try to substitute, but be sure that you get Duffy's. Nothing else can produce the same effects.

the facts as to the conflict in Cuba. Certainly the whole subject was primarily with the President.

Mr. Call replied to Mr. Platt's remarks. He differed entirely with the views of the Senator, but would consent to the resolution's lying on the table for future action. The resolution accordingly was laid on the table for the present.

SHOULD DEAL WITH THE PRINCIPAL.

London Papers Which Scoff at the Attitude of This Country.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—In an article commenting at length upon the speech delivered by A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, and the Government leader in the House of Commons, at Manchester, last evening, The St. James's Gazette says:

Mr. Balfour does not give encouragement to the diplomatic amateurs who are trying to get the Americans to believe that we are wrong and will end by knuckling down. Those who have been led to believe that the Marquis of Salisbury intends to apply to Washington, asking it to be good enough to arbitrate or conciliate, are much mistaken, and we sincerely hope they have not been able to lead American opinion to share their error.

There is an increasing disposition both in London and in Washington to believe that the dispute can be arranged by negotiations between the only genuine parties thereto, Great Britain and Venezuela.

We have no quarrel with the old Monroeism, but if the Senate insists upon setting up a new Monroeism, which will render the United States absolute arbiter of the affairs of the continent, of which one-third belongs to Great Britain, we certainly cannot avert the consequences by yielding. The issue, peace or war, lies with the Americans.

The same view of the matter of arbitration is taken by The Globe, which is skeptical as to the possibility of constituting a tribunal of arbitration, the decision of which certainly would command equally the respect of both parties to the controversy. In support of this view, The Globe says: "To this day, the Americans have not carried out the Bering Sea award, and the arbitrators have no means of enforcing it."

MR. GROW MAKES A BLUNDER.

Ruled Out of Order When Replying to the Chamber of Commerce Circular.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Even a veteran legislator may lose his head sometimes, just as ex-Speaker Grow did in the House today. Mr. Grow does not like the references made to the failure of the last Congress to authorize the payment of damages allowed by Secretary Gresham to Great Britain as the result of the Bering Sea arbitration, and he resents the suggestion of the New-York Chamber of Commerce that the Fifty-third Congress failed in its duty in neglecting to pay the amount Secretary Gresham had considered proper to give to Great Britain. He made, or attempted to make, a question of privilege of the matter, only to be ruled against by the Speaker.

Mr. Grow sent to the Clerk's desk to be read the following extract from a pamphlet issued by the New-York Chamber of Commerce relating to disputes between the United States and Great Britain:

Then came the Alabama claims and the fisheries dispute, the first being decided in our favor, and the latter against us, each side accepting the decision and paying the award like business men. Then came the seizure of Canadian sealing vessels by the United States in Bering Sea, which was arbitrated, and about $400,000 awarded to the owners of the seized vessels, which has not been paid, owing to the failure of Congress to make an appropriation therefor, and which we are in honor bound to settle without further delay.

Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.,) made the point that the matter read presented no question of privilege.

Mr. Grow responded that, in his opinion, the matter was a question of privilege, because, if true, the House was derelict in the performance of its duties, in that it failed to keep a promise to which the National faith was pledged. But, he said, the statement was not true; the Paris tribunal expressly declined to arbitrate the question of damages. What Congress had refused to do was to vote about $400,000 which the Secretary of State had offered to pay in settlement of the claims on account of seized vessels. It was shown, he said, that two-thirds of the claims were for vessels owned by Americans, who had made sham sales of them to Canadians, so that claims for damages might be made.

Mr. Crisp called the gentleman from Pennsylvania to order, and the Speaker ruled that no question of privilege had been made out.

Mr. Grow—Very well; I am satisfied.

HONORS ARE EASY.

Lake Captains of Canada and This Country Full of Patriotism.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 16.—The lake Captains of Ontario held a meeting to-day and formed a Lake Captains' Association. A resolution was passed unanimously placing the services of the Captains of the Ontario merchant marine at the disposal of the Imperial Government should the issue of the present international complications render such action advisable, and the Secretary was instructed to forward a copy of the resolutions to Lord Salisbury.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 16.—The dispatch from Toronto which stated that the Canadian lake Captains had offered their services to the British Government should present complications render their services useful was read this afternoon at the meeting of the Lake Carriers' Association. A resolution was adopted that the members of the Lake Carriers' Association tender their craft to the United States Government for use in case trouble should arise calling for the use of a naval force on the lakes.

MR. SANKEY TALKS AND SINGS

Evangelistic Meetings Continued at the Judson Memorial Church.

The evangelistic meetings which Ira D. Sankey is conducting at the Judson Memorial Church, Washington Square, South, were continued last evening. During the services Mr. Sankey was assisted by the Rev. Edward Judson and the Rev. James M. Bruce, pastor and assistant pastor of the church, and by the Union Theological Seminary Quartet.

Nearly 1,000 persons attended, the church being crowded to the doors. Mr. Sankey and the clergymen addressed the audience, the evangelist speaking twice, the first time telling of his work with Dwight L. Moody, and later in the evening explaining some of the passages of Genesis. He also sang some of his hymns. The services are to be continued to-night and concluded to-morrow night.

R. G. Remsen's Condition Serious.

Robert G. Remsen of 87 Fifth Avenue, who has been suffering from erysipelas, was in a very low condition last night.

His physician remained all night with him. It was said that fears were entertained that he would not live through the day.

CAPTURED BY CHICAGO

Continued from Page 1.

day advanced. A straw was supplied in the meeting of the committee this afternoon, when Judge Goodrich, the spokesman for Chicago, contented himself with a five-minutes' speech, enumerating the Windy City's advantages. Judge Goodrich knew at the time he made that speech that Chicago was destined to win. A careful poll had been taken, and the fact had been ascertained that, by no possibility, could New-York secure the necessary 26 votes.

Pledged to Chicago.

If some of the Western and Southern members who really stand for sound money could have been induced to violate their pledges given months ago to Chicago the prize would have gone to the metropolis.

One effect of this contest, and it is appreciated by the New-York men, is that the charge that New-York is indifferent to the advantages of a great convention no longer can be made. A more forcible campaign than the one for New-York never has been waged in the interest of any city.

The gloom so apparent in the headquarters of the St. Louis crowd after the result was announced was typical of the feelings of the silver men. Had St. Louis won, the fact would have been heralded as a victory for free silver.

Although Senator Vest, in his speech before the committee this afternoon laid stress upon the alleged fact that the Democrats of Missouri, although divided upon the financial question, desired the convention to come to St. Louis because of the beneficial effect it would have upon the Democratic Party as a whole, it is a fact that the silver men combined against New-York in favor of St. Louis, and the so-called sound-money men of that city did not raise their voices in opposition.

Carried Away by Self-Interest.

Self-interest got the better of the St. Louis sound-money contingent, according to all the evidence at hand. The intensity of the feeling among the members of the committee is indicated by the fact that it was found to be unfavorable to give Chicago the necessary number of votes when Mr. Gorman, Mr. Brice, and Mr. Harrity thought the opportune moment had arrived. The friends of New-York were tenacious long as they thought there was a ghost of a chance for victory.

Cincinnati can hardly be considered to have been in the fight at any time. There was a flurry in the Arlington corridors about 9 o'clock, due to the rapid passage of M. E. Ingalls of Cincinnati and the report that on the next ballot Cincinnati would show gains. There was nothing in the story.

Chicago to Raise $50,000.

Chicago has guaranteed to raise $50,000 to defray the expenses of the convention, the National Committee having adopted a resolution this morning that the successful city must supply that amount. When the representatives of the different cities heard of the action of the committee there were hurried consultations, and the fact soon was made known that every one of the contesting cities had indicated its ability to furnish the cash.

The Democratic National Committee is not in debt, but it does not propose to take any chances of falling behind at Chicago.

The Chicago men now here have not decided what building shall be turned over to the uses of the convention. The Coliseum at Sixty-third Street is talked of, and also the big structure known as Tattersall's.

There has been too much satisfaction at the Chicago headquarters to warrant the members of the delegation in going into details regarding the manner in which the convention shall be entertained. They say, as Chicago men have said for years, that the arrangements will be satisfactory.

No Talk of Another Convention.

Although the silver men acknowledge that they have been beaten at their own game, there has not been heard thus far any talk about calling another convention. The silver men persist in declaring that, if New-York had been selected, another call would have been issued.

Ex-Gov. David R. Francis, the leader of the St. Louis delegation, and a member of the National Committee, who fought well for his own city, said: "We fought a good battle, did the best we could, and lost. That is all there was of it, as far as we are concerned."

GATHERING OF THE LEADERS.

Notable Men Present at the Meeting of the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—When the doors to the Arlington banquet hall were opened at 3 o'clock, several hundred people were on hand. Very soon all the seats in the handsome apartments were taken and the space behind the chairs was crowded. Two women alone ventured to represent their sex in the gathering. They occupied advantageous places and appeared to enjoy themselves. The natural beauty of the banquet hall was enhanced by bunting festooned about the walls and the ceiling. There were no flowers visible, even the desk of the presiding officer being barren of a bouquet. Outside in the different headquarters flowers had abounded since the opening of the contest.

The committee apparently had decided to make the meeting appear as business-like as possible. No order was observed in the arrangements for seating the members of the National Committee. Most of the fifty-one gentlemen sat in the centre of the hall, but some were on the outskirts of the crowd. As the more distinguished of the committeemen and other members of the party appeared, they were given more or less hearty welcomes by those who had preceded them. William F. Sheehan of New-York shook hands with many Democrats, who appeared to be glad to see him. He carried a glossy silk hat, and was dressed in his usual good taste.

Mr. Harrity Well Received.

Chairman Harrity, wearing a black Prince Albert, and with his curly hair brushed to a nicety, received a most cordial greeting. If Mr. Harrity has any fears for the future of the Democratic Party, he did not exhibit them to-day. Isidor Straus was one of the earliest comers. The youthful Mr. Wallace of Washington was very much in evidence before the meeting was called to order. Committeeman Ben T. Cable of Illinois was another prominent figure. Senators Mills and Roach, holding proxies for the committeemen of their respective States, sat in the front row, near the newspaper men.

That old campaigner, Carlos French of Connecticut, occupied a seat on the main aisle. In front of him was Clinton B. Davis, his long-time political associate. John D. Crimmins of New-York, well, groomed, and apparently impressed with the seriousness of the occasion, hovered about the Chairman's desk prior to the fall of the gavel.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles of New-York hobbled into the room, and was assigned a seat near the platform. Gen. Sickles wore a white carnation in his lapel. John B. Irish of California, without whom a meeting of the National Committee would seem irregular, came in wearing a light brown cape overcoat, and with his immaculate shirt front accentuating the absence of a necktie. Many New-York badges were to be seen in the assemblage.

Just before the Chairman called for order, the Cincinnati delegation sent a man about the hall with a basket full of red carnation boutonnières. Red is the color of victory, and some of the representatives of other cities began to wonder whether Cincinnati had got a "tip" of coming success.

Senator Brice Present.

Senator Brice swung into the hall about the time that the flowers were distributed. He wore a silk hat of the latest style, a dark suit, with low cut vest, and a black satin string tie. His beard was trimmed to the correct Vandyke proportions. Senator Gorman came with him, and pushed his way forward to a seat in the front row. He was followed by Matt W. Ransom, United States Minister to Mexico. Mr. Ransom is fresh from his holiday vacation in North Carolina, and in the best of health.

It was 3:20 o'clock when Chairman Harrity pounded with his gavel, and announced the programme of the afternoon. Then the clerk began calling the roll of States. When Illinois was reached, Ben T. Cable nominated Chicago. Then James G. Prather placed St. Louis in the list. In succession New-York and Cincinnati were announced as contestants for the convention.

Then what proved to be an extraordinarily entertaining meeting of the National Committee was fairly launched. A surprise was immediately sprung on the committee in the form of the shortest speech ever made in the interest of Chicago since that town began bidding for conventions. Judge Goodrich accomplished this feat. M. E. Ingalls, who followed, with a plea for Cincinnati, intensified the good feeling of the committee by his witty remarks.

NEW-YORKERS WERE ELOQUENT.

Representatives of This City Carry off the Oratorical Honors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The speeches made to-day before the National Committee in behalf of the different cities competing for the convention prize were easily the best that have been heard on any similar occasion. Politicians who have attended the quadrennial meetings of the committee for many years say they never knew the alleged advantages of contesting cities to be so happily portrayed as they were to-day.

To New-York City's representatives, it is conceded, belongs the credit of rescuing the meeting from what promised to be a wearisome ordeal. Wit and pathos and the cleverest reasoning were brought to bear in favor of New-York. From the moment that G. Waldo Smith fired the opening gun for the metropolis until Col. John R. Fellows concluded his sentimental plea for the selection of New-York, the members of the committee and others who crowded the assembly room were thoroughly interested. Mr. Smith is the possessor of a stentorian voice, and he did not spare it in the least in detailing the advantages which would accrue to the Democratic Party and the convention through the designation of New-York.

The dignity of the committee melted away before the heat of Mr. Smith's vociferous pleasantries. His voice and his manner contributed, perhaps, as much as the bright things he said to the gayety of the assemblage.

Mr. Ford's Bright Speech.

Great as was the enthusiasm created by his speech, the room echoed to still louder laughter when Simeon Ford of the Grand Union Hotel of New-York took the platform to speak in behalf of the city. Mr. Ford's first assertion, that a hotel man was not expected to be intellectual, gave his hearers but a slight foretaste of what was to follow. Each succeeding sentence bristled with wit. Before Mr. Ford had spoken two minutes everybody was laughing and a great many were weeping through sheer appreciation of his sallies. A more humorous speech is seldom heard. Not one in a hundred after-dinner speeches possesses the merit which attaches to Mr. Ford's tribute to the greatness of New-York and her hotels. Mr. Ford's delicate allusion to the "tongue of silver and lungs of brass" possessed by Mr. Smith, coming upon the heels of Mr. Smith's fiery oratory, was thoroughly appreciated. He held the floor fully ten miutes, and it was some time after he finished before Chairman Harrity, who was himself convulsed with laughter, could restore order.

T. C. T. Crain addressed himself to the sober side of the question of the place for holding the convention in his speech for New-York, and Col. John R. Fellows consumed twenty-five minutes in a well-considered address, which, while portraying the advantages of New-York, left no bitterness in the hearts of the friends of the other towns.

Although the spokesmen of the other cities contesting with New-York for the committee's favor were exceedingly happy in their remarks, it is common talk in the hotels that the New-Yorkers carried off the honors of the day. The pleasantries indulged in at no time approached the danger line of buffoonery, and the fact was continually kept before the committee that New-York was very much in earnest in her expressed desire to entertain the convention.

The committee had decided to give each of the four cities thirty minutes in which to present its claims, but the New-York men overstepped the limit without hindrance, and those who followed them were permitted to take their time, so that it was nearly 6 o'clock before the last speech, that of Senator Vest, was concluded.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Advocates of an Early Convention in the Minority.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The executive session of the National Democratic Committee began at 11:30 o'clock. Mr. Harrity of Pennsylvania, the Chairman of the committee, presided, and Mr. Sheerin of Indiana, the Secretary of the committee, called the roll, which disclosed the presence of fifty-one members. It was agreed that all the cities which were contending for the honor of holding the convention should be notified that the committee would hear their claims at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Niblack, who held the proxy of the member from Oklahoma, made a motion which was adopted that the Committee on Credentials at the convention be instructed to admit six delegates each from the Indian Territory and Oklahoma, thus placing these Territories on even terms with the others.

Mr. Howell of Georgia offered a resolution which was agreed to without objection that a committee of seven, of whom the Secretary and Chairman of the committee should be members, be appointed, to whom should be delegated the absolute control of the convention, no matter where it might be sent.

The sub-committee, to which was referred the Collins resolution looking to the holding of the next convention with practically closed doors reported it back unfavorably, and it was rejected unanimously.

The principal work of the session related to the various resolutions fixing the date on which the convention should be held.

Allan Thurman of Ohio, who held the proxy for New-Mexico, offered a resolution fixing the date for June 2. Mr. Thomas of Colorado amended this by fixing the date on June 9, and Mr. Wallace of Washington offered another amendment that the convention meet June 30.

Senator Morgan of Alabama supported the Thomas resolution, and considerable debate ensued.

Mr. Thomas spoke earnestly in support of his resolution. A long campaign, he said, would enable the advocates of free silver to expound their doctrines to greater advantage than they could in a short campaign, to order which meant the stifling of this subject. The silver question, he said, would be the issue in the campaign, and he thought the Democratic Party ought to meet it like men. Moreover, it was the unwritten political law that the party in power should hold its convention prior to that of its opponents, and to break that precedent at this time would be a confession of weakness.

Senator Morgan of Alabama favored an early date, and the convention would give them a chance to make an honest dollar—with an accent on the "honest." [Laughter.]

It would also give them an opportunity to care for the delegates and visitors in a way to redound to the honor of New-York and of her hotel keepers. He promised that no one would have to spend his nights "feverishly tossing on a billiard table or slumbering within the narrow confines of a bathtub." [Laughter.] It was said, he added, that Mr. Depew had spent two nights in a bathtub at Minneapolis, and he presumed that it was a benefit to him. [Laughter.] The ordinary delegate, however, preferred, naturally to "wrap the drapery of his couch around him and lie down to pleasant slumbers." [Laughter.] It might be too much to say that New-York was the only city that could offer to the delegates a comfortable bed (after a suggestive pause) at night. [Laughter.] "Excelsior" was the motto of the State, but they would find that the landlords of New-York did not force the motto into the hair mattresses. [Laughter.]

There were hotels there, he said, for all classes of people—fine hotels for fine people, plain hotels for plain people, and "bum" hotels for "bum" people, but he did not expect any of the latter class to attend the convention.

Hotel accommodations exceeded the combined accommodations of St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago, and were the finest in the world. In this connection, Mr. Ford spoke humorously of "most of the delegates having gone through Chicago, and of Chicago having gone through most of the delegates," and he closed by saying that the New-York hotels would not increase the rates one iota.

Mr. Crane and Col. Fellows Speak.

The claims of New-York were further urged by Mr. Crane (ex-City Chamberlain) and by Col. John R. Fellows. The latter stated he would speak simply in the name of the citizens only, irrespective of party. The movement in favor of New-York had not been in the slightest degree, a party movement. It was the spontaneous desire of the entire people of New-York. As to hotel accommodations, he said that if not more than 20,000 guests could be accommodated in hotels, which he named, within five minutes' easy walk of Madison Square Garden. New-York could, at any time, he said, give 150,000 visitors separate rooms and separate beds.

He extended a liberal invitation to the committee, but said that it was not an auction bid. As to railroad fares he promised that they would be as low from the extremes of the country to the city of New-York as they would be to any central city; and it would cost the delegates from Oregon, California and Washington or from the extreme south no more to go to New-York than it would cost them to go to the central city nearest to their residences. This New-York was prepared to do, because it was only meritorious and proper to do it. New-York pledged herself to extend a welcome which no other city was capable of extending.

New-York City has never given her vote for any but a Democratic candidate, and she now pledged to the next Democratic candidate a majority of 25,000. In conclusion, Col. Fellows said: "Come to New-York; come to a Democratic city; come to the welcome which her citizens will extend to you, irrespective of party. And, having come and having once experienced the courtesy and generosity of her attention I am sure that every delegate will thank this committee for a deed most graciously and gratefully performed." [Loud applause.]

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"It has been charged," he added, "that, as the Republican Convention is to be held there, there Democratic convention would only be picking up the crumbs left by the Republicans. The Republican Convention will, it is true, be held in that city on June 16, but the middle of June is the only hot weather we ever have in St. Louis. July is always cooler than June; and the weather statistics will bear out that statement. Are you going to let us return home and say to the Democrats of our city and State that you have refused to use what the Republican National Committee gave to the Republicans of Missouri?

Confident of Winning.

"They are claiming that State. We do not despair of carrying it. We did not despair of carrying it in 1894, and we never believed that we had failed to carry it until the returns were counted a second time. We are confident that we will carry the State in 1896. But we do not see how you can resist our appeal to bring your convention there, and thus to inspire the Democrats of Missouri with that enthusiasm which will carry the State by a majority of 40,000. Come to St. Louis, and, as you did not regret it in 1888, you will not regret it in 1896."

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"Do you suppose," he asked, "that the delegates would be made either out of ice or wax? We want no icy or waxy Democrats, no political dudes, but political

NEW-YORK MEN HEARD.

J. Waldo Smith, President of the New-York Grocers' Association, was the first to be selected to present the claims of that city. His remarks were very humorous and kept his audience in continuous laughter. He would not, he said, indulge in any pyrotechnics, but he would state a few plain facts in a few plain sentences.

"New-York," he said, "is the greatest city in America. New-York people have always known that fact so well that this is the first time (so far as I know) that they have taken the trouble to tell anybody about it. New-York has not yet reached the two-million point, and yet, with the cities immediately adjacent to it, separated by narrow rivers, we have a city to-day of over 4,000,000 people. I once heard Mr. Depew (our Chauncey) say before a Senate Committee in Washington that New-York had such a capacity for entertainment that a million people came there at the time of the Columbus celebration and were easily accommodated, and that a million people went away and no one missed them.

"It is absolutely impossible," Mr. Smith added, "to have a crowd in New-York. We do have a throng, but a crowd never has been there, never can be there, never will be there. The New-York press is the greatest press on earth, with its enormous dailies and its pictorial weeklies and monthlies. The New-York stores are the greatest stores on earth, both wholesale and retail. New-York is a city with a clear, pure atmosphere, and not one single particle of fog. This is an exceedingly important consideration, in view of the necessity of the delegates preserving their health. [Laughter.]

"New-York Harbor is the grandest harbor on earth. With the numerous arrivals and departures of ships, it is a sight worth coming from the foot of the Sierra Nevada to see. We have pure light, and clear, running, sparkling water from the babbling brooks of the Croton watershed, and it will not be necessary for any delegate to indulge even in a milkshake. [Laughter.] We have the finest equipages in the world, well worth coming a thousand miles to see. Better than all, old ocean is rolling continually at our very feet. A week spent in New-York is well spent, intelligently spent. It is a liberal education and a university course itself. [Applause.]

Good Hall for the Convention.

"Madison Square Garden is the best hall on earth for the purpose of the convention. It will hold 20,000 people and seat 15,000 people as comfortably as you are seated here, and it will be placed absolutely at the disposal of this convention, without anyone saying a single word or asking for a ticket of admission. Not a single ticket will be asked for. Politicians have nothing to do with this invitation from New-York. Bankers have nothing to do with it. They will not give us a cent, and they do not want you to go there. Come to New-York, then, and we will do you good." [Loud applause.]

Simeon Ford, proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel, was the next speaker, and he also kept his audience in a continuous round of laughter. He said that, being a hotel man, he was not intellectual. Hotel men did not need to be. All that they had to do was to open their hotels, and the boarders would run them.

The hotel keepers of New-York hoped to have the convention held in that city; first, because they thought it was the best place for it; second, because it would be an honor for the great meropolis, and third, because it was to be held at a time of year when the great hotels of the city were well nigh empty, and the convention would give them a chance to make an honest dollar—with an accent on the "honest." [Laughter.]

It would also give them an opportunity to care for the delegates and visitors in a way to redound to the honor of New-York and of her hotel keepers. He promised that no one would have to spend his nights "feverishly tossing on a billiard table or slumbering within the narrow confines of a bathtub." [Laughter.] It was said, he added, that Mr. Depew had spent two nights in a bathtub at Minneapolis, and he presumed that it was a benefit to him. [Laughter.] The ordinary delegate, however, preferred, naturally to "wrap the drapery of his couch around him and lie down to pleasant slumbers." [Laughter.] It might be too much to say that New-York was the only city that could offer to the delegates a comfortable bed (after a suggestive pause) at night. [Laughter.] "Excelsior" was the motto of the State, but they would find that the landlords of New-York did not force the motto into the hair mattresses. [Laughter.]

There were hotels there, he said, for all classes of people—fine hotels for fine people, plain hotels for plain people, and "bum" hotels for "bum" people, but he did not expect any of the latter class to attend the convention.

Hotel accommodations exceeded the combined accommodations of St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago, and were the finest in the world. In this connection, Mr. Ford spoke humorously of "most of the delegates having gone through Chicago, and of Chicago having gone through most of the delegates," and he closed by saying that the New-York hotels would not increase the rates one iota.

Mr. Crane and Col. Fellows Speak.

The claims of New-York were further urged by Mr. Crane (ex-City Chamberlain) and by Col. John R. Fellows. The latter stated he would speak simply in the name of the citizens only, irrespective of party. The movement in favor of New-York had not been in the slightest degree, a party movement. It was the spontaneous desire of the entire people of New-York. As to hotel accommodations, he said that if not more than 20,000 guests could be accommodated in hotels, which he named, within five minutes' easy walk of Madison Square Garden. New-York could, at any time, he said, give 150,000 visitors separate rooms and separate beds.

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Biliousness

Comes from torpidity of the liver, which prevents digestion and causes food to ferment in the stomach. Perfect relief is found in

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Which cure all Liver Ills. Price 25c.

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FIFTH AVENUE.

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Manufactory, Wallingford, Conn.

MAY be a good thing for a SICK TREASURY, but the country at large BANKS ON

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT

As the only CERTAIN CURE for a Cough or Cold, Croup, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, or any other Throat or Lung trouble. Only 60 cents a bottle. Money back if it fails. Of your druggist or at

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6th Ave., Corner 22d Street.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS.

EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

37 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

Mr. Filley's Challenge Accepted.

Referring to the speeches of Chauncey I. Filley of St. Louis before the National Republican Committee, Mr. Vest said: "I accept the gage of battle thrown down in this hall by Mr. Filley, who, with strident voice, declared, 'We've got 'em; we've got 'em. If you will give us this convention I will be personally responsible for 20,000 Republican majority in Missouri.' Yes," Mr. Vest declared, in scornful tones, "he has got them. He has got them as the boy got the hornet, and he will scream to his mother, 'Come and take the blame thing away.'" [Loud laughter and applause.]

Continuing, Mr. Vest said: "Do you know what it is to lose Missouri? You expect to lose Illinois. You expect to lose Ohio. You may lose New-York. But if you lose Missouri, you break that solid phalanx of Democratic votes which has stood like a granite wall before the attacks of the Republican hordes, and you will be in the hands of the Republican enemy for an indefinite time to come."

Talking of the silver question and its influence on the selection of a convention city, Mr. Vest said: "Gov. Francis believes in a gold standard, and I believe in the free coinage of silver, but when the political fight comes we will stand together.

"'Normans and Saxons and Danes are we,
But Democrats all in our love for thee.'"

"The Democracy of Missouri will do their duty, and will win in 1896 as in the past. And we will scatter Filley and his gang before us as the cyclone scatters the dust and leaves the water." [Applause.]

This closed the oratorical efforts, which lasted for nearly three hours, and which were throughout of an unusually high and entertaining character, and, as such, were enthusiastically applauded. The audience room was then cleared slowly of all but the members and officers of the National Committee, and the balloting for the choice of the convention city began.

MANY BALLOTS TAKEN.

Chicago Beats St. Louis on the Final Vote for the Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—After the different cities had been put in nomination this afternoon, five ballots were taken with closed doors. It was then apparent, as the changes were immaterial, that the contest would be long drawn out, and a recess until 8:30 o'clock was agreed upon. The intervening time was utilized by the different cities in an endeavor to effect combinations favorable to themselves. A number of informal conferences were speedily called, but they were in most cases barren of results.

Senators Brice and Gorman, for example, had a consultation in Cincinnati's headquarters. Gorman favored New-York, and Brice, of course, was using his influence for Cincinnati. Each tried to win the other to the city of his choice without avail, and this conference, like many others, came to naught. It was found that the St. Louis contingent were as solid as a rock, and that no break could be made in their ranks. Some of the Cincinnati men showed a disposition to go to Chicago when it was demonstrated that Cincinnati could not win, and similar sentiments were expressed by some of the Eastern men who were supporting New-York.

On the other hand, New-York could not secure an additional promise, nor could Cincinnati. It was then realized that the forces of the two cities last named would gradually disintegrate, and that St. Louis and Chicago would become the beneficiaries. A hasty calculation showed that St. Louis and Chicago would divide about evenly on the vote, a circumstance which lent additional interest to the contest.

It was not until nearly 11 o'clock that the final and decisive ballot was taken.

The following table gives the results of all the ballots:

Ballot.	New-York.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Cincinnati.
First	14	6	19	11
Second	17	5	19	9
Third	16	5	19	10
Fourth	16	4	20	10
Fifth	15	5	18	11
Sixth	16	5	18	11
Seventh	16	4	20	11
Eighth	16	5	18	12
Ninth	15	5	20	11
Tenth	14	7	20	10
Eleventh	14	7	20	10
Twelfth	14	8	19	12
Thirteenth	15	8	17	10
Fourteenth	13	10	17	9
Fifteenth	13	10	18	10
Sixteenth	13	9	18	11
Seventeenth	13	11	17	10
Eighteenth	12	11	19	9
Nineteenth	12	11	19	9
Twentieth	11	13	18	9
Twenty-first	8	15	19	9
*Twenty-second	9	14	15	9
Twenty-third	9	13	19	10
Twenty-fourth	7	15	19	10
Twenty-fifth	6	16	20	9
Twenty-sixth	6	16	20	9
Twenty-seventh	3	20	21	6

THE PENSION BILL ARGUED

A Discussion of Its Leading Provisions in the House.

MR. BARTLETT DEFENDS HIS VIEWS

He Scores the Members Who Have Attacked Him and Urges Representatives to Act with Patriotism.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In the House today W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.,) called up the General Pension Appropriation bill for further consideration in Committee of the Whole. He stated that, pursuant to the request of numerous members who still desired to discuss the bill, it had been decided to let general debate run on to-day and to-morrow take it up under the five-minute rule.

Speeches were made the principal topics of which were the honor and valor of the soldiers of the late war, and a denunciation of the statement made by Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.,) in his speech on Monday to the effect that the efforts to secure further pension legislation had for their object the looting of the Treasury by Messrs. Clark, (Rep., Iowa,) Griffin, (Rep., Wis.,) Hatch, (Rep., Ind.,) Brumm, (Rep., Penn.,) and Dovener (Rep., West Va.).

Mr. Linney, (Rep., N. C.,) an ex-Confederate, took occasion to inveigh against the internal revenue laws, announcing his platform to be the wiping out of existence of the whole system, and the passage of tariff laws which should provide sufficient revenue for the Government.

Mr. Bartlett, (Dem., N. Y.,) closing the debate in opposition to the proposed change in the law regarding widows' pensions, reported in the bill, said he felt that a vote of thanks was due him from the Republicans of the House for being the means whereby the mouths of many of them had been opened and the House inundated by the flood of oratory which had raged the past few days. In that time he had been made the target of attack and abuse, and some of the charges made against him he thought it might be well to refer to. Generally, the speeches had been sophomoric in style and fallacious in argument. Others had been mere invective and rant, and in one case the speaker had grossly violated parliamentary propriety by descending to profanity and coarseness.

That member, said Mr. Bartlett, had not the courage to avow the words as his own, but put them in the mouth of one who sat beside him. Although the statement was of such a character as would warrant him (Mr. Bartlett) in summoning him to the bar of the House, the member was not worthy to be so dignified. In the course of the speeches made by Republicans on this question, continued Mr. Bartlett, the policy he held regarding the subject of pensions, a policy held by many distinguished Democrats, including the Senator from Maryland, Mr. Gorman, and the Chief Executive of the Nation, and the arguments he had advanced in support of that policy, had been characterized as "rot." He would leave it to the judgment of the House whether any argument he had ever had the honor to make before it, legal or otherwise, Constitutional or based on moral grounds, justified any one in characterizing it as "rot."

Since listening to the speeches that had been made in response to his remarks a few days ago, Mr. Bartlett said he had doubted that Representatives who agreed with him were free men; whether or not they had the right to raise a voice against lavish expenditure of the revenues of the Government without being held up to abuse. "Gentlemen on the other side," he said, "have conjured up visions of the circumstances in which I am supposed to live, and they hold it to be a crime that I should sit, at eventime, before the fire in my own house and indulge in the use of tobacco. Because I may not be in actual want, that fact is adduced upon which to base the charge that I am destitute of any sympathy with soldiers' widows and orphans."

In the course of the debate Mr. Bartlett said he had been charged with being opposed to the payment of pensions at all, and hostile to the old soldiers. These he denounced as unqualified falsehoods. He had also been charged with lacking in patriotism. The true patriot, he said, was the man who refused, for supposed partisan and political purposes, to sanction an unlawful or illegal expenditure of the public funds. He had favored and would favor special legislation to meet special cases of necessity, and he did not consider the payment of pensions an improper depletion of the revenues of the Government or of the funds in the Treasury.

Mr. Bartlett read a letter from a constituent which commended the courage which enabled him to stand in the midst of "an acre of demagogues" and antagonize further pension legislation, and, in conclusion, quoted the late Gen. Henry W. Slocum, speaking in 1891, that it was time to call a halt in the matter of pension legislation.

Mr. Blue, (Rep., Kan.,) who reported the bill, said that before the House entered into a discussion of it under the five-minute rule, there should be a full statement of the provisions of the bill. The committee, he said, cut down the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior by $56,750. The other provisions, Mr. Blue said, were inserted by the committee as a rebuke to the inhospitable and unfriendly action of the Pension Bureau, not as new legislation, but as an expression of what the law was and of what the proper construction should be.

Mr. Blue briefly reviewed Mr. Bartlett's speech and said that the gentleman from Michigan, who characterized his speech as "rot," was as elegant as the member from New-York when he spoke of "looting the Treasury," and equally so with the anonymous writer quoted by Mr. Bartlett, who described the House as an "acre of demagogues."

The committee then rose.

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) announced the death of his predecessor, Gen. William Cogswell, on May 22 last, in the usual resolutions, which were adopted, and, as a mark of respect, the House, at 3:50, adjourned until to-morrow.

THE PROPOSED PACIFIC CABLE.

Senator Hale Makes an Argument in Favor of His Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In the Senate the bill offered by Mr. Hale, (Rep., Maine,) on the 3d of January, "to facilitate the construction and maintenance of telegraph cables in the Pacific Ocean for the use of the Government in its foreign intercourse," was, at his request, laid before the Senate, and Mr. Hale made a speech in explanation and advocacy of it.

The bill, he said, committed the Government of the United States to a subvention of about $250,000 per annum. It embodied a plain business enterprise, that would bring the Hawaiian Islands close to the United States, enabling the latter to act wisely, on the happening of any significant event. Bright, keen, strong, and accomplished Americans had gone to those islands, and had come to be leading figures there.

During forty years, the leading sentiment there had looked to the United States for interest and friendship, and had regarded the United States as the mother country. Those islands were set like precious gems in the middle of the sea, and had been looked upon with greedy eyes by other nations, which had sought to establish an influence there that would be detrimental to the United States.

After reviewing the attempts of Great Britain and other countries to obtain a foothold in the Hawaiian Islands for a telegraph cable across the Pacific Ocean, Mr. Hale referred to the enabling act of the Hawaiian Legislature, authorizing a subsidy and a concession to F. G. Spalding, formerly United States Consul at Honolulu, and said that Mr. Spalding was the largest owner, perhaps, of sugar plantations in the islands. He showed that under the provisions of his bill the United States Government was amply protected, and could take possession of the cable at any moment, if the exigency requiring it should arise. He could not say, and did not care, whether the project would accelerate the annexation movement. He looked upon annexation as an event sure to come in the near future, and he did not want to precipitate it. He felt sure, however, that, with the laying of the proposed telegraph cables, all the world would take notice that the interests of the two Governments and of the two peoples would become so connected that all attempts at interference from outside nations would forever cease.

In conclusion, he quoted from President Cleveland's message to Congress on the subject, to the effect that the way was now clear for the United States to accomplish that great purpose, and that if the United Sates abandoned the project or was languid in prosecuting it the British would occupy the ground, and, by hook or by crook, get a resting place in the Hawaiian Islands for a great military and commercial British oceanic cable.

The unfinished business—the House Bond bill, with the free-coinage substitute—was at 2 P. M. laid aside informally to enable Mr. Hale to conclude his remarks.

Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) made an argument in favor of the Government ownership of the proposed cable, and of the Pacific railroads, and Mr. Hale's bill was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

TO AMEND RULES OF THE ROAD.

A Bill to Authorize the Marine Conference Delegates to Reassemble.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A favorable report was made to the Senate this morning on Mr. Frey's bill authorizing the delegates of the United States to the Washington International Marine Conference of 1889 to reconvene at the discretion of the Secretary of State.

This bill is intended to give authority in the event of certain contingencies. The conference of 1889 agreed upon certain rules of the road to prevent collisions at sea. These rules were authorized by law by the United States, and by every other power participating in their construction, except Great Britain, the English seamen objecting to some of the fog signals that had been agreed upon.

For three years the matter has been held in abeyance, owing to the slow movements of Great Britain, and her refusal to either agree to rules or suggest changes. The matter is to be brought before Parliament by the London Chamber of Commerce at once, and it is hoped that the full concurrence of all the nations will be had to the rules. In the event that Great Britain disagrees and suggests further amendment, Mr. Frye's bill is intended to authorize the reconvening of the American delegates, so that the amendments may be speedily acted upon, and a report made to Congress.

Colored Doorkeepers Chosen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—George D. Stinson of Pittsburg and W. H. Grimshaw of New-York, two colored men, have been appointed assistant doorkeepers, and are stationed at the entrance to the men's gallery of the House of Representatives. It is said that they are the first colored men ever appointed to a position of this nature at the Capitol, although there have been frequent appointments of colored men in the libraries and in other capacities.

Peffer Talks an Hour and a Half.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Peffer was at it again to-day, in the Senate, making the most of the days during which he may fill the pages of The Congressional Record. He spoke an hour and a half on bonds, not in favor of them, it may be unnecessary to say, nor can anybody tell, to-night, what he said in opposition to them. His subject was the House bond bill.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Trowbridge—Tailer.

One of the largest weddings of the mid-Winter season took place in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when Miss Sophia Pennington Tailer, a daughter of Mrs. Henry A. Tailer of 2 East Twelfth Street, was married to S. Breck Parkman Trowbridge.

The chancel and altar of the church were handsomely decorated with roses and palms. On the altar were vases filled with clusters of pink roses, and on the altar railing were garlands formed of greens and flowers.

The ceremony was performed by Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of the church, and the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church.

The bride's only attendant was Miss Amy Bend. The ushers were George Carey, Goodhue Livingston, C. C. Trowbridge, Robert Ferguson, Stockton Beekman Colt, and Murry Bohlen.

The bride wore a gown of ivory satin, with flounces of point lace, and trails of orange blossoms on the skirt. The bodice was almost enveloped in point lace, and the veil was of the same material. The bride carried a cluster of white orchids and lilies of the valley. Her veil was fastened to the hair with a diamond crescent, the only ornament she wore.

There was a small reception at the home of the bride's mother after the church ceremony.

Tifft—Gessler.

The marriage of Miss Annie S. Gessler, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Theodore A. K. Gessler, to Burton C. Tifft of Brooklyn, took place yesterday in Grace Baptist Church, in St. Nicholas Avenue, Harlem. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, who is pastor of the church.

The best man was Theodore A. Gessler. The ushers were Dudley D. Gessler, Charles Baker, Le Roy Laduke, W. A. Phillips, Burton S. Jones, Godfrey R. Pisick, and James L. Edwards.

The maid of honor was Miss Louise Peltz, and Master Sherborne Damerel acted as page. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen R. Sherborne of Philadelphia, Miss Maud Thomas, Miss Mabel G. Smith, and Miss Emma P. Nash.

The bride wore a gown of white ivory satin, trimmed with duchesse lace and pearl beaded chiffon. She carried a shower bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids and maid of honor wore dresses of pink brocade satin and carried pink roses.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, at 719 St. Nicholas Avenue. The drawing rooms were handsomely decorated with flowers, and an elaborate luncheon was served by Clark.

Davis—Moger.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Jan. 16.—Miss Fannie T. Moger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Moger, was married to Elmer W. Davis at noon to-day. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride by the Rev. T. R. G. Peck. The bridesmaid was Irene Moger and the best man was Louis Moger, sister and brother of the bride. The bride was dressed in white silk, trimmed with pearls and white ribbon. She carried a bouquet of white pinks and smilax. Her tulle veil was decorated with lilies of the valley.

Nearly all the well-known residents of the village were present at the wedding, which was followed by a breakfast.

Two Working Sides of the Brain.

From Chambers's Journal.

It is well known that each side of the brain is connected with the movements and sensations mainly on the opposite side of the body; the right brain moves the left arm and leg, and vice versa. Now, cases are not infrequent in which, with or without "a shock," or at least some degree of obvious loss of muscular power on the right side of the body, the faculty of recalling and reproducing spoken words is totally or almost totally lost. Such loss of speech is technically called aphasia. It was first shown some thirty-five years ago by a French physician, that this particular symptom is associated with damage to a limited and very definite part of the brain substance on the left side which has since been known, in honor of its discoverer, as Broca's convolution. When the power of speech has thus been lost, it is possible, if the mental faculties are not otherwise damaged, to acquire it again, by just such a course of training and practice as the child passes through in learning to speak at first, even where Broca's convolution has been so damaged as to be quite incapable of performing its functions. In such a case, the portion of the brain on the right side corresponding to Broca's convolution is capable of taking up its work; but only by being educated to do so, just as the damaged portion of the brain had been originally. If after this the power of speech is lost again, by damage to the right side similar to that which had impaired the left, there is no hope of its being restored a second time.

It is thus clear that there are two organs or portions of the brain capable of controlling speech and that under ordinary circumstances only one of them is trained to do so, the other lying fallow. All the education is given to one favored side, and all the work is done by it; but the neglected one, if called by necessity to undertake the work, can be trained to do it, and to do it, apparently, as satisfactorily as the other.

Where Good Dinners Can Be Had.

From The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

Why should New-Jersey Governors, New-Jersey Generals, New-Jersey Colonels, and Jerseymen generally betake themselves to New-York whenever they want to have a feast or a frolic? If Gov. Werts is to be entertained at dinner, his friends drag him off to New-York. If it is desired to honor Governor-elect Griggs in a similar manner, the cry is, "On to New-York," and on to New-York they go. There is nothing new in this temporary emigration. It has happened so for many years, and it will happen so for many years to come, unless future entertainers prove more loyal to their own State.

THOUSANDS IN BAD BILLS

Continued from Page 1.

entered the house, they caught Giordano and, not finding Bettini, dashed up stairs.

"They found the 'wholesaler' in his bedroom, armed with a double-barreled shotgun, but he realized that it would be folly to use the weapon and surrendered.

"In a search of the house, a cleverly concealed cupboard cut into a wall was found and in it was a box full of the five-dollar counterfeits and spurious two-dollar silver certificates, with a Hancock vignette. The seizure saved shopkeepers and others about $20,000.

"Yes, it's a big haul of dealers in counterfeit money, but we haven't got the plates. It's no use worrying about it, however; they'll come to us in time.

"As to the arrest of Murray, it is not yet determined if he had a guilty intent, and his story that he was drunk and did not know the character of the bill he offered may be true."

The arrests of Wednesday night awakened lively interest in the Post Office Building, when the swarthy, manacled men prisoners were taken into Chief Operative Bagg's mysterious officer with the tearful woman prisoner. United States Commissioner John A. Shields was busy with Jason Hinman, Assistant United States District Attorney, in preparing the cases against the accused. Chief Hazen looked contented and frisked around, and Deputy United States Marshal John E. Kennedy prepared to take care of the prisoners when they were committed.

News of the success of the invasion of Bettini's home was followed by the arrival of Bettini and Giordano, handcuffed together, and the box of counterfeit money that was seized. Bettini was interrogated by Chief Hazen through an interpreter. It was said that every effort was made and inducement offered to obtain from his information that would enable the United States officers to secure the plates for the five-dollar and two-dollar counterfeits, and that the prisoners had given signs of a disposition to secure lenity by a confession. At any rate, Chief Operative Bagg said last evening that new phases of the "haul" might be made public to-day.

The prisoners were taken by twos and threes before Commissioner Shields, who committed them to the Ludlow Street Jail, pending the examinations, which will be held next week. In the cases of Giordano and the Tarantos, bail was set at $10,000 each, and for the passers of the counterfeits at $5,000 each. Murray, however, was held in $2,500 bail.

Comment was excited by the failure of Chief Hazen to arraign Bettini before the Commissioner and by his being sent to the Oak Street Station House for the night. The circumstances were held to mean that the prisoner might, before commitment, give valuable information to the Government officials.

A statement that no one would deny or admit to be true was that another member of the gang—one Baratini—was under arrest and had made a full confession, which was being used as a lever to compel the revelation of the whereabouts of the plates from which the counterfeits were made.

The operatives who made the arrest denied several stories about their peril. In one or two instances there was a scuffle, but only in the case of Bettini was a weapon exhibited. Nearly every prisoner was armed, however, with a pistol, poniard, or stiletto. Several of the last-named weapons were villainous looking articles, made by grinding down long files.

News of the arrests spread through the lower Italian colonies and "Little Italy" in Harlem, and brought an excited crowd of men and women to the Federal Building, as well as interpreters and lawyers of the race. All seemed bent on discovering if an Italian spy had been used by the United States officers, and the name of Nicholas N. Mattoli appeared to be a source of malediction and menace. Judging by the demeanor of some of the Calabrians, it would fare ill with a spy if he ventured into some of the Mafia neighborhoods.

A rumor, traced to this crowd, was that one of the prisoners was in some way identified with swift and sure work of the Mafia several years ago at the northeast corner of Cooper Union, when it required but a few seconds for two men to wrangle, one to fall dying in the gutter from a stab, and the murderer to escape.

The operatives laughed at a story that the counterfeit notes were imported from Italy as macaroni. They also disposed of a story that Digregoli was the son of a police officer, and established that he was an Italian soldier who had the grade of Sergeant when he left the Italian Army. Pamporelli was in the American Navy, and received an honorable discharge.

It was said that Bettini's band had affiliations in Baltimore and Philadelphia, and that arrests might be made in these cities.

"GREEN-GOODS" OUTFIT AT AUCTION

Valuable Lot of Material Turned Over to Anthony Comstock.

Anthony Comstock has in his possession the names and addresses of 300,000 persons throughout the United States and Canada whom James McNally and his "green-goods" associates had selected as possible victims. Eighty thousand of the names are written down in rolls neatly tied with ribbon, and the remainder are carefully inserted in big office books, the front page of which contains some such inscription as this: "This is the Salts, Pills, Bureaus, Chairs and Lotions Book. For friends in Illinois."

In addition to these names, which go by numbers so that a possible victim answering a telegram may sign simply a figure, there are two store boxes full of circulars, already addressed; seventy Bradstreet publications, which give the merchants of a State in alaphetical order, and seventy City Directories.

The whole outfit came into Mr. Comstock's possession in a rather unusual way. Lodewyck Hoornbeck is a real estate agent, living with his wife at 238 West Fourth Street. He is a quiet man of unassuming manners, a good church member, and quite averse to gaining publicity. He is of a thrifty turn of mind. Being told some days ago that there would be a blind auction at a Broadway storehouse, where some good bargains might be picked up, he made it a point to be present at the sale and bid briskly on two portentous-looking store boxes.

When he opened them he was chagrined and horrified to find that he, who had always smiled on reading stories of the farmer and the "green-goods" sharp, had at last become a victim, in a way, to the old game.

The first item that met his eye on opening a box of circulars was the following: "Do not under any circumstances sign your full name to the telegram you send; simply sign your first or given name, such as Thomas, John, George &c., and be sure to write the telegram exactly as follows, or I will not know who it is from."

The telegram was to be addressed to George H. Harvey, 328 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, New-York City, which is a vacant lot, and the telegram was to be worded, for example, in this way: "Send May Brand, No. 570."

A lengthy circular then informed the recipient that his correspondent had a very superior article of goods on hand which would defy any bank clerk or expert to detect. If he had made a mistake, the green-goods man hoped the "friend" would let the matter drop, as he had only desired to further the latter's worldly interests. A pretended newspaper clipping was inclosed in the circular, telling how the United States Treasury is robbed each year by redeeming these bogus coupons and greenbacks. There was considerable other material in the boxes, but Mr. Hoornbeck had seen enough to demonstrate how thoroughly he had been swindled by buying the stuff, and he determined to get rid of it. So he notified Mr. Comstock, who was willing to refund the money paid by the real estate agent on the "green-goods" outfit, as it might become valuable evidence at some time. Mr. Comstock said that several "green-goods" men had been negotiating with Mr. Hoornbeck for the purchase of the outfit, one man in Alabama having offered $2,000, "and no questions asked."

The equipment now in possession of the Society for the Suppression of Vice represents the accumulated work of years by "Jim" McNally, Eugene Marvin, and others. About two years ago Anthony Comstock raided the place of Eugene Marvin, in Eighth Avenue, this city. Four truckloads of printed matter were carted away, and Marvin was sent to the penitentiary. The headquarters of the gang were then moved to Jersey City, on Sherman Avenue. They thrived there for some time, enjoying, so Mr. Comstock says, immunity from interference on the part of the local authorities and the police. The "green goods" were plied up on the front porch of the house and never disturbed until the place was raided by Mr. Comstock. Forty men were at work at the time. Three arrests were made. Two of the men were convicted, the third, Gonzales, being killed by some Pennsylvanians who had been swindled. When Mr. Comstock returned to the house to take away the goods, he found some one had preceded him. Five tons were taken to New-York, and afterward removed to Bridgeport, Conn., where McNally is now living. Later they were brought back to a storehouse on Broadway. The owners failed to pay storage, and they came under the hammer.

The seizure is very valuable, as the loss of the books with the addresses and the accompanying key to the scheme will handicap the "green-goods" men in carrying on their work extensively. While operating in Jersey City, it was their custom to send out 15,000 or 20,000 circulars a day. They were taken to the Post Office in broad daylight. A Post Office employe would buy the stamps for them. McNally and his confederates are reported to have swindled 113 victims out of $97,000.

Good Wine Needs No Bush.

The high efficiency of New-York's telephone system does not require proclamation. But a word may be said as to the facilities comprised in the expression "telephone service." In New-York City there are

13,500 Telephone Stations.

Any two of them are connected in a few seconds.
There are in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Elizabeth, Paterson, Yonkers, and other neighboring places

13,500 Telephone Stations,

which can be reached in a few seconds and for a few cents from any New-York telephone. In other towns and cities, from Maine to Wisconsin, there are

100,000 Telephone Stations

which can be reached from any New-York telephone.

The Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co.,
18 CORTLANDT ST.

TO MAKE ITS LIBRARY BETTER

President Bryant of the Academy of Medicine Names the Committee to Get Subscriptions.

Important action was taken by the Academy of Medicine last night to increase the endowment of the library to the sum of $100,000, so that the number of books may be increased and the usefulness of the library to the medical profession extended.

The academy nearly a year ago empowered the President, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, to appoint a committee of twenty-five physicians, who, in conjunction with a committee of prominent laymen, were to be authorized to collect subscriptions for the object named. Dr. Bryant has had the matter under consideration since the action of the academy, Feb. 7, 1895, and at the close of the stated meeting last night, announced the composition of the committee. The laymen appointed are Secretary of War Lamont, ex-Gov. Flower, Abram S. Hewitt, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, and D. Willis James.

The physicians who will constitute the committee on behalf of the academy are Samuel Alexander, Clement C. Cleveland, H. Holbrook Curtis, William H. Draper, Egbert H. Grandin, Everett Herrick, Edward G. Janeway, Abraham Jacobi, Arthur M. Jacobus, Francis P. Kinnicutt, Herman Knapp, Henry P. Loomis, Paul F. Munde, Henry D. Noyes, Samuel S. Purple, William M. Polk, William R. Pryor, A. A. Smith, M. Allen Starr, Andrew H. Smith, Daniel M. Stimson, T. Gaillard Thomas, Robert W. Weir, W. Gill Wylie, and J. Blake White. At the suggestion of Dr. Jacobi, Dr. Bryant, the President, and Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, the Secretary of the academy, were made ex officio members of the committee.

A meeting of the members named will be held early next week for the purpose of organization, and beginning active measures for the collection of subscriptions.

The subject for discussion before the members of the academy was "Employment," which was presented by members of the Pediatric section. Dr. Henry Koplik read a paper on "The Bacteriology of Empyema in Children, giving the various forms of purulent pleurisy in infants and children, and the symptoms by which the disease could be readily recognized.

The second paper of the evening was read by Dr. August Caille, on "The Diagnosis and Peculiarities of Pyothorax in Children," and this was followed by a paper on "The Treatment of Empyema in Children."

Drs. Abraham Jacobi, B. Scharlau, W. P. Northrup, H. D. Chapin, and Bryant took part in the discussion of these papers.

A DANGEROUS KIND OF GUEST

Threw Things Around a Hotel Kitchen and Tried to Break a Door.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Jan. 16.—A woman who gave her name as Miss Allison and said she lived in Jamaica, L. I., applied at the Bedell House last night for lodging, saying she was a book agent. Mrs. Bedell noticed that the woman acted in a strange manner and dressed poorly, but gave her a room for the night.

The woman would not come out of her room for breakfast until almost 11 o'clock to-day and was then in a very ugly mood. Mrs. Bedell was preparing the table in the dining room for dinner, and told the woman she would have to take her breakfast in the kitchen. At this the woman became furious, and began to scatter things around the kitchen.

She then ran up stairs again, and getting a small paper box, which she carried when she came to the house, started to leave the hotel. When outside the door she began calling vile names to everybody who came in sight. Mrs. Bedell, seeing the woman was insane, locked the door. The woman rushed back again, and attempted to break in the door.

Failing to gain an entrance, she started up the street swearing and calling names. The news of her dangerous actions soon spread, and bolts and locks were much in use in all the houses along the street. No attempt was made to arrest the woman, and this afternoon she was seen walking along the main road toward Islip.

SEEKING PARDON FOR P. P. HOTCHKISS

His Principal Creditors Among Those Who Signed the Petition.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Jan. 16.—Freeman Hulse of this village has forwarded to Gov. Morton a petition asking for the pardon of Philo Pratt Hotchkiss, the New-York broker, who was for many years a prominent resident of this section.

Mr. Hotchkiss failed about two years ago, and about that time became involved in several shady transactions. Several of his victims caused his arrest on the charge of larceny in the second degree. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to serve four years in Auburn Prison. He has still fifteen months to serve. His health has been impaired greatly during his confinement.

Among the signers to the petition are the President, ex-President, and Cashier of the Danbury National Bank of Danbury, Conn., who are Mr. Hotchkiss's chief creditors; ex-Assemblyman Van Allen of the Sixth New-York District, and District Attorney John R. Fellows, who prosecuted the charge against Mr. Hotchkiss. Col. Fellows has also written to Gov. Morton asking him to pardon Mr. Hotchkiss.

Mrs. Hotchkiss is at present living in Bay Shore, and is in somewhat straitened circumstances.

CHICAGO CLOTHING FIRM FAILS

Kahn, Schoenbrun & Co. Forced to the Wall—The Assets Large.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Kahn, Schoenbrun & Co., manufacturers and wholesale dealers in fine clothing at Adams and Market Streets, were closed to-day by confessions of judgments aggregating nearly $150,000. It is estimated that the liabilities of the firm will reach $300,000. The largest creditors, outside of local banks, are New-York houses. The actual assets are hard to estimate, but they are believed to be more than enough to meet every dollar of the liabilities. The firm carried an immense stock of clothing.

A bill was filed to-day by Mark Kahn of the firm against Felix Kahn, asking for a dissolution of the partnership existing, and the appointment of a receiver.

The confessions of judgment filed in the Circuit Court were in favor of the Corn Exchange Bank of Chicago for $60,000; Importers and Traders' National Bank of New-York for $50,000, National Bank of the Republic, Chicago, $25,000; A. G. Becker & Co., $10,000, and two others for small amounts. The stock of the firm is valued at $400,000.

LORD SUITS THE MACHINE

A Politician Is Wanted for Civil Service Commissioner.

FAVORABLE REPORT TO THE SENATE

Mr. Raines, Who Ran Afoul of the Civil Service Regulations Last Year Thinks He Sees a Chance for Revenge.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The Senate Committee on Finance this morning considered the nomination of George P. Lord of Yates County to be Civil Service Commissioner, and decided to recommend that he be confirmed by the Senate.

A protest was made against such action by George McAneny of New-York, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, and of the National Civil Service Reform League. Mr. McAneny said that Mr. Lord was a machine politician, a prominent worker among others of that class, and for this reason not the sort of man to help carry out the Civil Service rules of the State. The committee evidently thought that this was just the sort of Civil Service Commissioner that would please the machine, and hastenend to give him their indorsement. The majority of the committee is composed of these Senators:

Mullin of Jefferson County, Chairman, a Senator who is sometimes credited with anti-machine tendencies, but who usually works with it.

Higgins of Cattaraugus County, who is in the same category. This year he is satisfactory enough to the machine to be given charge of machine excise legislation.

Raines of Ontario, a machine man of the most pronounced type.

Malby of St. Lawrence, a machine man since he found last year it did not pay to be anti-machine.

Stewart of Tompkins, a machine man who is the Platt leader in his county.

Brown of Otsego, a machine man first, last, and all the time.

Higbie of Suffolk, the same.

Hastings of Monroe, one of the sub-lieutenants of "Boss" Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works.

It created little surprise that this committee inclined favorably toward a machine Republican for Civil Service Commissioner.

The former record of Mr. Lord as a legislator was brought before the committee. The committee decided that the fact of his having voted for one or two of Tweed's bills did not cut any figure, because it was shown that these bills had received the support of about all the Republican members of the Assembly. If Tweed had made a scandal by his use of the authority given in the bills, afterward, that was no reflection on the men who had voted for them, consequently that was dismissed by the committee.

Mr. McAneny submitted letters from several acquaintances of Mr. Lord in which objection was made to the candidate.

Mr. Raines came to the defense of Mr. Lord, Mr. Lord, being a politician, suited Mr. Raines, and in a twenty-minute speech the latter pleaded for a favorable report. Mr. Raines has little use for civil service reform. He had an experience with the Civil Service Board last year in which the Commissioners enforced the rules and regulations in the matter of an Assistant Superintendent for the Capitol to such an extent as to cause some feeling on the part of the Senator. It is said that nothing would please Mr. Raines more than securing on the commission a man whose vote would "counteract that of Silas W. Burt."

In the course of the meeting this morning, after Mr. McAneny had protested and Mr. Raines was indorsing Mr. Lord, Mr. McAneny asked:

"Do you not consider Mr. Lord an active party politician?"

"I do," replied Mr. Raines. "He has been such for many years."

"This votes good confirmation of the report as I desire," said Mr. McAneny.

When the Republican Committeemen heard this they proceeded to act on the nomination, and, according to the statements of some of them, made after the executive session had adjourned, every one of them voted in favor of confirmation. The name will be reported favorably to the Senate on Monday night, probably.

SUPT. KILBURN INSTALLED.

Nominations by the Governor to be Favorably Reported.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Ex-Senator Frank D. Kilburn of Malone to-day filed his bond with the State Controller, and then went into the office of the Secretary of State and was sworn in as State Superintendent of Banking, the position to which he was recently appointed by Gov. Morton. After taking the oath, Superintendent Kilburn proceeded immediately to the bank department and assumed charge. He said he had not yet selected his deputy, and would probably not make any appointments for a day or two.

Richard Crowley of Lockport has been appointed by Gov. Morton attorney to close up the accounts of the late Gen. Farnsworth as State Agent for the Prosecution of War Claims of the State of New-York against the United States. Since the death of Gen. Farnsworth, John Woodward of Jamestown has held this attorneyship, but resigned the office recently upon his appointment as Judge of the Supreme Court in the Eighth District.

These nominations will be reported favorably to the Senate:

Managers of the Long Island State Hospital—MARY E. JONES of Cold Spring Harbor, JOHN G. HEUBERT, EVAN P. SMITH, JOHN A. NICHOLS, ALEXANDER E. ORR of Brooklyn, THERON L. SMITH of Smithtown.

Manager of the Utica State Hospital—CHARLES B. ROGERS of Utica.

Trustees of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children—ALTA PEASE CROUSE and WILBUR S. PECK of Syracuse.

United States Loan Commissioners—For Jefferson County, REUBEN F. STEELE of Adams; for Steuben County, FRANK E. BRONSON of Painted Post; for St. Lawrence County, WILLIAM BRADFORD of Louisville.

State Assessors—MARTIN HEERMANCE of Poughkeepsie, EDWARD L. ADAMS of Elmira, and ROLLIN L. JENKINS of Moriah, Essex County.

Managers of the Craig Colony for the Fifth Judicial District—KATHERINE HATHAWAY SALMON, M. D., of Syracuse; ANSON S. THOMPSON of Ellisburg.

Managers of the St. Lawrence State Hospital—ANDREW TUCK of Lisbon, and GEORGE W. SISSON of Potsdam.

Gov. Morton sent to the Senate the nomination of Amasa J. Parker of Albany to succeed himself as Trustee of the Hudson River State Hospital, and the nomination was confirmed immediately. The nomination of Henry M. Taylor of Poughkeepsie to be Trustee of the Hudson River State Hospital, in place of James Roosevelt, term expired, was received and referred.

Fender Saved a Boy's Life.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 16.—While nine-year-old Rudolph Smith, whose parents reside in Wallace Street, was playing in Bergenline Avenue to-day, he was knocked down by a North Hudson trolley car. The fender caught and held him until the car could be stopped, but he had fainted from fright.

He soon recovered, and five minutes later was playing along the tracks as unconcernedly as if trolley cars never existed.

West 14th St.
1826. COWPERTHWAIT'S 1897
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

THE NEW TARIFF

to raise $28,000,000 by a tax on wool and woolens will put carpets away up. To save this, also the late rise, choose all you may need of our stock now and pay at your convenience. Our contracts call for pure, long staple wool, and forbid the use of shoddy, although there have been millions of pounds imported lately to mix with wool.

FURNITURE REDUCED.
CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

Quaker Wisdom.

"Never fall out with your bread and butter"
—No fear of falling out with Quaker Oats.

Quaker
OATS
Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

RETAIL PRICES OF CUT FLOWERS

THE CITY DEALER'S SIDE OF THE MATTER SET FORTH.

Perishable Nature of His Goods and Requirements of Customers Justify High Charges, He Says.

From Garden and Forest.

The retail price for cut flowers in this city seems unnecessarily high to Americans who have lived abroad, where they learn to consider choice flowers a necessity rather than a luxury, and examples were given showing the relative prices of roses and violets, which here are nearly twice as high as in southern Europe. By some persons this is attributed to the large profits of the commission houses, while others hold that the retail dealers receive the lion's share of the great advance in price over that received by the grower.

The retail florists of this city number about 200, not including a large class of street vendors known as the Greeks, and representative dealers give many reasons, which seem convincing, for the prevailing scale of prices. In the first place, it is necessary to keep so large a stock of many different kinds of flowers that the capital required is considerable. Not a few firms, founded twenty or more years ago, have a history of moderate, steady growth from very small beginnings, sometimes less than $100 having constituted the original capital.

But the same conditions which have affected the jewelry, dry goods, housefurnishing, and other lines of trade have revolutionized the florist's business, and now a very modest establishment needs at least $5,000 to begin with, while double that amount is necessary to open a tasteful and attractive store in a good location, and a first-class business in a fashionable locality cannot be successfully started without a much larger investment. Furnishings and decorations in a store are expensive necessities, which may easily take $2,000 or more, besides the heavy outlay for horses and delivery wagons. A van, too, is a necessity, since these immense inclosed vehicles are heated and ventilated to insure the safety of tender and valuable stock, such as large decorative plants. Fancy baskets, silver bowls, and artistic jardinières of many forms and all colors and shades are required in a first-class establishment, and one such house has in regular use 200 pedestals needed in the grouping of plants and decorations. While $50 is a minimum daily investment for cut flowers, the largest stores handle 5,000 to 20,000 individual flowers, for which they pay from 2 cents to $1.50 apiece.

Taking the year through, it is, perhaps, not too much to say that 25 per cent. of the stock bought is not sold, and is a total loss, and it is easily possible on many days to have half the stock represented in flowers aggravatingly removed from freshness. Roses, bright-colored and deliciously fragrant, which would furnish delightful home decoration for several days, are stored in the icebox at the close of the day, only to be just too widely blown for the next day's trade.

As their best, roses and Bermuda lilies are the longest keepers, and may be successfully carried three days, while heliotrope withers and blackens in a day, and the welcome fragrance of violets becomes a death-like and offensive odor after from twelve to twenty-four hours, though their color is still clear and bright. The resentment against paying what seems exorbitant prices is, perhaps, directed more generally against violets than any other particular flower, their quiet unobtrusiveness making the price the more startling. But these modest little flowers now cost the retail buyer $2 a hundred, and it is a good business day that sees his stock of them exhausted, and anything short of this means actual loss. For example, four small bunches left over represent $8 of lost capital.

The critical selection of the customer leaves a dozen to twenty roses and carnations out of every hundred to be sold in a lower grade for less money, and a few lilies out of every twenty-five are sure to be bruised and made worthless whenever they are handled. All this signifies that 100 per cent. advance in price means a much smaller profit than the figure implies. Indeed, the perishable nature of flowers makes them more uncertain than almost any other article of commerce. Even the most delicate fruits and hothouse vegetables can be held over in cold storage and their appearance be preserved until they are to be eaten—that is, they do not need to be kept for a long time after they are sold, simply for appearance sake—while the duration of the

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Comedy and Tragedy and A Pair of Spectacles—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—The Two Escutcheons—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Michael and His Lost Angel—8:00.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:00.
GARRICK—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Milk White Flag—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Night Clerk—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOTEL WALDORF BALLROOM—Exhibition of Drawings—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Wilhelm Tell—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15. Max O'Rell—3:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Carmen—8:00.
PALMER'S—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—The County Fair—8:15.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year;

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	36	20	21
6 A. M.	38	18	20
9 A. M.	37	19	21
12 M.	37	26	28
4 P. M.	34	28	32
6 P. M.	34	30	32
9 P. M.	34	29	31
12 P. M.	33	29	31

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 27.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 24.70
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 36.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years 30.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Cloudy and Threatening.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AS IT IS.

We shall invite numberless embarrassments if we crib up the Monroe doctrine in the unyielding framework of a statute or attempt to define its scope by a resolution of Congress.

It is none the less substantive because not enacted. It has the higher sanction of unbroken usage and the general assent. It "was intended to apply to every stage of our National life." Its enforcement is "important to our peace and safety as a Nation." It will be applied and enforced by the Executive and the Congress whenever the public welfare demands. Leave to the Executive and the Congress to judge of the occasions and to act upon them as they arise. Those possible "manifestations of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States" of which MONROE spoke, and which would constitute an infraction of the doctrine, are too vague and multiform to admit of a definition that will suffice for all time.

Above all, there is no occasion for us to invoke the Monroe doctrine or any other to support the novel proposition that we cannot allow European powers to acquire any territory whatsoever on this continent, even by treaty or purchase. Conceivably we might, for our National peace and safety, be compelled to interfere in some cases of proposed sale of territory. We could never allow Spain to transfer Cuba from her own nerveless and loosening grasp to the hand of a stronger European power. We should certainly and inevitably go to war to stop such a bargain, because the cost of a war could not possibly be so great as the cost of perpetually maintaining the defenses demanded, in the new condition of things, for our peace and safety. But in all such cases as that of the Venezuela boundary we may regard with entire indifference the peaceful adjustments at which the parties disputant may arrive.

Our security lies in the practical certainty that there will never be much if any trading in territory between the Latin Republics and the powers of Europe. The fatal obstacle to it is the demonstrable fact, now much better known than it was before the commercial spirit opened the eyes of men to the true character of national progress, that the sale of national domain is always a bad bargain for the seller. In other words, the land is worth more to the country than any sum of money for which it can be exchanged. Let us examine the problem in the light of a great historic example.

In 1803 NAPOLEON sold to the United States for $15,000,000, the territory then known as Louisiana, which included all the country west of the Mississippi River from the source to its mouth. His St. Domingo designs had wretchedly miscarried, the possession of Louisiana was a secondary object, and he wanted money to make war on England. Three and three-quarter millions of the purchase price went to the payment of debts due by France to American citizens. The rest of the money, 60,000,000f., was paid over to NAPOLEON, and he spent it "to the last centime in preparation for an impracticable descent on England." What did we do with the property we bought? The census of 1890 shows the real and personal assessed valuation of the States and Territories embraced in the Louisiana purchase lying wholly west of the Mississippi River, Minnesota not being included in the table:

ASSESSED VALUATION, 1890.

Iowa	$519,246,110	Colorado .	$220,554,064
Missouri .	887,975,928	New-Mex.	43,227,686
N'th Dak.	88,203,054	Arizona ..	28,059,234
S'th Dak.	140,154,939	Utah	106,110,370
Nebraska.	184,770,305	Nevada ..	25,350,094
Kansas ..	347,717,219	Idaho	25,748,437
Louis'na .	234,320,780	Wash'g'n..	217,612,897
Texas ...	780,898,605	Oregon ...	166,025,731
Ark'nsas .	174,737,755	Calif'nia..	1,101,136,431
Montana .	112,937,384		
Wyom'g .	32,536,401	Total .	$5,437,414,425

If, instead of squandering the money, the First Consul had invested it at 6 per cent. simple interest, the principal and interest would now amount to $98,700,000. If he could have put it out at compound interest, it would in 100 years have yielded $4,825,000,000, or $612,414,425 less than the purchase has added to our National wealth. But of course everybody knows that the assessed valuation of those States and Territories, though far below their real worth, is but a small part of their actual increment to the wealth and power of the United States.

The simplest law of trade is that men buy and sell only when they think they can make something. No South American republic can ever make a cent by selling any part of its national domain. By such trades it would inevitably lose money, check national growth, and diminish the nation in its substance and promise.

But some corrupt President or scheming Dictator might effect a profligate sale. Revolution would be an ample check against that. No President could stay in his chair, no Dictator on his horse, after such a betrayal of his people. NAPOLEON did not dare submit the Louisiana bargain to the Chamber.

On the whole, therefore, we are not inclined to participate, on the one hand, in the gloom of those who declare that, by limiting our cause of interference to forcible seizure, President CLEVELAND has presented the Monroe doctrine "shorn and in eclipse," nor, on the other hand, in the joy of his detractors who exultantly cry out that in permitting an adjustment acceptable to Venezuela he has "given away his whole case."

The Monroe doctrine is satisfactory as it stands, as Mr. CLEVELAND has declared it.

A WISE CHOICE.

No political significance whatever attaches to the choice of Chicago as the place in which the National Convention of the Democratic Party will be held next Summer.

Geographically, Chicago is convenient; politically she is neutral. But being one of the great business centres of the country, Chicago is naturally inhabited by people who believe in a sound and honest currency. In the contest at Washington yesterday the Democratic National Committee divided substantially on the free-silver line, and free silver was beaten.

To sensible and loyal Democrats everywhere the result will give great satisfaction.

There were many reasons why it would have been unwise to hold the convention in New-York. There was one reason why it would have been fatal to hold it in St. Louis. There is no reason at all why it should be not held in Chicago, and we are very glad the committee has decided to hold it there.

THE CONSOLIDATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

It is a natural suspicion that the Lexow resolution for a joint sub-committee of the legislative Committees on Cities, to consider the Greater New-York question, was intended to produce delay and enable the politicians who control legislation to mature their plans for deriving party advantage from the consolidation. This suspicion can only be dispelled by the action of the committee, which is to begin its inquiries in Brooklyn to-day. The composition of the sub-committee is not very promising, with Mr. LEXOW as its Chairman and with only two of its nine members Democrats, and only one of these from the district directly concerned, though there is a large preponderance of Democrats among its people. But it lies with the committee to vindicate the wisdom of its appointment.

We are at a loss to know just what it is expected to do, if it is not to pave the way for some political scheme. It has been said that it will endeavor to find out what the public sentiment of New-York and Brooklyn really is on the subject of consolidation, but that can hardly be, because the only effectual way of determining that is to put the question to a vote of the people, and that has already been done, and it was answered in the affirmative. This simply makes it the duty of the Legislature to provide for the consolidation instead of going back and doing all over what has been accomplished in the last two years. Besides, the Chairman and other prominent members of the committee have declared that they regard the main question as settled and believe that some Consolidation bill will be passed at this session.

Perhaps the committee is expected to inquire, or intends to inquire, into the prevailing opinion as to the proper method of proceeding from the point already attained. This does not seem to us worth while or of any use, because most citizens have no settled opinion regarding charter legislation for the enlarged municipality. That is a matter for careful study and consideration by men specially qualified, and it will be presumptuous for anybody to undertake to enlighten the committee off-hand on so large a subject. If the question is whether a competent commission should be created to make the necessary study and prepare and recommend proper legislation, that seems so obvious that no investigating committee was needed to decide it. It is the only plan that can commend itself to people of sense, and it is provided for in the bill already introduced in the Senate, at the instance of the present Consolidation Commission.

The only legitimate purpose that we can see in the proposed investigation is that of ascertaining how much there may be in a somewhat noisy opposition to consolidation that is kept up in Brooklyn, in spite of the vote of 1894. It is no wonder if this seems inexplicable to legislators from other parts of the State. Brooklyn has everything to gain by consolidation, for it will result in improvement for her at the expense of New-York. It will unquestionably improve the value of property and diminish the tax rate over there, and to a considerable extent the benefit will be a drain upon New-York. Brooklyn has every reason for favoring the union, while New-York has no reason, except pride in a great metropolitan city and the general benefit in the time to come to the whole municipality, since by the terms of its own offer it stands ready to take a million at a little over 119. It is also pledged to pay for them in gold not taken from the Treasury, which at the current premium would bring its own bonds, in round numbers, to 120.

It is difficult to refrain from asking questions in the most excited manner about that bill just introduced in the Assembly, prohibiting any person who has ever been convicted of a felony from practicing as a veterinary surgeon. Why is such a measure necessary? Do all criminals, or only some of them, when released from jail, show an irresistible inclination to pose as spavin experts and seem wise in the maladies of cows? Are the "vets" trying to keep wicked men out of their ranks, or to protect those already initiate from ruinous competition? Really, this is by far the most peculiar bill that even Albany ever produced. It will cause an immense amount of uneasiness in the public mind and may disturb the now existing confidence, which is so complete as to be almost pathetic and wholly beautiful, in a class of practitioners upon whom the breath of suspicion has never before been cast.

Punch, in its mad, waggish way, calls upon "ALFRED, monarch of minor poets," for a patriotic song. It reminds him that "Pretoria" is a predestinate rhyme for "Victoria," and hopes that even the difficulties which "Venezuela" presents are not insuperable.

There is only one way in which to interpret the news that the garrison in Havana is now cut off from all communication with the provinces, except by water. Obviously, the rebels are besieging the city. CAMPOS, and not GOMEZ, is in that so-called trap of which so much has been heard recently.

JONES AND THE CONVENTION.

The threat of Senator JONES of Arkansas that if the Democratic Convention were appointed to be held in New-York the "free-silver" element in the Democratic Party would thereupon at once bolt, is one of the most remarkable utterances ever made by a public man. We should have expected such an outbreak very much sooner from the other JONES. The discussion regarding the place for a National Convention had become almost as heated as the convention itself might be expected to be. But up to the launching of this awful menace of Senator JONES of Arkansas "politics" had cut very little figure in it. It was conducted upon the reasonable supposition that the Democratic Convention, like any other assemblage of rational persons, was to be held in the place in which it would be most comfortable, and also in the place which was accessible to the greatest number of delegates at the least expense of time and money. If the latter consideration alone were to prevail, Chicago would probably be the place chosen; if the former were to enter into the decision, the choice would fall upon New-York. The novel notion which underlay Senator JONES's menace, that it would be fatal to expose "free-silver men" to the atmosphere of New-York, gives a new and curious notion of the free-silver man.

For what is it of which the Senator from Arkansas was so afraid that he thought a bolt the only escape from it? Apparently he apprehended that a howling mob, composed of capitalists, goldbugs, and Shylocks and led by J. PIERPONT MORGAN, would take possession of the galleries of the Madison Square Garden and intimidate the delegates. We think we can assure him that that is not the case. Such of the Shylocks as are compelled to be in town the first week in July would take pains to give the convention as wide a berth as possible. No doubt the galleries would be filled with curious persons, and these persons might have views about candidates, but they would be very unlikely to concern themselves about the platform. While Western towns might be named in which the convention would be likely to encounter a free-silver mob, there is no reason for apprehending a "sound-money mob" in New-York. Much less is there any chance that such a mob will pursue the Committee on Resolutions to its lair.

There is, however, an aspect in which the selection of New-York might be injurious to the free-silver people. The Populist Party, which ought to include the free-silver elements both of the Democratic Party and of the Republican Party, is recognized as a Cave of Adullam, a resort for "every one that is in debt and every one that is discontented." To be made acutely uncomfortable would increase the Adullamite zeal, while, on the other hand, to be made perfectly comfortable and to be surrounded with all the appliances of civilization would weaken Populistic convictions and lead the victims of them to consider whether the friends of the multiplication table had not some reason on their side. In this way the selection of New-York would have worked injury to the faction with which Senator JONES has allied himself; but he exhibited very little confidence in his faction, or indeed in himself, when he threatened to lead a bolt from the Democratic Party, six months before the convention, if New-York were selected as the place of its meeting.

MAYOR WURSTER'S DIPLOMACY.

Mayor WURSTER of Brooklyn tried to be diplomatic in replying to the formidable deputation of women who faced him the other day and demanded the enforcement of the excise law on Sunday, but he was clumsy at it. He complimented the "noble women" on their "imposing size," and said that the question was not a new one, while the Mayor was, and he did not quite know "why it has not been carried out in the past." The mixture of ideas and confusion of language indicate embarrassment on the part of the Mayor.

He proceeded to say that he had been examining statistics and gaining information, and he would do whatever he could "to suppress this evil." He had mentioned no "evil," but had only spoken of "this question" and "the subject as it now stands," to which he had given "little thought"; still, he wanted to "do what is right." Why, certainly; who ever heard a Mayor say he did not "want to do what is right"? Then he pleaded that Brooklyn was not as New-York is. It has many miles of streets and few policemen, and, of course, the "noble women" would not have "our policemen sneaking spies" and would not wish their "boys or husbands" to go into saloons and buy drinks for the purpose of getting evidence. The idea! No, said the gentle WURSTER, "we must adopt some other way. I am going to co-operate with you, in any way I can, just as soon as I get all the statistics."

Now, what humbug is this kind of palaver! Mayor WURSTER knows all about Sunday liquor selling and the "side-door policy" in Brooklyn. No man better. He knows it is in violation of law and that it is his sworn duty to see that the law is faithfully executed. He needs to collect no statistics in order to know whether he means to have the law enforced or not. He is perfectly well aware that it will not need "a policeman in front of every saloon" on 700 miles of street or very much "spying." It only needs a resolute determination on his part and on the part of the police authorities, and an unmistakable declaration, followed by arrest and prosecution for every detectable offense, and in a few weeks Brooklyn would be as dry on Sunday as the Tenderloin precinct under the sway of "Rooseveltism." That is the kind of "ism" needed in the City of Churches. WURSTER is pottering with the subject and putting off the "noble women" and the law-and-order people with soft words which will inspire only relief in the bosom of the Sunday saloon keeper. He will see where the Mayor stands if the "noble women" do not.

TREASURY BANKING.

The speech of Controller ECKELS before the real estate men of Chicago last evening was marked by his characteristic clearness and soundness. Speaking to business men, in a section of the country where large business operations are handled alike with energy and system, and where all the agencies and organized credit are in familiar use, Mr. ECKELS took occasion to examine the situation of the Treasury as a banking institution, and especially as a bank of issue and redemption. He pointed out in what way it had come about that the Government Bank was saddled with about all the responsibilities and stripped of nearly all the available resources of a banking corporation. The amount and character of its issues are fixed by law; they are all redeemable on demand; they are all required, by the declaration of the "established policy of the United States, as well as by the supreme interests of the people, to be kept at par in gold. Yet not a dollar of them can finally be disposed of; not one of them can in reality be paid;" they must constantly be reissued and "kept in circulation," and to meet this perpetually renewed mass of obligations in gold, the Government is left without the shadow of power or authority in current legislation, and is dependent upon the use of authority granted in the last generation for an entirely different purpose.

Certainly no such system could ever have been proposed in its entirety by a rational statesman, and it could have grown up only by the operation of measures adopted from motives entirely alien to the desire to produce a safe and efficient system. It is a distinct service by Mr. ECKELS to bring home to the business men of Chicago, where he is particularly known and respected, not merely the mischief of this state of things, but its practical absurdity as a business matter. If the banks on which the real estate men of Chicago depend for their success, were conducted on a plan so inconsistent, hap-hazard, feeble, and dangerous, they would have to go out of business in twelve months, or reform the banks. Undoubtedly they would reform the banks, and they would do well to exert their entire influence to reform the system of the greatest of all existing banks, the United States Treasury.

THE "HIGHWAYMEN" IN 1890.

In its Washington correspondence The New-York Tribune attacks Senator JONES of Nevada for demanding that the otherwise uniform increase of 15 per cent. in the pending Tariff bill shall be applied to the sugar duties "as the price of his assistance in securing a favorable report" from the Finance Committee. Having suggested that Mr. JONES's obstructive demand is made because of "the growing anxiety of the silver leaders over the fate of the free-coinage substitute for the House Bond bill," our neighbor goes on to explain as follows:

"Mr. JONES, Mr. TELLER, and the more extreme of their following are eager, therefore, to renew their fight for free coinage under more promising political conditions, and they see in their scheme of 'holding up' the revenue bill until some concessions are granted to the silver interest a distant chance to repeat the highwayman-like operations by which the silver legislation of 1890 was made possible."

What were those highwayman-like operations? The Tribune now professes to be very angry with the Republican silver Senators. It calls them "political guerrillas" and "a coterie of selfish and dangerous fanatics." Cannot our neighbor be induced to explain by what action these "highwaymen" made "the silver legislation of 1890 possible"?

Let us have the whole story. Let the faithful who read The Tribune understand how the Sherman Silver-Purchase act of 1890 was supported by the Republican Party and passed as the price of the votes of the Republican silver highwaymen for the McKinley tariff. Let them know that these silver Republicans demanded this protection for silver as the "concession to the silver interest" by which their votes for that tariff could be bought.

The owners of silver mines and the producers of silver could not be "protected" by a tariff duty on the metal. But it was practicable to increase their profits by requiring the Government to buy the output of their mines. This is what the Republican "highwaymen" demanded in return for their support of a tariff which, as they said, could have very little value for them, if, indeed, it should not be injurious to the interests of their States. The Sherman Silver-Purchase act was really a part of the McKinley tariff, and it might logically have been enacted as a section or schedule of that tariff. The Tribune could serve public interests by describing clearly and forcibly now "the highwayman-like operations" by which the passage of it "was made possible." We do not expect, however, that our high tariff neighbor will grasp the opportunity.

The National Convention of the Democratic Party will be held in a sound-money city. The Republicans go to a free-coinage city.

The New-York newspaper which offered to take $1,000,000 "4 per cent. bonds on a 3 per cent. basis," is now urging the Treasury to "fix a price" at which the bonds can be had. This is unexampled generos-

PERSONALS.

—Stepniak's biography is not the one which was printed in "Men and Women of the Time," the best-known of biographical dictionaries after Vapereau's, which, by the way, makes no mention of Stepniak. "Men and Women of the Time" gives Dragomanof's biography under the name of Stepniak. The latter was born in 1852. He was arrested in 1874 for his democratic propaganda among the Russians. He escaped, became a leader in the plans formed to terrify the Czar, was accused of complicity in the murder of Mezentzet at St. Petersburg in 1878; fled to Switzerland, and finally went to London in 1880. He wrote "Underground Russia," "Peasants of Russia," "Russia Under the Czars," "Career of a Nihilist," "Nihilism as It Is," and many essays for magazines and journals. His last work, "A Cottage Near the Volga," was published by The Golden Penny Magazine.

—"Stepniak" means "inhabitant of the steppe," which is the same as saying "outlaw." The Nihilist's real name was Kracheffski. He was a strange, uncanny-looking man, with rugged, unprepossessing features, a large mouth, a leonine head, covered with a huge mane of crisp, curly hair, a small ragged beard, a short plump neck, and hands large and energetic, with big thumbs and short fingers. His eyes were small, leaden, and without expression. Mme. Stepniak is a woman of singular refinement and beauty, delicate features, and a graceful figure, sparkling black eyes, and elegant ladylike hands. She is a perfect type of the South Russian brunette.

—The London Times notes as a curious fact that about fifteen years ago, when Alfred Austin was at Delphi, a Greek priest tore from a tree in full flower (the month was May) a branch of bay, and gave it to him. When Lord Tennyson died Mr. Austin sent this branch to Aldworth as a tribute, and it was placed in the coffin with Lady Tennyson's roses and a volume of Shakespeare.

—Abbé Delfour has written a book, "La Religion des Contemporains," wherein the works of several French authors are quaintly criticised. He says of Paul Bourget, for example: "Does he go to confession? When he dined with the Protestants of New-York did he eat meat Fridays? If one read 'Outre-Mer' one fails to find in it that he attended mass in America often."

—It appears that Arthur Bourchier has decided views as to the privileges of theatrical managers, and that not only has Miss Burney withdrawn the manuscript of her young brother from his hands on account of the suggested alterations, but that Mr. Zangwill has followed suit.

—Dean Farrar is now advertised as a sort of clerical attaché to squads of cheap-trippers to the Holy Land.

AGENDA OF A BOOK LOVER.

—How many book lovers, adepts in the art of book collecting invented by New-York, are there in New-York? Say that there are ten adepts, and question them separately. "Is A a book lover?" "I do not know; I never saw his books; he hides them." "Is B a book lover?" "He has some fine books." "Is C a book lover?" "He knows ancient English books perfectly." "Is D a book lover?" "He knows nothing of book binding." And so on. They are not jealous of one another. They are sincere, but there are delicate shades in their book loving. Every book lover has an individuality in his art.

—The saddest failure in subscription books was that of Dubois's "Plutarch," in twenty-eight large quarto volumes. Begun in 1830, the publication of this work was not finished in 1842; the subscribers had already paid 9,000f. each, and there were yet twelve "lives" to be printed, at a cost to each subscriber of 4,000f. Every book lover knows the fate of that "moles indigesta." Booksellers call the volumes simply "plugs."

—In the "Contes Drolatiques," illustrated by Gustave Doré, was revealed a new formula for illustrated books. The book is a masterpiece, wherein every vignette is a new discovery, wherein every image, from the large portraits of the "moyne Amador," of the "Advocat Fréron," and of the "vieulx stroplat" to the malicious vine leaves is surprising and admirable.

—When photography was discovered people said, "It will kill the art of painting." It has killed nothing at all. "Photo-engraving will ruin the art of engraving," people are saying. Why should it? Photo-engraving is to engraving as a wax figure is to a statue.

—In "Les Lois de la Galanterie française," published in 1644, one may read of "a luxury of cleanliness, which is beginning to gain favor, and which consists in washing one's hands every day and one's face almost as often."

—"What is this? A book fully, definitely bound, in levant morocco Jansenist, lined with morocco glit in interlaced arabesques, and with leaves uncut. Horrors!"

DIALOGUES IN THE AIR.

—"Your shop is always empty. I never see anybody here except you."
"Glad of it. There isn't anybody to report that I have no customers."

—"Are you working, John?"
"Butler at the Shanks's."
"How do you like your place?"
"It's the sort of house where, if you wish to take a drink with an honest man, you have to fetch your man and the drink."

—"We will undertake to watch your cashier."
"I have no suspicions against my cashier."
"We will undertake to furnish you with suspicions."

—"May I go to my sister's marriage?"
"I have no objection to your going to your sister's marriage occasionally; but, really, you ought to give me some of the fish that you catch."

—"I shall be so happy when you confide all your troubles to me!"
"I have no troubles."
"You'll have them when we are married."

—"Who was the first to discover that the earth went round?"
"Noah—in the vineyard."

—"Will you play cards?"
"I never play, because I always lose."

—"Will you take something?"
"From whom?"

"DIE WALKÜRE."

The Metropolitan Opera House Singers Somewhat Improved in Their Parts, but by No Means Satisfactory.

"Die Walküre" was repeated last night at the Metropolitan Opera House before a larger audience than was present at its presentation last week.

The performance, although somewhat of an improvement, was far from what should be expected from Abbey & Grau's company. It would require the utmost leniency of an admirer of Wagner to even regard the rendering as acceptable.

There were some features in the performance that rose to a fair Wagnerian level, but they did not atone for the grave shortcomings. To the worshipper at the shrine of Wagner, the Wotan of Signor Kaschmann is sacrilege. There is much in the literature of operas that permits of medium work, but trifling with "Die Walküre" and the rest of Wagner's music-dramas should not be tolerated by such experienced managers as Messrs. Abbey & Grau. From "Tristan und Isolde" with Jean de Reszke and Mme. Nordica in the cast, to "Die Walküre" with Signor Kaschmann and Mlle. Brema, is a leap from the loftiest height to the deepest pit.

Both Kaschmann and Brema were grossly miscast last night, as neither have the qualifications for the rôles they assumed. Wotan is written too low for Kaschmann, and Brunhilde much too high for Brema. As a result, neither singer rose above the mediocre in these parts. Herr Wallnoefer, with all his shortcomings, possesses the range of voice for the rôle of Siegmund, but he will never win favor from the local Wagner devotees in that part. Mlle. Lola Beeth was considerably better as Sieglinde last night than at the previous performance.

Mlle. Olitzka was the only praiseworthy principal. Her pure, rich contralto voice is well suited for the rôle of Fricka and she gives it th eproper dramatic effect. The nine Walküren were more familiar with their music on this occasion than formerly, and, in consequence, far more affective.

But the genuine mastery of Seidl and the thorough Wagner spirit he infuses in the orchestra, which is always sure to do excellent work in this sphere under his direction, was a rare treat, and was a recompense for the flagrant shortcomings on the other side of the footlights.

At the matinée to-day, "Faust" will be given in French, with Jean and Edward de Reszke, and Maurel, and Mmes. Melba, Scalchi, and Mlle. Bauermeister as the principals. At night "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Ragliacci" will be presented, with Mme. Calvé, Mlle. Bauermeister, Marie Engle, Lola Beeth, and Signors Campanari, Cremonini, Ancona, and Russitano in the casts.

"GLUCK BEI FRAUEN" PLEASED.

Von Moser's Comedy Is Well Made and Not Without Wit.

A new four-act play, by G. von Moser, and entitled "Glück bei Frauen," was the attraction at the Irving Place Theatre last evening. It is a study, on lines mostly farcical, but at moments serious, of those strata of Berlin society which include the upper middle class and the lower aristocracy. This is a favorite region with the German dramatists, but neither the personages that dwell there nor the motives that move them have any very keen interest for an American audience. So ingeniously constructed, however, is this latest specimen of von Moser's work, and so well was it acted by Herr Conried's comedians, that the piece was followed with close attention, and its humor received the tribute of frequent and sincere, though not particularly hearty, laughter.

The story of "Glück bei Frauen" was printed Sunday, and does not need repetition. Most of the characters introduced by it are merely types, with little real individuality, but perhaps they are only the more comprehensible on that account. Most of them proved to be amusing, and their actions were sufficiently logical for all stage purposes.

Of the actors who formed the cast, Max Hänseler and Wilhelmine Schlüter deserved, possibly, first recognition. Both had "straight comedy" rôles, the father and mother of tradition. They were of no especial prominence in the play, and yet it was a delight, for any one who observes acting with a somewhat serious eye, to see with what mingled skill and care these portrayals were drawn. Anna Bragg, for once, was provided with a husband, and, instead of the ingénue's simple, high-necked dress, she wore one brilliantly complex and boldly cut. She suited manner to costume with success, as is her almost invariable way. Rudolf Sevius, without the help of his usual more or less grotesque make-up, still managed to be the most amusing person on the stage. Max Bira and Julius Strobl attempted earnestly and conscientiously to walk and speak like aristocratic youths. Arthur Eggeling, as a most curiously thin and simian old man, vied with Adolf Link, as one younger but not less curious, in a savage onslaught on the possibilities of human nature. Both achieved what it is customary to call "a hit."

An Entertainment of Imitations.

The entertainment called "Excelsior, Jr.," now current in the Olympia Theatre, is largely made-up of "imitations:" Walter Jones presents nightly one of those now familiar imitations of Alfred Chevalier, which cause folks to wonder how that London music hall performer ever became famous. He also imitates Buffalo Bill, ex-President Harrison, an Irish sailorman with a bad cold, and Sousa leading a band. With Miss Templeton he imitates a "song and dance team." A small man named Dunn imitates Paderewski. He puts a big sponge on his head and drums on a piano. When he has finished he uses the sponge as a door mat. Trereha Vaughn imitates a newsgirl, and a German yodler. Marie Cahill imitates Calve and a costermonger girl.

Last night Yvette Violette appeared, late in the second act, in imitations of Yvette Guilbert. This young lady was hypnotized by Guilbert,—according to a veracious story in the house-bill. She follows the famous Frenchwoman about from place to place. She is the double, shadow, echo, and alter ego of Guilbert. She is also rich and influential. The original Yvette's hypnotism was quite unconscious. Although her shadow is always with her, they have never met. That is natural. One rarely meets his shadow. The shadow is very charming, and her rendering of "Les Ingenues," and "Langer Longer Loo" was vehemently applauded by an audience that crowded the theatre.

MENNONITE BISHOP CHOSEN BY LOT

Peculiar Manner of Selecting Church Officials in Pennsylvania.

LITITZ, Penn., Jan. 16.—More than 1,000 people gathered yesterday at Hess's Mennonite meeting house to witness the selection of a Bishop.

This is done in a peculiar manner, the clergymen and Bishops being chosen by lot. In this case there was a vacancy in the office of Bishop in the Hammer Creek District, and there were three candidates for it. After lengthy religious services, three Bibles were placed on the pulpit. In one was a slip of paper, and the candidate drawing that book was declared to be the Bishop.

The choice fell on the Rev. Christian Risser, and he was then installed in his high office.

AMERICAN FISHING VESSELS SEIZED

Heavy Fines Imposed on Flimsy Grounds at Fortune Bay.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 16.—The frozen herring vessels arriving to-day report that four American vessels were seized at Fortune Bay and searched and fined for smuggling.

The Monitor was one of the vessels, and how much smuggling she was doing can be imagined by the fact that all the authorities found on her were a few old "nippers," which had been left aboard from her last Grand Bank trip; a few fish hooks, which were lying about in full view, and a can of copper paint, which has to be used to paint the bends of the vessel when her ballast was taken out. Three other vessels shared the same fate, but, fortunately, the fines imposed were not heavy.

Miss Anthony Has the Last Word.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—President Eliot of Harvard University, when asked to-day if he had any reply to make to Susan B. Anthony's denunciation of him, replied that as far as he was concerned there was not a single word to be said.

HAVANA QUITE ISOLATED

Communication with the Interior Possible Only by Ships.

INSURGENT LEADERS GO WESTWARD

Valdes Defeats Gomez Near Cayorosa —Victories by Sanchez, Marti, and Others Near Lomas and Elsewhere.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—A dispatch from Havana says that the rebels have cut off all means of communication with the interior except by the short railroad from Havana to Marianas.

The telegraph wires are all cut and the railway tracks are torn up, and the only means of official communication with the outlying provinces is by steamship.

The principal insurgent leaders are said to be going westward, accompanying convoys of arms and ammunition.

The Imparcial's Havana correspondent says that on Jan. 15 the Spanish General Suarez Valdes defeated the rebel leader Maximo Gomez with 3,000 men near Cayorosa. Both sides suffered heavy losses. Capt. Sanchez, with 300 men, defeated a force of 1,200 insurgents near Lomas and Santa Maria, killing eleven and wounding thirty of the enemy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, late this afternoon received the following dispatch, dated Jan. 16, from the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Madrid:

"Gen. Suarez Valdes met and disbanded Gomez, killing and wounding some of his men. These were left on the field. Col. Molina defeated a band in the jurisdiction of Colon. The column of Jorri also defeated the enemy in the Clarlera plantation.

"Col. Marti also met and defeated another band in Santi Spiritus. There have been other small encounters, also to the advantage of the Spanish Army, but without great result, because of the policy of scattering adopted by the insurgents. I telegraph to you the news with perfect accuracy."

SOME INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

Victories at Candelaria, Near Palmiro, and Near Cascorro Reported.

HAVANA, Jan. 16.—The general situation here is unchanged. The rebels have retired from the vicinity of Bejucal. Traffic has been resumed on the railway to Rincon. Very little news is being received from the interior of the island, owing to lack of trains and the cutting of the telegraph lines by the insurgents.

An official report has been issued stating that Gen. Luque has had an engagement with the rebels near Candaleria, in the Province of Pinar del Rio. The Government force used artillery. The fight lasted two hours, when the rebels retreated, leaving seven dead behind them. The Government loss was seven seriously wounded. The troops captured sixty horses and a quantity of arms and ammunition. The rebels were commanded by Nunez, Bermudez, and Alvarez.

Gen. Linares reports that he has dispersed a band of forty rebels near Palmira, in the Cienfuegos district. Three men on each side were killed.

An official report states that a fight has taken place near Cascorro between the rebels, under command of Roloff, Masso, Rodriguez, Aguero, and Castillo, and the Spanish regiment, "Mexico," under command of Col. Miro. The regiment formed a square, and fought for an hour and a half, when a brilliant bayonet charge was made. The troops used 14,074 cartridges. The enemy were compelled to retreat. Eleven of their horses were killed. It is certain that the insurgents lost from forty to fifty men.

ME-KONG TREATY IS SIGNED.

Liberal Party Opinion That It Is an English Knuckle Under.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—A treaty was signed yesterday by representatives of Great Britain and France settling the Me-Kong dispute, each power agreeing upon the Me-Kong River as the boundary of British and French territory from the north of Siam to the frontier of China, and that the Upper Me-Kong, in Siam, shall be the sole buffer between the territories of the two powers. The question of a buffer State was eliminated from the controversy.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Daily News will to-morrow say that it regards the signing of the treaty with France for the settlement of the Mekong dispute as a complete English knuckle-under.

ABYSSINIANS REPULSED AGAIN.

Makalle's Garrison Obtains a Badly Needed Supply of Water.

ROME, Jan. 16.—The Government has received advices from Abyssinia that another attack was made by the Abyssinians upon the Italian stronghold at Makalle Jan. 13, with the result that the natives were repulsed with greater loss than that which they sustained in their assault upon the place Jan. 11.

When the enemy fell back the Italians pursued them, and, taking advantage of the state or things, the troops remaining within the fortifications were enabled to obtain for the fortress a new supply of water, of which the Italians were greatly in need.

ABOUT STATE GRAIN MONOPOLY.

The Scheme Impossible, Says Marschall von Bieberstein in Reichstag.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The Reischtag to-day debated the motion of Count von Kanitz in favor of the establishment of a State grain monopoly.

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that the proposed scheme was utterly impossible and impracticable. It would involve the negation of the treaties of commerce that Germany had entered into with other powers.

The members of the Centre and Left applauded the Minister's remarks, while the members of the Right hissed them. The Chamber then adjourned.

SAMOA'S VARIETY OF TROUBLES.

Foreigners Against Berlin Treaty and Natives Against Themselves.

APIA, Samoa, Jan. 1.—The foreign residents of Apia are chafing under the restrictions imposed upon them by the Berlin treaty, and have memorialized the Consular representatives of the three treaty powers protesting against the impositions heaped upon them by its provisions.

It is claimed that 85 per cent. of the revenue is consumed in the payment of the salaries of useless officials; that the native Samoans, while receiving material benefit from the tax fund collected from the foreigners, contribute nothing toward the support of the municipality, and that the Municipal Council, as at present constructed, is cumbersome and unnecessary.

The petitioners, among whom are the leading foreigners of all nationalities, strongly protest against the payment of taxes and duties until the local Government is reorganized and the expense of maintaining the same materially reduced. Unless the concessions demanded in the petition are granted, the agitators threaten to take such measures as will reduce the sources of revenue to such an extent that the present establishment cannot be maintained.

As a result of the movement four of the six members of the Municipal Council have resigned. President Schmidt still clings to his office and the $5,000 a year salary attached thereto, which amount is a first charge on all taxes and duties.

A certain agitation is perceptible in the Aana and Atu districts, and active rebellion there is shortly expected. A public meeting has been called in Aana for an early date to consider the advisability of setting up a rebel government with, presumably, Tamasese as King. The rule of Malietoa appears to be too weak to overawe the natives, and the Tuamasaga clan, hitherto loyal, is wavering in its allegiance, it is said, and should it be represented at the coming meeting, the Laupepa Government will collapse, unless the treaty powers again bring their warships into action.

By the provisions of a new ordinance passed by the Chief Justice, the vexed question of King Malietoa's allowance has been settled. His Majesty is to receive $150 monthly in cash hereafter, and not $50 in currency and the balance in "sundries unaccounted for" as heretofore.

On the anniversary of Robert Louis Stevenson's death, Dec. 4, the grave of the distinguished writer on the mountain peak was liberally decorated with flowers by his friends.

Apia was visited by a severe earthquake on Christmas Day, which wrought considerable damage to buildings. No fatalities resulted.

GEORGE KENNAN ON ARMENIA.

Reasons Why the Red Cross Society Should Not Be a Samaritan.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 16.—George Kennan, the celebrated traveler, in talking about Armenia to-day, said: "It is absolutely improbable that the Red Cross will seek to enter Armenia to relieve the enormous distress there, for two reasons: The Sultan has forbidden it, and, quite justly, our Government will offer Clara Barton and her band no assistance.

"Supposing the Red Cross should carry their good Samaritan work into the districts where these massacres are reported, the results would be that their reports would give full detail of the atrocities committed by the Turks on the defenseless Armenians. It is these reports that the Sultan fears, and it is to evade broadcasting them that he denies admission to the Red Cross."

The country, he says, is now in the midst of a rigorous Winter; it is very mountainous, and the roads, at best, are hardly more than bridle paths. This would make it impracticable at this season for the members of the society to carry on their work in Armenia. The Sultan would never permit the necessary military escort to guard the supplies from the attacks of the Kurds who infest the mountain highways, and the sufferings of the Red Cross people from these causes can only be imagined.

Mr. Kennan thinks the recent massacres in Armenia the most atrocious in modern history, and that Turkey should be wiped off the earth. He says America should follow one of two courses in treating with the question—refuse to naturalize Armenians, or, when once citizens of this country, afford them complete protection. Should Turkey refuse this protection, our Government should demand full indemnity or seize the Porte and appropriate the revenue until our claim is satisfied.

ARMENIAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Its Second Bulletin Asking Aid for the Persecuted Christians.

The Armenian Relief Association, whose headquarters are in The Mail and Express Building, has just issued a second bulletin, with the hope of arousing American sympathy in the Armenian cause. The latest word that has been received of the afflicted country comes from a Christian missionary, who cables through London the following:

"Armenia is at her last gasp. The work of extermination continues. The number of people massacred reaches 100,000, and half a million survivors have taken refuge in the forests and mountains, where they are feeding on herbs and roots. Hunger and cold have begun to make great ravages among them. In the name of humanity and Christianity, save us!"

The pamphlet is taken up mostly by the address of Herant M. Kiretchjian, Secretary of the association, delivered before the Church Club, New-York, Oct. 30. It is a scholarly and eloquent appeal for his native countrymen, who have been the one people to keep intact the Christian faith since it was first given to them.

The association intends to send its funds for the relief of suffering Armenians through the Red Cross Society, provided that society finds the support to enable it to reach the region of famine in time to relieve the starving multitudes; otherwise, the funds will be sent through the Grosvenor House Committee in London, of which the Duke of Westminster is President.

Five thousand dollars has already been sent over. All persons contributing $5 or more are enrolled as members of the association. Contributions are received by Charles H. Stout, Treasurer, at the National Bank of the Republic, 2 Wall Street.

ARMENIANS COMMITTED MURDER.

Porte Gives Grave Statistics of Soldiers Escaped and Drowned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte under to-day's date the following telegram:

"The number of soldiers at Zeitoun during the capture of barracks by the insurgents was 562, without counting those of the military posts of Eredjek and Ghenksoun. Only 97 out of these soldiers succeeded in escaping on different occasions.

"There have been discovered in the current of water that passes through Zeitoun about sixty bodies of Mussulmans murdered in the most atrocious way. Order is perfect in the rest of the empire."

VICTORIA'S LETTER TO SULTAN.

In Terms of Kindliest Regard Expressed Hope for Order in Turkey.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the letter of Queen Victoria to the Sultan was couched in terms of the kindliest regard.

It revealed her Majesty's heartfelt desire that the unhappy conditions that so deeply saddened the British people might wholly disappear and give place to internal harmony and prosperity, in which all nations would rejoice and sympathize.

PREMPEH YIELDS TO BRITAIN.

Ashantee Expedition Achieves Its Purpose Without Fighting.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—According to dispatches received by the Exchange Telegraph Company from Cape Coast Castle, the terms submitted by the British to King Prempeh of Ashantee have been accepted, the King yielding at every point.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, Jan. 16.—The condition of Prince Henry of Battenberg, who has arrived here suffering from fever, is much improved.

The Chronicle will to-morrow publish a special dispatch from Cape Coast Castle, stating that King Prempeh has fully submitted to the British, accepting all the terms imposed on him. The dispatch adds that the British force will enter Coomassie Saturday.

Inquiries made this evening at the Government offices brought forth the assurance that no official news to the above effect had been received.

A PLOT AGAINST HONDURAS.

Col. Drummond, an Englishman, in the Scheme Formed in Guatemala.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—According to news brought by the Panama steamer City of Sidney to-day, there is likely to be another uprising in Honduras before long.

Col. Drummond, an Englishman, is said to have some connection with the scheme to overthrow the present Government. The plot is being formed in Guatemala.

American Arrested in London Released

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Frank C. Bell, the former Secretary of the Potomac Building Association of Baltimore, Md., who gave himself up and was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court on his own confession of having forged the name of the President of the Potomac Building Association, William Schanze of Baltimore, to a check for $500, was set at liberty to-day. In response to inquiries, the United States authorities telegraphed that no request for his extradition or detention had been made.

Irving's Daughter-in-Law-Elect.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Morning will to-morrow say that H. B. Irving, son of Sir Henry Irving, the well-known actor, is engaged to be married to Dorothea Baird, who is playing at the Haymarket Theatre in "Trilby."

Bourke Cockran Returning Home.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—W. Bourke Cockran, ex-member of the United States House of Representatives, is among the passengers booked on the steamer St. Paul, which sails from Southampton for New-York Saturday.

RUSSIAN PRESS OBJECTS

An Understanding With Britain Not Favored in Journals—One Urges Germany's Opposition.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 16.—The leading Russian newspapers are unanimous in protesting against the establishment of an entente between England and Russia in regard to the Transvaal or upon any other question.

The Moskovski Viedomoste (Moscow Gazette) urges Germany to curb Great Britain's aggressive policy in Africa.

TREASON AGAINST THE REPUBLIC.

Sir Hercules Robinson Urged Moderation in Its Punishment.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, sent Jan. 14 a cable dispatch to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony, asking for certain specific information in regard to the members of the Reform Committee and other persons recently arrested at Johannesburg by the Boer authorities and taken to Pretoria for confinement pending their trial.

In this message, Mr. Chamberlain expressed fears that wholesale arrests would disorganize industries which are carried on in the Rand territory, and asking Gov. Robinson to ascertain and report what the persons arrested were accused of, when they would be tried for the offenses of which they were charged, whether bail would be allowed in their cases pending trial, and what were the penalties prescribed by the laws of the Transvaal Government for the acts of which the prisoners were accused.

To this dispatch, Gov. Robinson replied by telegraph to-day that the arrested men were accused of treason, and also of seeking to subvert the Government of the Transvaal, and that they would be tried by the High Court of the South African Republic, but that the date of their trial had not yet been fixed.

Gov. Robinson said that the Government of the Transvaal Republic seemed to be acting within its legal rights, and added that upon leaving Pretoria to return to Cape Town, he urged President Kruger to observe moderation toward the accused men in order that he and his Government might not alienate the sympathy which they now enjoy.

PRISONERS OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Their Shares May Not Be Dealt in at the Johannesburg Exchange.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Counsel acting in the interest of the Government of Great Britain will be present and watch closely the trials of the prisoners arrested at Johannesburg, which will take place at Pretoria. This action will be taken in behalf of the British, American, and Belgian arrestees.

A dispatch from Cape Town to The Pall Mall Gazette says that the Johannesburg Stock Exchange has decided that shares belonging to the persons who were recently arrested at Johannesburg by the Boer authorities on charges of treason cannot be dealt in, the Exchange holding that such shares are not good delivery.

It is stated in the same dispatch that President Kruger will demand £5,000 indemnity on behalf of the relatives of each Boer killed in the recent fight with Dr. Jameson's raiders.

O'Gorman, Bishop of Sioux Falls.

ROME, Jan. 16.—It is announced from the Vatican that the vacant Bishopric of Sioux Falls, S. D., has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. Father O'Gorman as Bishop of that diocese.

Loubet President of the Senate.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Emile Loubet, formerly Prime Minister, Minister of the Interior, and Minister of Public Works, was to-day elected President of the Senate.

Fatal Wreck of Schooner Swift.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The schooner Swift was wrecked to-day near Peterhead, and six of her crew were drowned.

CAPITAL STOCK MUST BE PAID IN

New Law Regarding Corporations Proposed in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—A bill was introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Dickinson of Cambridge, providing that no corporation established under the laws of any other State of foreign country and hereafter having a usual place of business in this Commonwealth, shall commence the transaction of business in this Commonwealth until the whole amount of its capital stock has been paid in and a certificate of that fact filed. The act is not to apply to such corporations now having a usual place of business in this Commonwealth.

A failure to comply with the requirements of the act subjects the officers or agents of the corporation to a fine of not exceeding $500.

A second section of the bill makes the officers and members or stockholders of such corporations liable for its debts and contracts.

Highest Taxed Lots in Boston.

From The Boston Traveler.

The highest assessed piece of property in the city is the southwesterly corner of Washington and Winter Streets. In 1888 this property was taxed for $110 a square foot. The same property in 1894 was taxed for $140 a square foot, an advance in six years of $30 a foot.

The next highest assessed land in the city is the northwest corner of Winter and Washington Streets. This lot has a total area of about 1,167 square feet, and in 1888 was taxed for $105 a square foot, or $122,500. In 1894 the same land was taxed for $127.50 a square foot, or $148,800.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—SAVOY—Albert Vander Veer of Albany.

—BUCKINGHAM—Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island.

—HOLLAND—Sigourney Butler and Bayard Thayer of Boston.

—HOFFMAN—Judge George M. Beebe of the New-York State Board of Claims.

—METROPOLE—State Senators James Ballantine and Henry J. Coggeshall.

—EMPIRE—William H. McClure of Chicago and Ralph Hitchcock of Cleveland.

—WALDORF—Ex-Congressman Samuel B. Dick of Pennsylvania, and John Gill of Baltimore.

—MURRAY HILL—Judge W. G. Gummere of Trenton, N. J.; Senator Clarence Lexow and Assemblyman E. M. Wells.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, formerly United States Minister to Spain; ex-Congressman William W. Crapo of Massachusetts, and Willard A. Cobb, President of the New-York State Civil Service Commission.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—COCHRAN—C. H. Kendrick, New-York.

—EBBITT—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Levis, Ira Auger, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—S. P. Galbraith, W. B. Williamson, R. S. Louis and wife, W. H. Coulter, New-York.

—RIGGS—W. C. Bolton, Mrs. W. C. Bolton, Brooklyn; W. H. Hoffman, J. M. Tate, William M. Hayes, New-York.

—PAGE'S—H. W. Darling, R. B. King, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fernald, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. George Hadden, Brooklyn.

—ARLINGTON—Dr. M. L. Chain, H. Pollock, William R. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Boyd, W. T. Brewster, William Ely, New-York; D. Davenport, Brooklyn.

—SHOREHAM—Frank R. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ray, H. H. Sadder, Miss Sadder, Miss Woodruff, A. Alexander and wife, M. H. Haven, C. W. Moyer, Richard Smith, Jr., C. W. Truslow, S. H. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. A. Culbert, Miss E. Paine, Mrs. H. P. Musgrave, New-York; W. C. Bekee, Brooklyn.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 16.—One of the barns of the Wilmington City Railway Company was burned to-night. The loss is estimated at $12,000. Travel was interrupted on the Eighth Street Line for some time by the breaking of wires.

RED BANK, Jan. 16.—The livery stable of Jacob Rue, on Maple Avenue, was burned this morning. Eight wagons and eleven horses were burned. The loss is stated to be $22,000.

Incessant thought has placed within your easy reach the best goods for the least money in Flint's Fine Furniture, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

ALMOST CAME TO BLOWS

Continued from Page 1.

hour be taken to give the committee a chance to report.

That was done. The committee staid out one hour, and a half considering the contests in the First, Twelfth, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-second Assembly Districts. When it returned and the meeting was reconvened, Mr. Van Allen read the report, which was in favor of all of the sitting delegates, and then the meeting proceeded to permanent organization.

Mr. Smith got up again, but Mr. Gibbs, who sat just back of him, got up, too, and it looked like another scrimmage. Mr. Lauterbach being now sure of his ground, recognized Mr. Smith, who offered the protest against the organization signed by the Committee of Twenty-five. The fraudulent enrollment was the ground of the protest. There was a chorus of howls at Mr. Smith, and Mr. Gibbs immediately moved to refer to the Committee on Organization when appointed. This was carried, of course.

Then H. C. Adee put Mr. Lauterbach in nomination, having the very good sense to do it briefly and tersely.

Ex-Assemblyman Halpin followed in a speech, in which he poked fun at the "better element." Mr. Smith repudiated the better-element idea.

Then the roll call was demanded by John Sabine Smith. The voting proceeded, those who voted at all voting for Mr. Lauterbach and the silent minority holding its peace and saying nothing.

A diversion was created by Abraham Gruber, who voted for James W. Perry, the supposed candidate of the Bliss-Brookfield men, for President. There was much laughter at this. Mr. Gruber is very much of a Platt man. T. C. Campbell, an anti-Platt man voted for Mr. Gruber.

Montague Lessler, in asking to be excused from voting, started in to make a very good speech from the anti-Platt side of the house, but he unfortunately declared "that the time would come when the better element"—he got no further than that. The crowd howled and yelled, and after one or two words more Mr. Lessler sat down.

Mr. Lauterbach declared that Mr. Lauterbach was elected as soon as the Secretary had announced that 84 votes had been cast, of which Mr. Lauterbach had received 83 and Mr. Gruber 1. Mr. Gruber had changed his vote from Mr. Perry to Mr. Lauterbach in a speech in which he complimented Mr. Perry, and referred to the anti-Platt men as "deaf mutes."

Mr. Gruber moved that the election of Mr. Lauterbach be made unanimous. Several objected.

"It is not unanimous," calmly remarked Mr. Lauterbach. Charles N. Taintor, ex-Police Justice, was made First Vice President; Frederick Haldy, Second Vice President; George R. Manchester, Secretary; Robert A. Greacen, Treasurer, and James C. Johnson, Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. Lauterbach for "Harmony."

Mr. Gibbs moved that the committee was permanently organized. This was carried, against many nays. The President was authorized to appoint a committee of seven to revise the constitution. Then came Mr. Lauterbach's speech. He started in by saying that he was not going to make a speech, and then spoke for half an hour.

It was a plea for harmony of the kind approved by Mr. Lauterbach. He protested vigorously that everybody was for Gov. Morton for President. He reiterated again and again that there would be no let up in his effort to secure his nomination. He pledged himself to see that the enrollment lists were properly purged by his own Committee on Organization before the primary. The anti-Platt men laughed at him. He said that there were names on the rolls that did not belong there. "There are, There are," shouted two or three of the anti-Platt men, and "Who put them there? Who put them trere?" thundered Mr. Lauterbach.

"That's it, That's it," shouted L. L. Van Allen.

"Who," went on Mr. Lauterbach, "had control of the 10,000 Tammany voters still upon the city's pay roll? Who could order and who probably did order these Tammany men to put their names upon the Republican lists? Look at the districts and see for yourselves. We want to keep all that we are entitled to. We want all that we have, and more and more and more."

"That's it," said Mr. Smith.

"We will purge the rolls. Will you gentlemen of the minority help us?" said Mr. Lauterbach.

"We will! We will!" sneered the anti-Platt men.

"Will you come here and do your talking here, after you get through your secret meetings and your court proceedings?"

Several anti-Platt men jumped to their feet.

"Will you listen to us? Tell us that," yelled Henry C. Robinson. "You have gone far enough with that kind of talk. I was a Republican before you were."

"Sit down!"

"Throw him out!"

These were some of the remarks directed at Mr. Robinson.

"Hurrah for Tom Platt!" shouted a man in the rear of the hall.

"That's it," said Mr. Smith; "Tom Platt."

Several men got into a wrangle in the centre of the densely crowded room. Blows were barely averted. Montague Lessler tried to get the floor. He was pulled back into his seat. The committeemen all arose. The excitement was intense. Mr. Lauterbach saw that a small riot was brewing and closed his speech by calling for three cheers for the Republican Party and Gov. Morton.

A dozen anti-Platt men then tried to talk. Mr. Gruber, however, moved to adjourn, and the row was over.

The anti-Platt men will probably go to court on the enrollment. The County Committee appears to have eighty-three Platt and forty-nine anti-Platt men in its make up.

Mr. Lauterbach announced his Committee on Organization, of which ex-Postmaster Van Cott was made Chairman, J. M. Doremus having declined to serve for business reasons. The Committee on Organization is made up in Mr. Platt's interest. It will hold its first meeting to-day.

SAY THE ENROLLMENT IS ROTTEN.

Committee's Report of Investigation in Various Assembly Districts.

The following was the "memorial" presented to the County Committee by John Sabine Smith protesting against effecting permanent organizations until the rolls might be purged of the fraudulent names. The protest was signed by Joseph H. Choate and twenty-three other members of the County Committee. It read:

To the Republican County Committee and the Republican Party in the City of New-York:

The undersigned committee of Republicans have been engaged for some time in an investigation of the alleged frauds in the Republican enrollment in this city and in the recent primaries. After due consideration, and mindful of the gravity of the situation, in view of the approaching National election, we deemed it essential to the welfare of the party that a thorough and impartial investigation should be proceeded with at once. With this purpose in view, we appointed a sub-committee to take charge of the investigation, consisting of Messrs. John Sabine Smith, Paul D. Cravath, Adelbert H. Steele, Benjamin Oppenheimer, and John S. Wise, who immediately undertook the task assigned to them. Their report, transmitting the statement of C. N. Jones, recently Associate Actuary of the New-York Life Insurance Company, whom they selected to conduct the investigation, is hereunto appended. We wish to emphasize our belief in the entire impartiality and sincerity of this investigation.

Notwithstanding the charges which have been frequently made in the public press, we had no adequate conception of the magnitude and enormity of the frauds and irregularities which have been perpetrated in connection with the Republican enrollment and the recent primaries, until the investigation of the enrollment in several of the Assembly districts had been made and the results tabulated.

In view of these results, there can be no escape from the conclusion that the present enrollment is rotten to a degree never before paralleled in the history of the party, and that the primaries and conventions in many Assembly districts based upon it, by which delegates were elected to the County Committee for 1896, are unworthy of serious consideration. An organization based upon such wholesale frauds cannot command the confidence of the Republican Party nor of the public. We, therefore, urge that the organization of the County Committee for 1896 be not effected until reasonable time has been given to complete the investigation now in progress, and to secure adequate relief.

Primaries are the fountainhead of all representatives government, and the primaries necessarily spring from the enrollment. If the latter is fraudulent, the entire party structure is tainted and unworthy of confidence and support. This is a subject in which every Republican, whether his name be upon the rolls or not, is interested, for all look to the organization of the party to secure honest conventions and truly representative nominations.

For the foregoing reasons, and in the interest of the harmony and efficiency of the Republican Party, we earnestly request that no permanent organization of the County Committee be effected until the completion of this investigation.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, SAMUEL THOMAS, ANSON G. McCOOK, WAGER SWAYNE, R. C. ALEXANDER, J. C. O'CONNOR, ELIAS GOODMAN, CHARLES S. SMITH, J. E. MILHOLLAND, JOHN S. SMITH, E.W.BLOOMINGDALE, S. V. R. CRUGER, C. N. BLISS, W. BROOKFIELD, B. OPPENHEIMER, ELIHU ROOT, HORACE PORTER, ISAAC V. BROKAW, EDWARD MITCHELL, JOHN S. WISE, A. H. STEELE, JOEL B. ERHARDT, PAUL D. CRAVATH, JOHN P. CLARKE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1896.

Report on the Investigation.

COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS, 148 West Forty-first Street, New-York, Jan. 16, 1896.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: On Jan. 4 I was engaged by you to make an examination of the Republican enrollment of this city, and was instructed to conduct the investigation in the most careful manner, with the single purpose of determining by an impartial scrutiny the extent to which this enrollment is untrustworthy.

This work was begun Jan. 6, and has been conducted up to the present time in strict conformity with these instructions.

The rolls on file at the Republican County Headquarters have been carefully copied, and men have already been assigned to investigate the lists for the different election districts of the First, Fourth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts.

No one has been employed as an Inspector unless he came well recommended by some responsible Republican, and appeared, upon careful inquiry and personal examination, to be fitted for the work and disposed to conduct it with impartiality and fidelity; and especial care has been taken to send no one where he might be subject, on account of personal connections, to improper local influences, no one being assigned to his own election district, and, with but two or three exceptions, to his own Assembly District. At least twenty-five Inspectors have been employed in each Assembly District.

Various checks and precautions have been employed to guard against and detect dishonesty and negligence, and districts from which the reports appeared to be open to suspicion have been reinspected by men known to be especially trustworthy.

I am satisfied that, with trifling exceptions, the work has been honestly, impartially, and carefully performed, and that the results given below are substantially correct, and not misleading.

No attempt is made in this report to point out specific instances in which fraud has been suggested or proved. Those results only are given that can be presented as summaries of the reports from our Inspectors. Names have not been included among those illegally enrolled without positive and apparently satisfactory evidence. Where there appears to be a reasonable question they are classified as "doubtful."

Table showing the number of election districts in each Assembly district in which the enrollment at Republican County Headquarters equals or exceeds the Republican vote for Secretary of State in 1895:

Assembly District.	Whole Number of Election Districts.	Number in Which Enrollment Equals or Exceeds Vote.
First	28	17
Second	36	21
Third	38	19
Fourth	41	30
Fifth	39	8
Sixth	40	8
Seventh	41	20
Eighth	28	9
Ninth	38	9
Tenth	42	8
Eleventh	36	1
Twelfth	33	9
Thirteenth	34	4
Fourteenth	43	13
Fifteenth	35	4
Sixteenth	39	8
Seventeenth	34	2
Eighteenth	39	13
Nineteenth	45	10
Twentieth	49	20
Twenty-first	48	6
Twenty-second	37	12
Twenty-third	41	11
Twenty-fourth	35	10
Twenty-fifth	38	13
Twenty-sixth	30	19
Twenty-seventh	35	5
Twenty-eighth	38	25
Twenty-ninth	38	2
Thirtieth	43	3
Thirty-first	45	5
Thirty-second	42	24
Thirty-third	41	5
Thirty-fourth	65	13
Thirty-fifth	59	35
Total	1,381	380

Frauds in the Enrollment.

Summary of enrollment in twenty-six election districts of the First Assembly District:

Total enrollment, (Republican County Headquarters)	1,101
Republicans found to be entitled to enrollment	641
Found not to be entitled to enrollment:	
Dead	4
Removed	58
No trace, (apparently fictitious)	138
Democrats	75
Sundry others	13
Total found to be illegally enrolled	288
Total number names definitely reported upon	929
Number found to be illegally enrolled	288
Percentage found to be illegally enrolled	31
Not yet definitely ascertained	173

Summary of enrollment in the forty election districts of the Fourth Assembly District:

Total enrollment	2,228
(Republican County Headquarters:)	
Republicans found to be entitled to enrollment	982
Found not to be entitled to enrollment:	
Dead	4
Removed	115
No trace (apparently fictitious)	190
Democrats	294
Sundry others	58
Total found to be illegally enrolled	661
Total number of names definitely reported upon	1,553
Number found to be illegally enrolled	661
Percentage found to be illegally enrolled	43
Not yet definitely ascertained	675

Summary of enrollment in the twenty-nine election districts of the Fourteenth Assembly District:

Total enrollment	1,213
(Republican County Headquarters.)	
Republicans found to be entitled to enrollment	688
Found not to be entitled to enrollment:	
Dead	8
Removed	144
No trace (apparently fictitious)	91
Democrats	61
Sundry others	29
Total found to be illegally enrolled	333
Total number of names definitely reported upon	1,021
Number found to be illegally enrolled	333
Percentage found to be illegally enrolled	32
Not yet definitely ascertained	192

Summary of enrollment in thirty-three election distdricts of the Sixteenth Assembly District:

Total enrollment	1,298
(Republican County Headquarters.)	
Republicans found to be entitled to enrollment	912
Found not to be entitled to enrollment:	
Dead	1
Removed	59
No trace, (apparently fictitious)	69
Democrats	69
Sundry others	17
Total found to be illegally enrolled	206
Total number of names definitely reported upon	1,118
Number found to be illegally enrolled	206
Found to be illegally enrolled	18%
Not yet definitely ascertained	180

Summary of enrollment in thirty-eight election districts in the Twentieth Assembly District:

Total enrollment	2,003
(Republican County Headquarters.)	
Republicans found to be entitled to enrollment	986
Found not to be entitled to enrollment:	
Dead	7
Removed	147
No trace (apparently fictitious)	182
Democrats	255
Sundry others	43
Total found to be illegally enrolled	634
Total number of names definitely reported upon	1,620
Number found to be illegally enrolled	634
Found to be illegally enrolled	39%
Not yet definitely ascertained	383

Summary of enrollment in thirty-seven election districts of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District:

Total enrollment, (Republican County Headquarters)	2,888
Republicans found to be entitled to enrollment	1,324
Found not to be entitled to enrollment—	
Dead	21
Removed	425
No trace (apparently fictitious)	497
Democrats	105
Sundry others	11
Total found to be illegally enrolled	1,059
Total number names definitely reported upon	2,383
Number found to be illegally enrolled	1,059
Percentage found to be illegally enrolled	44
Not yet definitely ascertained	505

Summary of enrollment in thirty-eight election districts of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District:

Total enrollment, (Pennsylvania (Republican County Headquarters)	2,288
Republicans found to be entitled to enrollment	1,342
Found not to be entitled to enrollment:	
Dead	10
Removed	210
No trace, (apparently fictitious)	147
Democrats	118
Sundry others	59
Total found to be illegally enrolled	544
Total number of names definitely reported upon	1,886
Number found to be illegally enrolled	544
Percentage found to be illegally enrolled	30
Not yet definitely ascertained	400

Summary of enrollment in thirty-six election districts of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District:

Total enrollment	2,150
(Republican County Headquarters.)	
Republicans found to be entitled to enrollment	1,683
Found not to be entitled to enrollment:	
Dead	5
Removed	123
No trace (apparently fictitious)	102
Democrats	23
Sundry others	9
Total found to be illegally enrolled	262
Total number of names definitely reported upon	1,945
Number found to be illegally enrolled	262
Percentage found to be illegally enrolled	13
Not yet definitely ascertained	203

Effect on Number of Delegates.

Table showing for eight Assembly districts the extent to which the number of delegates in the Assembly District Conventions would have been reduced if names shown to be illegally upon the rolls had been excluded:

Assembly District.	A.	B.
Twenty-ninth	96	16
Twenty-eighth	104	29
Twenty-fifth	131	53
Twentieth	90	32
Sixteenth	58	10
Fourteenth	57	17
Fourth	96	31
First	48	15
Total	675	203

A—Number of delegates from election districts reported upon. B—Number by which delegates would have been reduced if illegal enrollment were corrected.

The following observations appear to be pertinent in conclusion:

Reliable Inspectors in some districts report that they have found unmistakable indications of a systematic and preconcerted effort to obstruct the work and to represent those of other political affiliations to be Republicans. This has increased the doubtful list, as well as the difficulty of the work.

It has been the purpose to distinguish between those ones properly enrolled, but who have since died or removed from the district, and those never qualified for enrollment. The returns indicate that in many districts the dead or removed are but a small per cent. of those whose names ought not to be upon the present rolls.

Scrutiny of the returns that have been received from 274 election districts, entitled on the basis of the present enrollment to two or more delegates each in the Assembly District Convention, shows that if the names of those not entitled to enrollment on the 23d of November, 1895, were eliminated the total representation from those 274 districts would be cut down by at least 203 delegates out of a total of 675, and it is evident that an acc

BICYCLE BOOM CONTINUES

Not Room Enough for the Big Madison Square Garden Show.

EVERY INCH OF SPACE TAKEN

The Biggest Exhibition of Wheels and Their Attachments Ever Given—Some of the Novelties.

Many thought that the boom in the bicycle business had reached its highest possible point last year. But the applications for space at the big cycle show to open at the Madison Square Garden would seem to tell a story to the contrary.

"If the Garden had been three times as large," said Secretary James C. Young of Manager Frank W. Sanger's staff, "we could have rented every available space. Fully as many applicants for space have been rejected as have been accepted, and late comers among them have been left out of the show, much to their chagrin and annoyance."

A veteran in the trade, who was watching preparations at the Garden yesterday, said: "The influx of cycle dealers, which has already begun, letters from my agents that I have received, and these applications for places from late comers, all convince me that the trade this year will certainly exceed that of 1895, and I have already made arrangements to increase my anticipated output of machines in spite of the appearance of so many new candidates for favor."

Workmen were busy all day yesterday, all last night, and will be busy until 6 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, preparing places for the exhibitors, hanging decorations and dressing the Garden preparatory to the show, which opens Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. The exhibits that did duty at Chicago have arrived, and many were moved into the Garden yesterday. To-day the Fourth Avenue entrances will be busy spots, as all will be moved in there. Every booth is expected to be completely furnished and decorated in time for the opening. After the formal opening Saturday evening the show will be open morning, afternoon, and evening, excepting only Sunday.

Souvenir hunters will be in their glory, as a rough estimate of the souvenirs and catalogues to be distributed is two carloads. The souvenirs include spoons, knives, pipes, pocketbooks, scarf-pins, stick-pins, watch charms, lapel buttons, badges, and trinkets of various sorts.

Wheel manufacturers, cycle agents, wheelmen, and those interested in the bicycle or its manufacture to be very considerably in evidence at the hotels already, and the talk in the lobbies is largely of models, tires, sprockets, gears, and other parts of a wheel. The attendance of agents alone promises to reach remarkable proportions, and this patronage, coupled with that of the cycling element of Greater New-York, will make the exhibition one long to be remembered. It is not stretching the truth in the least to say that no show held anywhere will equal the one which the National Board of Trade has been planning during the past six months. This will be true, both from an artistic standpoint and from the number and excellence of the wheels on view.

Gorgeous decorations for the big amphitheatre, both in electric lights and streamers and various colored draperies, will serve to make the scene brilliant. An effort has been made to have everything harmonious, particular attention having been paid to the coloring as well as the arrangement of displays.

Besides the principal officials of the League of American Wheelmen, about every racing man of note will be on hand, as will all the prominent bicycle manufacturers in the country, thus making the show a most important congress of shining lights in the cycling world. The league officials have had the entire set of "royal" boxes over the Madison Avenue entrance placed at their disposal for the week by Manager Sanger, who is himself one of the most enthusiastic of the members of that organization.

The league's "royalty" will be represented by such distinguished wheelmen as President A. C. Willison of Maryland, Vice President George A. Perkins of Boston, Second Vice President Thomas Cressy Morrison of Milwaukee, George D. Gideon, Chairman of the league's Racing Board; Col. Albert Pope of Hartford, Col. Albert Mott of Baltimore, the famous "Pop" Brewster of Philadelphia, Isaac B. Potter, the popular Chief Consul of the New-York State Division; Robert Gentle, who, as Chief Consul of the New-Jersey Division, has improved that body 100 per cent. during the past year; Frederick Kerr of Newark, President of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey; Handicapper J. C. Kerrison of Massachusetts; F. W. Van Sicklen, the Beau Brummel of Chicago; his brother, N. H. Van Sicklen, President of the Chicago Cycle Show Exposition Company; "Willie Twinkle" Irwin, also of Chicago; Sterling Elliott of the Old Bay State, who aspires to the Presidency of the league; Col. Watts of Louisville, H. E. Maslin of Syracuse, E. C. Bald, the champion racing man of 1895; Will R. Pitman, made famous by winning the first bicycle race ever held in America; "Joe" Estoclet, the Captain of century runs starting from Philadelphia, and "Percy" Percival, the well-known critic of Boston.

As was stated some time ago, there will be very close to 400 spaces occupied by exhibitors. In seeking to levy upon every available bit of space, Manager Sanger created what will be known as Machinery Hall. This will be divided into two sections running under the arena circle on the north and south sides. It will be on a level with the main floor, and very convenient of access. In this department will be seen some very instructive displays made by manufacturers of parts of wheels. In some of the spaces there will be machinery in operation, with workmen giving practical illustrations of how the parts are turned out.

More extensive than ever before will be the display of pneumatic tires. Great improvements have been made since last year in these very necessary articles, and several firms will show what are claimed to be non-puncturable affairs. There has been a tendency to make the tires of this year a trifle heavier than was the case last year, when small tires had considerable of a run. The latter met with disastrous results in many cases, and hence the making of tires for this year's trade a bit heavier, and therefore more serviceable. Single tube and double tube tires still have their respective admirers, and each has its advantages and disadvantages. The heavier and larger tires are intended for road purposes; the racing tires will remain about the same. For features, the tiremakers will introduce some very remarkable quick repair implements, by which any novice in cycling can mend a puncture as well as a veteran can.

A number of so-called "freaks" may be seen, and there is a possibility that something in this line may turn out to be a marvelous success. The inventors will be particularly interested in these things on account of the possibilities involved. A more general use of colored enamels will be noticed on the wheels. This has a very pleasing effect in a majority of cases. The barrel or tubular hub will be much in evidence, and all the different makes in saddles, handle bars, lamps, chains, carriers, and other attachments will make the display the most complete ever shown.

To a beginner in cycling this show will possess manifold advantages. It will, indeed, be a school in which anything in the art of riding can be learned. Intelligent and courteous salesmen will be in every booth, ever ready and willing to answer any questions and explain the merits of their machines.

The electrical display will eclipse anything in this line ever before attempted in Madison Square Garden. Frank Martin, the electrician, has been given carte blanche by the management, and his creations promise a rare treat. Extending across the Fourth Avenue side of the amphitheatre will be the following:

1896
SHOW
Under the Auspices of the
NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Between the letters H and O in the word "show" Mr. Martin will have an electrical bicycle in full operation. The rims will have colored lamps, as will the different parts of the big wheels, and when they revolve the lights will be aglow, making the sign a very striking one. Over the Madison Avenue side, running above the "royal" boxes, will be an electrical flag, so constructed as to produce a waving effect, and above this will be a shield, on which the outlines of an eagle will be drawn in bright colors.

The mornings will be devoted exclusively to the trade, and the exhibitors anticipate something phenomenal in the way of orders from the trade hereabout. D'Aquin's Military Band will furnish music afternoon and evening. During the week members of many of the cycling clubs here, in Brooklyn, and in New-Jersey will attend the show in a body, and these visitors are expected to add considerably to the ordinary bustle of the show. The show will close every night at 11 o'clock.

AMERICAN CYCLES IN EUROPE.

J. W. Spalding Thinks the Foreign Field Ripe for an American Harvest.

Mr. J. W. Spalding arrived home yesterday after his three months' trip abroad, having during that period made a careful study of the bicycle situation in Italy, France, and England. He attended the Manufacturers' Show at the Crystal Palace, and, while it was first-class in every particular, it was, in his opinion, in no way to be compared to the exhibition given by the American manufacturers at Madison Square Garden. He says that the show building in London does not compare with the Garden, and that the manufacturers there are not nearly so enterprising in the display of their goods as the Americans.

The Paris show was a much better one, than that held in England. A feature was the large number of horseless carriages exhibited. In France they are of the opinion that the horseless carriage has come to stay. Mr. Spalding, however, thinks otherwise, unless there is a great improvement in construction, as the horseless carriage is heavy, clumsy, and expensive.

Mr. Spalding was much surprised at the interest taken in cycling in Italy. The roads in the three countries mentioned are far superior to ours, which will account for cycling having such a strong hold there. During his travels he rarely ran across what might be considered a bad road for cycling. Italy and the Italians have taken hold of the bicycle industry with a determination to master it. In Milan alone last year over 20,000 imported wheels were sold.

At the different cycle shows Mr. Spalding visited the American wheels formed quite an important feature of the shows. He says that it will be but a short time before the American manufacturers will compete successfully in England, France, and Italy with foreign makers. While abroad Mr. Spalding perfected plans by which thousands of Spalding bicycles will be exported and sold during the coming season.

RACING BOARD DECISIONS.

Unfair Riders Punished—A Number of Records Allowed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The following League of American Wheelmen bulletin has been issued by Chairman Gideon:

Declared Professionals—F. R. Barnard, Stockton, Mass., under Clause I; C. T. Miner, Binghamton, N. Y., under Clause C. The latter is also suspended from all track racing for one year, from Dec. 17, 1895, for false entry at Bath, Steuben County, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1895.

Permanently Suspended—F. A. Kramer, Des Moines, Iowa, is placed upon the permanently suspended list for repeated false entries, while a professional, in amateur races.

Transferred to Class B.—E. M. Swett, Norway, Me., and O. E. Towle, Auburn, Me., under Clause I.

RECORDS ACCEPTED.

Three-fourths mile, professional, paced, flying start, against time, 1:17, Dec. 20, 1895; one mile, professional, competition, paced, flying start, 1:50 2-5, Dec. 21, 1895; two-thirds mile, professional, paced, flying start, against time, 1:07 1-5, Dec. 21, 1895; one mile, professional, paced, flying start, against time, 1:40 3-5, Dec. 25, 1895. All were made by Peter J. Berlo at New-Orleans.

One-half mile, Class B, tandem, unpaced, flying start, against time, by E. A. McDuffee and Nat Butler, at Waltham, Mass., time 0:53 4-5, Sept. 28, 1895; one mile, Class B, tandem, paced, flying start, against time, by E. A. McDuffee and Nat Butler, at Waltham, Mass., time 1:51 3-5, Sept. 28, 1895.

FUN FOR THE WHEELMEN.

Theatrical Entertainments Arranged for Cyclists in Brooklyn.

The Standard Comedy Company, composed of prominent members of the Gilbert Dramatic Association, will present "Our Strategists," under the auspices of the Kings County Wheelmen, at the Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn, Feb. 4. In this farce Miss Libbie Healy as Nellie Howard gives one of her best impersonations, and Mr. Dove, a clever actor, is at his best as Jack Rutledge, his imitations being particularly clever. Messrs. Darling, Dyer, Catlin, Quinn, and Gannon and Misses Sloat and Booth also have parts which fit them like a glove. The production is under the management of Messrs. J. J. Darling, Durant McLean, and S. J. Graham.

The Booth Dramatic Society of Brooklyn is to play "Arabian Nights," under the auspices of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club at the Criterion on the 28th inst. Many topical hits will be introduced relating to the members and the wheeling fraternity that will be productive of sport. Mr. McIntyre of the club will conduct the orchestra, which will play "The Brooklyn Bicycle March," one of his compositions, and dedicated to his club.

TWO GAMES FOR ATLANTA.

Defeated Elizabeth Bowlers in the New-Jersey Bowling Tourney.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 16.—The crack bowling team of the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark, which are the leaders in the New-Jersey wheelmen's tournament, came to Elizabeth to-night to try conclusions with the Elizabeth Athletic Club Cyclers, and added two more victories to their string. There was quite a gathering of rooters on the alleys. Neither team seemed to be in prime fettle, for, while the games were close and exciting, the total scores were low for such good bowlers.

The Elizabeths took the lead in the first game, and held it for five frames. On the sixth both teams were tied, and then the visitors forged ahead and kept the lead to the finish, although but for a couple of unfortunate breaks the home team had a good chance of winning out in the final frame.

The Elizabeths started well in the second game, and led for three frames, when they were overhauled and passed by their rivals. They took a brace in the sixth frame, however, and once more went to the front. The Newarks were not rattled by this, but again took the lead in the eighth by steady bowling, and held it to the end. Smith and Count Olozaga, old reliable, carried off the honors for the visitors, while Karr did well for the Elizabeths. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ELIZABETH.	Score.	ATALANTA.	Score.
Name.		Name.	
Karr	173	Budd	168
Vanderveer	133	Halsey	129
Faulks	157	Smith	167
Sours	129	Terbell	135
Morrell	149	Olozaga	161
Total	741	Total	760

FRAMES.

Elizabeth 80 157 233 307 380 445 502 578 663 741
Atalanta 76 152 226 294 370 445 529 608 691 760

SECOND GAME.

ELIZABETH.	Score.	ATALANTA.	Score.
Name.		Name.	
Karr	142	Budd	136
Vanderveer	165	Halsey	154
Faulks	144	Smith	182
Sours	169	Terbell	165
Morrell	158	Olozaga	168
Total	778	Total	805

FRAMES.

Elizabeth 76 151 226 303 388 478 573 641 703 778
Atalanta 72 138 218 311 393 474 556 644 728 805

EACH TEAM WON A GAME.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club Bowls Against the South Brooklyns.

The games between the South Brooklyn Wheelmen and the Brooklyn Bicycle Club in the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs' tournament last night, resulted in a victory and defeat for each of the contesting teams. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

SOUTH BROOKLYN W.			BROOKLYN B. C.		
Name.	Str.	Spr. Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr. Score.
F. Egelhoff	4	2 170	Sweezey	3	4 169
A. Hudson	2	6 160	Lewis	4	2 158
Weinpohl	4	4 183	Stebbins	2	4 130
L. Meht	2	5 157	Ackerson	2	3 130
T. Murphy	4	3 156	Anderson	1	3 120
Total	16	20 826	Total	12	16 707

SECOND GAME.

SOUTH BROOKLYN W.			BROOKLYN B. C.		
Name.	Str.	Spr. Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr. Score.
Egelhoff	2	2 185	Lewis	6	1 193
Hudson	1	2 114	Anderson	1	7 166
Murphy	0	3 106	Stebbins	1	6 152
Weinpohl	4	1 143	Ackerson	1	3 126
Meht	1	5 142	Sweezey	1	5 137
Total	8	18 690	Total	7	27 774

New-York Times Bicycle Department.

From The Newspaper Maker, Jan. 16.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has started its annual bicycle department. For the past two Sundays several pages have been devoted to signed articles by prominent men in the business, and to news of the bicycle world. The advertising columns are showing up finely.

Tandem Records Allowed.

A letter just received by Henry E. Ducker, Chairman of the State Racing Board, announces that the tandem records made by Oscar Hedstrom and C. S. Henshaw of the Greenwich Wheelmen made at White Plains, N. Y., Oct. 5 last, have been allowed. They rode the mile in 2:06 3-5, which stood as a world's record until Oct. 20, when it was lowered by three seconds by riders in California. The half-mile world's record is still held by these fast amateur riders.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—In its issue of Feb. 6, The Independent will publish a symposium on Good Roads. Among the contributors and the titles of their papers, are these: "Massachusetts Road System," by Prof. N. S. Shaler, Chief of the Massachusetts Road Commission; "Good Roads and Forestry," by Prof. B. E. Fernow, Chief of the United States Bureau of Forestry; "Farmers and Good Roads," by ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower; "An Instance of Good Roads," by Maurice Thompson, Poet, Littérateur, and Geologist; "The Development of American Roads," by George E. Walsh, agricultural writer; "American Wheelmen," by Isaac D. Potter, Chief Consul of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen; "The Use of Asphalt for Roads," by James W. Howard, civil engineer; "How Roads Should Be Made," by G. A. Roullier, civil engineer; "Old Roman Roads," by Prof. J. R. S. Sterrett, explorer in Asia Minor; "Village Improvement Societies," by Helen E. Smith, author; "What Bicycles Have Done for Good Roads," by Col. Albert A. Pope.

—One of the jolliest crowds at the annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen at Asbury Park last year was the party from the Denver Wheel Club. Among those in the party who made many friends in the East were C. A. Brandenburg, who has just been re-elected Captain; Donald McKay, who has been chosen Third Lieutenant, and G. L. McCarthy, who has been appointed Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. The selections were made at the recent annual meeting of the Denver Club.

—Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board will ask for this amendment to the racing rules: "Competing by one class of riders with another class will carry with it suspension to another class or from the track, as the case may be. At the option of the board, suspension from the track may carry with it suspension from the league if the offender is a member thereof."

—A weekly bulletin, with the latest news of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen is the latest project of Chief Consul Potter and Secretary-Treasurer Bull, who are now located in their new office in the Vanderbilt Building at Nassau and Beekman Streets. The publication will be begun about Feb. 1.

—Century runs are already being arranged by the Century Wheelmen and Greenwich Wheelmen of this city for next May, by the Eighth Battalion Cycle Corps, the Watchester Cycling League, and the Liberty Wheelmen of Brooklyn for June, and by the Riverside Wheelmen in July.

—"Sam" Brock of the Liberty Wheelmen and Harry Lankenau of the Bushwick Wheelmen are both aching for a trial of their skill on the home trainers. As soon as two machines can be arranged for, they will race against time and one another on the stationary machines.

—J. T. Beckwith of the Kings County Wheelmen was in good form at the games in the pool tournament on Wednesday evening, winning both his games, and making runs of 14, 13, and 13 in his game against Capt. Needham.

—It is probable that the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey and the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs will unite in a run from Newark to Philadelphia next June.

—A ten-mile road race for members of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island is set for May 30. The Merrick Road will be the route covered.

—Brooklyn Bicycle Club members are talking of building a clubhouse of their own when the lease of their house at 80 Hanson Place expires.

—A trip through Canada next Summer on their wheels is the latest project of some of the members of the Harlem Wheelmen.

—The Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs will hold a meeting at the Columbia, Jan. 30.

WEFERS IS REINSTATED.

Received Back in the Ranks of the Amateur Athletic Union.

J. E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, announced yesterday that the stigma of professionalism had been lifted from the name of Bernard J. Wefers, the celebrated sprinter of the New-York Athletic Club, and now of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. This fact of Wefers being reinstated is an important matter in the domain of college athletics, for, bar accidents, he is a sure winner in the 100 and 220 yard dashes at the intercollegiate championship next Spring, and will entirely upset present calculations as to what college will come out ahead.

Georgetown is a duly qualified member of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Wefers's trouble with the Amateur Athletic Union arose when, last Fall, after the international match, he was presented with a hundred-dollar purse by the citizens of his native town, Lawrence, Mass., as a token of their esteem of his great sprinting abilities. The purse in question was presented at a public reception, and the sprinter, not momentarily grasping the situation, accepted the money without a murmur. The annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union adjudicated on an approximate case to that of Wefers, and he was adjudged a professional. However, it was decided that Mr. Harry McMillan should thoroughly investigate Wefers's case, and as a result Wefers is again restored to the ranks of the amateurs. The following correspondence explains the case:

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Dec. 7, 1895.

Mr. J. E. Sullivan, Secretary Amateur Athletic Union, 241 Broadway, New-York City:

Dear Sir: I wrote you some time ago in relation to Bernard J. Wefers, about whom it was intimated in the papers that certain steps were taken in the recent meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union. Since that time I have investigated the question, and am now able to present the enclosed affidavits, which speak for themselves. However, it seems proper to add a word or two of explanation. In relation to my position in the affair, although Wefers is a member of the New-York Athletic Club, and, as such, is subject to the authority of the Amateur Athletic Union, still as he is also a member of the Athletic Association here we desire that his standing as an amateur should be unquestioned and so have not hesitated to go beyond our strict duty in presenting this matter to you.

The three points that I would ask you to consider are:

First—That the fact that your President felt it necessary to inquire whether any rule covered such a case proves that a man with the best of intentions might easily, on account of the ambiguity of the rule, incur unawares the penalty of disqualification.

Second—It is evident that the promoters of the affair were in good faith and were not conscious of infringing upon any rule, because the whole affair was public and the money itself, as Riley explains, was not originally collected to form a purse, but he concluded that the surplus left after the expenses had been paid might fitly be presented as a testimonial. I also learn that when the question of disposing of this surplus money came up it was proposed to buy something useful or ornamental, and since the purse was only an equivalent, they must have thought it no more unlawful than any other form of testimonial.

The third point I urge you most strongly to consider carefully, that is Wefers's connection with the whole affair. As the affidavits show, he was entirely ignorant that any form of welcome was being prepared, and least of all could he have known of the purse, which was entirely secondary to the other entertainment. Therefore, he could not have consented of his own consented to it, for the purse was brought forth as a final surprise at the dinner. His acceptance of it for the moment no one can blame, as it would hardly have been becoming in him or respectful to the Mayor and others present to have rejected it on the spot. However, as the affidavits show, he returned it as soon as possible to the person who had charge of it. This, I presume, must exculpate him entirely if in justice, all the circumstances considered, he can be held to have violated the rule which, it is claimed, covers the case.

I beg you will submit this matter as soon as possible to the authorities having jurisdiction over the question and let their decision have sufficient publicity, because a suspicion or imputation of this kind is most odious to the man himself and to us, who feel a keen sense of responsibility for the reputation of our name and our athletics.

Very truly yours, WALTER S. McCLUSKY,
President of Athletic Association.

AFFIDAVIT.

I, Thomas A. Riley, certify as follows: "That I am a member of the firm of Riley Brothers, plumbers, of Lawrence, Mass.; that I have intimately known Bernard J. Wefers since his boyhood; that on Sept. 25, 1895, learning that he was about to return to his home in Lawrence after his success in athletics in New-York, it occurred to me that it would be fitting for his friends and acquaintances to testify to their appreciation of his success by giving a dinner to him at the Franklin House, in this city. Accordingly I saw a number of friends and acquaintances, who agreed to attend such dinner and reception, paying therefor $5 each, with which to meet the expenses of the dinner, reception, band, and fireworks.

"I received in all $318, one of the participants paying $3 only, and the others $5 each. I paid out for the supper, music, fireworks, carriages, &c., $231, leaving a balance in my hands of $87. I then, assuming that it would be acceptable to those present, had the same, together with $13 added by myself, and making $100 in all, given to Mr. Wefers in a silk bag by one of the speakers at the banquet. Mr. Wefers had absolutely no knowledge of such presentation, but was intended, and, in fact, the entire reception was a surprise to him, as we met him on his arrival at the railway station in Lawrence on his way home. Subsequently, upon learning the contents of the bag, Mr. Wefers insisted on my retain it, and returned the bag and money to me.

"THOMAS A. RILEY.

The affidavit of Wefers reads: "I am a resident of Lawrence, Mass., and have competed in the international games held under the auspices of the New-York Athletic Club. I now present a student at Georgetown College, Washington, D. C.; that on Sept. 30, 1895, when I returned to my home in Lawrence, after the international games, I was tendered a reception and dinner by a number of my friends; that at the dinner I was presented by Mayor Rudder with a silk purse; that when I learned it contained money, and by accepting it I might render myself liable to disqualification, I returned it at the first opportunity to Thomas A. Riley, who, I learned afterward, had collected the funds for defraying the expense of the entertainment, and had placed the surplus, amounting to $100, in the purse, intending to have it presented as a testimonial.

"And I further certify that up to the moment when I arrived in Lawrence I had no intimation that any reception was awaiting me, and I knew nothing of the purse until it was handed me by the Mayor, as I have stated above.

"BERNARD J. WEFERS.

Prof. Donovan's Testimonial.

Evan Lewis, the Strangler, who is matched to wrestle J. C. Comstock at Prof. Mike Donovan's testimonial at Lenox Lyceum next Saturday night, has arrived in New-York. All the arrangements for the affair have been completed, and a host of talent has been engaged. In addition to Lewis and Comstock, Frank Williams, champion of Pennsylvania, and Fred Marks of Brooklyn will wrestle; Casper Leon and "Sammy" Myers will box four rounds. Stanton Abbott and "Al" O'Brien of Philadelphia will meet in a four-round encounter. "Jack" McDonald, "Joe" Purdy, "Johnny" Young, and "Tam" Carter will also appear. Prof. Mike Donovan will box with a prominent heavyweight, and Prof. Hugh Leonard will wrestle with a pupil. Maxey Moore will referee the boxing, and "Sam" Austin will referee the wrestling bout between Lewis and Comstock.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP HORSES.

Thirty Entries for the Rich Stake of the Brooklyn Jockey Club.

Thirty entries to the Brooklyn Handicap had been received up to 5 o'clock last evening, and thus make certain the fact that this, usually the first big race of the season, will be as interesting as ever. In fact, the delay of a month in the running will help probably to make it better than ever, as the horses are certain to be more nearly "fit" than if the race was run May 15.

The field includes Henry of Navarre, the undoubted champion of 1895; Clifford, whom many think the best horse at his distance—a mile and a quarter—in America; Dr. Rice and Hornpipe, previous winners of the Brooklyn; Lazzarone, the Suburban winner in 1895; Halma, who was esteemed the best three-year-old in the West last season; Sir Walter, the brave little horse who has twice before run in the race; Bright Phoebus, winner of the rich Realization of 1895; Dorian, a crack miler when in good condition; the two grand two-year-olds of last season—Handspring and Ben Brush, and Keenan, which David Gideon deemed one of the very best horses he ever owned.

The other entries are Belmar, Connoisseur, Counter Tenor, Eloroy, Emma C., Flora Thornton, Forget, Gov. Sheehan, King Arthur II., Long Shore, Nanki Poob, Paladin, Primrose, Saragossa, Senator Grady, Stephen J., St. Maxim, and W. B. While these seem outclassed, these big races are generally surprises, as in the case of Diablo, Prince Morrow, Castaway, and Hornpipe, and the winner may be among them.

POGGENBURG WINS ANOTHER GAME.

The Liederkranz Player Surprising the Amateur Billiardists.

Arthur Townsend, who is the scratch man in the amateur billiard tourney now in progress at Maurice Daly's Academy, made a remarkable shot yesterday that went a long way toward his winning the game from Dr. Ranney. Townsend did not intend to score in the way he did, but he let the shot add another button to his string just the same. The three balls were in a line, parallel with the lower rail, about a foot away. The red ball was nearest to the right-hand rail; Townsend's ball, the black, in the centre, and Ranney's, the white, nearest the left-hand rail. Townsend was going to draw off the red on to the white. He hit his ball low, and, instead of drawing, caused it to jump in the air. It went over the red ball and struck it on the outside, then rolled to the right-hand rail, bounded off to the lower rail, and then ran across the table and carromed on the white ball. Every one laughed at the shot, and it was several minutes before Townsend was calm enough to resume playing.

The game between Townsend and Ranney was a very interesting one. Townsend started off well, and made several good runs. Dr. Ranney kept on plodding away, though, and, when he had made 108, a little more than half his required score, Townsend was 122. He had to make 325. Townsend then began to do better, and in the end he won by twelve points. This is the first game he has won in the tournament.

The other game in the afternoon was between Ferdinand Poggenburg and Frank Keeney. Keeney was trying to concede Poggenburg forty points, but the "Sleeper," as the Liederkranz representative is now called, won by a score of 200 to 183. The scores follow:

F. Poggenburg (200)—0 0 3 0 10 1 6 0 1 27 0 0 1 1 1 15 0 3 9 5 9 0 3 0 11 7 6 9 3 1 0 5 0 6 2 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 9 7 6 4 1 0 1 5 10 6. Total—200. Average—3 35-55.

Frank Keeney (240)—0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 30 4 1 8 1 0 3 0 0 15 1 10 10 3 0 0 7 2 0 4 1 11 5 1 7 2 7 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 15 6 4 6 0 0 8 1 5 0. Total—183. Average—3 21-54.

Dr. Ranney (210)—0 1 5 0 11 0 0 0 1 8 13 2 5 1 29 3 3 0 6 0 7 1 2 15 4 1 0 7 0 1 1 0 8 6 0 0 10 5 1 4 2 4 0 3 1 7 5 0 1 0 9 0. Total—198. Average—3 39-53.

Arthur Townsend (325)—13 1 10 18 4 1 1 0 18 2 4 13 3 6 4 0 0 0 4 6 1 0 5 8 12 0 0 4 0 23 0 3 12 3 0 0 21 2 3 1 25 5 2 2 25 32 11 0 2 6 6 1 2. Total—325. Average—6 18-53.

Referee—Mr. Kirby.

In the evening E. Gardner and Dr. Jennings furnished an interesting game. It was interesting on account of its closeness, but neither player was in form, and it proved to be a long contest. Gardner finally won when Jennings had only a two move to make. Following is the score:

E. Gardner (250)—0 4 0 0 11 4 1 13 4 2 1 0 0 1 0 2 1 25 14 1 2 0 0 8 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 4 1 2 13 3 6 18 1 1 0 0 6 0 0 3 18 4 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 28 1 0 2 9 1 2 0 0 0 2 10 6 12 2. Total—250. Average—3 37-71.

Dr. Jennings (200)—0 7 5 1 0 2 0 0 5 10 1 0 0 0 2 2 11 0 4 0 0 2 6 0 19 2 4 1 1 2 0 10 2 2 1 1 0 0 0 6 4 1 3 1 0 5 0 8 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 1 9 13 0 0 1 0 5 1 0 0 6. Total—198. Average—2 58-70.

AMERICANS WIN AT CURLING.

New-York Club Rink Victorious in the Gordon Medal Contest.

The two final rounds of the champion Gordon Medal curling match were finished on the Hoboken rink yesterday, the winner being the New-York Curling Club rink, skipped by Charles S. Ogden, who proved himself not only a good curler but a level-headed skip. This same rink, with one exception, won the New-York State championship and four gold medals at Albany in 1888, and the Americans are the only ones they met in the final round were all Scotsmen from the Manhattan Curling Club, another proof of the truth of the late ex-President Andrew Hoogland's prediction, made in 1874, that young America would yet run the Scotsmen very close for curling honors, and it also proves that, if the Scotsmen are good teachers, the Americans are apt scholars in the national Scottish game of curling.

Umpire Edwin L. Thomas presented the Gordon Medal to the victorious and vanquished both rinks in the final round not only for their skillful playing, but for their gentlemanly conduct during such a keenly contested bonspiel. When the seventeen ends were finished and it was found that both rinks has scored 13 shots, the umpire ordered two more heads or ends to be played, when Skip Ogden's rink made 1 at each end, finally winning with the score at 15 to 13.

The morning's game was between the Caledonians and the New-Yorks, the latter winning with a score of 25 to 14.

The full score in the afternoon's game was as follows:

NEW-YORK, N. Y.	MANHATTAN, N. Y.
A. J. Fulton,	Benjamin Jones,
A. P. Roth,	William McKay,
Edward Sheridan,	Thomas Wallace,
C. S. Ogden, skip....15	D. Ballantyne, skip..13

Lackawanna Thistles Win.

The Thistle, Lackawanna, and Thistle, New-York, played a club curling match at Hoboken yesterday, the Pennsylvanians winning by 4 shots. The score:

RINK NO. 1.

THISTLE, LACK.	THISTLE, N. Y.
Donald McMurtrie,	A. Van Cortlandt,
James Moore,	Thomas Watt,
John Hallstone,	John Watt,
T. Hallstone, skip...16	Thos. Watson, skip..11

RINK NO. 2.

James Dobbie,	Charles McKenzie,
James Graham,	G. Turnbull,
William Graham,	Alexander Fraser,
Jos. Widdall, skip... 7	John Gray, skip..... 8
Total 23	Total 19

To-day the New-York Caledonians play the Pennsylvanians for a National club district medal, play to begin at 2 P. M.

A committee has been appointed to get up a tournament for prizes, to be held at the Hoboken rink in February, lasting four days.

Skating Carnival on Wesley Lake.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 16.—A skating carnival was held on Wesley Lake this evening, and was participated in by nearly a thousand skaters, many of whom came from Long Branch, Belmar, and other near-by towns. The skaters were in costume, and colored lights and Japanese lanterns lighted up the pretty lake. Fully 5,000 spectators enjoyed the novel spectacle.

The Asbury Park Wheelmen are arranging for a carnival for next Monday evening, when prizes will be awarded for costuming and fancy and speedy skating.

Steinitz Beats Pillsbury.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 16.—To-day the second sitting, in the fifth round of the international chess tournament which was played in this city, resulted as follows:

Steinitz (white) beat Pillsbury in a Petroff defense after sixty-eight moves.

Tschigorin (white) drew with Lasker a two knights' defense after thirty-four moves.

The score now stands as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Lasker	9	5
Steinitz	7½	6½
Pillsbury	6½	7½
Tschigorin	5	9

METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Men Who Will Compete in the Final Bouts To-night.

The preliminaries of the boxing and wrestling championships of the Metropolitan Association were exciting enough to satisfy the most exacting, and it is evident that the finals, which are to be contested to-night at the New Manhattan Athletic Club, will excel in general interest. The classes have now been thoroughly weeded out, and only the best material will go into the ring for the final struggles for the medals. With two pairs in the 105-pound class, five pairs in the 115-pound division, three pairs and a bye in the 125-pound class, the same in the 135-pound division, and three pairs in the middle-weight division, there should be unlimited sport. The wrestling department is also well represented, and the struggles on the mat will be full of interest.

In order to avoid delay the wrestling and boxing bouts will be contested simultaneously.

The complete list of those who will participate in the finals is as follows:

BOXING.

105-Pound Class—J. J. Stack, W. Roberts, T. Donnelly, and J. Wayne.

115-Pound Class—J. Purcell, F. Mayo, C. Leopold, J. Lydon, E. Goodbody, H. Brockman, M. Goggins, W. Leonard, G. Speck, and J. McDermott.

158-Pound Class—J. L. Mitchell, J. O'Neill, J. Lydon, R. Hayes, O. Bohlman, and J. McIntosh.

125-Pound Class—J. Burns, J. Kelly, S. Liebgold, J. Clarkin, C. F. Curtis, T. Fagan, and J. Kennedy.

135-Pound Class—P. J. Corbett, J. Hannan, P. E. Sheridan, J. Clark, R. Kellett, and J. Snee.

WRESTLING.

105-Pound Class—R. Pfortner and H. J. De Vine.

125-Pound Class—G. Vestner and W. Lambisch.

115-Pound Class—Edward Harris, J. Renzland, R. Bonnet, Jr., and M. Miller.

135-Pound Class—J. Kahan, G. Bothner, W. Prevost, A. Marden, E. Anderson, and H. Pechinisky.

158-Pound Class—A. Ulman, W. F. Kall, J. Balz, C. Anderson, F. A. Negle, F. E. Kohl, O. Steffen, E. Steck J. Newberg, and A. Wiedman.

Atalanta Boat Club Election.

At the forty-eighth annual meeting of the Atalanta Boat Club, held at the Marlborough Hotel, the following officers were elected: President—George Burt Heath; First Vice President—Robert J. Fox; Second Vice President—Edmund A. Bunce; Commodore—David Banks; Treasurer—Dudley Van Holland; Secretary—John B. Russell; Captain—Harry M. Brennan; First Lieutenant—E. P. Cunningham; Second Lieutenant—S. E. Leith; Board of Trustees—Messrs. Hugo F. Huber, E. J. Benson, Howard A. MacLean, William Pelzer, Thomas J. Campbell, Harry Van Holland, W. H. Wagstaff, J. B. Dyer, Thomas J. Ellison. The annual reports were of a gratifying character.

The Atalantas' forty-eighth annual ball will be held at the Lenox Lyceum Wednesday night, Jan. 29.

Institute Boat Club's Annual Meeting.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 16.—The Institute Boat Club held its annual meeting last evening, at which the following officers were elected: President—J. H. Reilly; Vice President—Owen E. Fox; Secretary—E. L. Presendorfer; Treasurer—T. J. Ryan; Captain—Adam Hertig; Lieutenant—Thomas Samson; Counsel—M. T. Barrett; Board of Directors—M. M. Mullin, William Kiley, and James Quigley, in addition to the officers. The report read by the Secretary showed that the club was in a prosperous condition, and that many new members had been elected during the last year. A smoker was held after the meeting, at which Mayor Edward Kenny of the borough of East Newark presided.

Newark's Athletic Association.

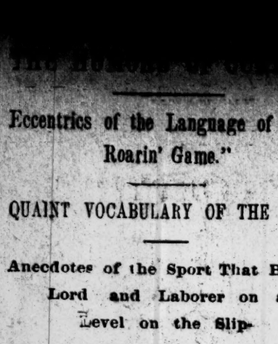
NEWARK, N

Eccentrics of the Language of "the Roarin' Game."

QUAINT VOCABULARY OF THE SKIPS

Anecdotes of the Sport That Brings Lord and Laborer on a Level on the Slippery Ice.

Curling is a serious game, but it is nothing if it is not humorous. The curling season has been called "The Saturnalia of Scottish Life." As if the ordinary humdrum arrangement of the elements were too monotonous a business, Nature herself takes a humorous turn in the curling season. On river and pond she builds "crystal brigs," hangs icicles on the eaves, turns the raindrops into hail and the vapor into snow, takes the feet from under the horses, and plays pranks with Jack Frost on hill and in dale. It is she that is mainly responsible for curling humor. The conditions are favorable: crisp, exhilarating air, picturesque landscape, the slippery ice, the enthusiasm of the players, the glorious uncertainties of the game—all combine to make the atmosphere of humor, in which curling lives, moves, and has its being.



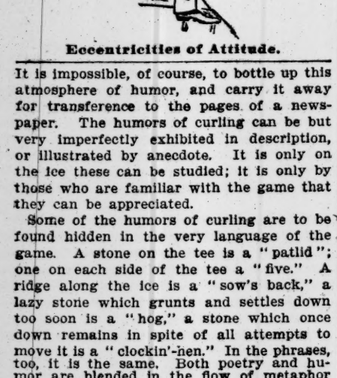
Eccentricities of Attitude.

It is impossible, of course, to bottle up this atmosphere of humor, and carry it away for transference to the pages of a newspaper. The humors of curling can be but very imperfectly exhibited in description, or illustrated by anecdote. It is only on the ice these can be studied; it is only by those who are familiar with the game that they can be appreciated.

Some of the humors of curling are to be found hidden in the very language of the game. A stone on the tee is a "patlid"; one on each side of the tee a "five." A ridge along the ice is a "sow's back," a lazy stone which grunts and settles down too soon is a "hog," a stone which once down remains in spite of all attempts to move it is a "clockin'-hen." In the phrases, too, it is the same. Both poetry and humor are blended in the flow of metaphor which connects the beginning with the end of the game, and the game of to-day with that of centuries ago. Scottish metaphor, it is better to call it, perhaps, for the humor is so distinctly Scottish that Sydney Smith could not possibly see it. The humor is of the dry quality, and no extra sec of Mumm or Heidsieck is half so delightful as to watch a pawky, cannie old skip manoeuvring a game of curling, "come cannily creepin' doun;" "Eh, mon, ye're no up, but I like to see ye hoggin." "As guid's a better." These two expressions are really rebukes, but the humor takes the sting out of them. When the stone goes raging over the tee and away to limbo the same gentle art covers the error with the remark, "It was ance shot!" "Wha' said ye couldna curl?" is the skip's way of paying a left-handed compliment. That skip clothes his direction to remove the enemy with humor by saying, "Jist gie this a wee bit cuff on the cheek," and he converts the blunder of removing the wrong stone into innocence by the remark, "Ye've waukened the wrong man."

With playful allusion to the profession of each player, the fun of the game is carried on. From the tailor the skip asks a fine "pair o' brecks"; a doctor is asked to "repeat the dose"; the lawyer is to serve "decreet of removal" on one stone. In the minister's case, the stone, like the sermon is weel-delivered," and if a Scriptural allusion is not out of place, it's "a rale Ebenezer—a stane o' help."

That equality which is one of the features of curling, and under which the humblest workman, by reason of his superior skill, is entitled to rule and direct the man of highest rank, is accountable for some of



A Keen Curler.

what is humorous in curling. "Cats dinna catch mice wi' mits on" is the horny-handed son of toil's hint to the gentleman to take off his gloves.

A worthy Scotch Sheriff, it is told, was one day playing to the direction of a stonemason, whom he had sent to prison more than once for poaching, but to whom the Sheriff had to look up when it came to curling. "Noo, Shirra," said the poacher-skip. "Dae see that stane?"

"Aye, Jock," answered the Sheriff.

"Aweel, Shirra, just gie that ane sixty days."

"Fit your tee, and play to direction; an' we'll sune mak' ye a man and a curler," was the greeting of a corduroy skip to a scion of nobility, who, for the first time, stepped upon the crampit.

Lord Balfour, at the jubilee dinner of the Royal Club, referring to the equality of the rink, said he had heard of its being very amusingly illustrated one day in a railway carriage. One individual in the carriage had bought a morning paper, and while reading it turned to a friend seated in the corner of the compartment, and said: "Eh, Geordie, I see you are drawn ag'in a lord to-day." Geordie did not say much in reply, but, looking round, he quietly remarked, "Weel, maybe I'll be the lord afore nicht."

More than once the Earl of Eglinton figures in anecdotes of this kind. The Earl was one day called upon as a skip to play out the leading stone of his opponent. For a time the course of his stone promised success, and the skip, watched in great excitement the approach of the gay crested charger. At the various stages of its progress he was heard ejaculating: "Bravo, my lord! Bravo, my lord!" But the stone passed by, leaving the winner untouched. "Oh, Lord," shouted the excited player, "I declare ye wad miss a haystack."

In Scotland the clergy are very generally great supporters of the game, and many are adepts in the art of curling. A young Ayrshire minister having one day surprised everybody by a shot which required great strength, was saluted by a weaver: "My certy, you're a bonnie man to mi'e a minister o'." More than once a minister's curling capabilities have helped him in his candidature for a parish, and his people esteem him all the more when he can make a good appearance on the ice. They would rather have "cauld kale het again," that is an old sermon, on Sunday than lose his presence, as is evidenced by the story of the curlers whose minister had been discoursing on the faults and fate of Judas the Sunday before the frost came, and who wished to leave the Saturday evening's festivities after the day's curling. "Na, na, doctor," said they all, "ye mauna gang awa' and leave us this way for the sake o' the sermon. Jist gie Judas anither wallop i' the tow."

The late Dr. Aiton of Dolphinton is said to have summed up a funeral sermon on one of his elders who was a keen curler, in the following way: "And now, my friends, he is over the hog score, he is within the inner circle of eternity, and dead guarded."

An Episcopal minister was one day telling to his Established brother, whom he

"I Think That Should Find Her."

stones to a pond miles distant, when he was unable to do so himself, although able to play when he reached the ice. But the game has, on the other hand, caused many a poor woman to lament her guidman's devotion to the "roarin' game," and provoked them, as in the case of the wife of the Lochwinnoch wabster, who drew from the steaming pot a boiled curling stone and placed it before her husband for his supper.

An Ayrshire blacksmith has the credit of cleverly outwitting his better half and getting a fortnight's curling without such a barmecide feast, by making a piece of cast-iron redhot, and when the guidwife came forward to "gie him a chap with the forehammer," as she sometimes did, the hissing bar flew into flinders at the blow. "Do ye no see, Jean," said the blacksmith, "that the frost has sic an effect on the metal that it breaks to bits when we begin to work it?" The guidwife was satisfied.

The keenness of a Lanarkshire curler was punished rather amusingly by his wife, without any intention on her part. She had in his absence given the jambs a rich coat of tar to improve their appearance. When her man slipped quietly home with a reef or two in the wind, he settled down to have a "draw" before going to bed, and sitting with his back against one of the jambs, fell sound asleep.

"Come to your bed at once, Dannie," called out his guidwife, as she awoke after midnight and found her husband sleeping at the fireside. "Come awa to your bed, ye auld culf, an' no lie snorin' there."

Dannie made a desperate effort to get up but found it was quite impossible, for he was firmly glued to the newly-tarred fireside.

"Preserve us a', Janet," he exclaimed, "This maun really be an awfu' frost. I doot there'll be news of this yet. I declare to guidness if I'm no' frozen to the very jamb."

Here is a selection of skips' speeches suited to any situation, and which one may hear

Curling Trophy.

any afternoon on a visit to Central Park during the progress of a bonspiel.

"A canny draw;" "Tee-high wi't and no more;" "Oh, be cannie;" "Jist come creepin' up;" "Come to the door o' the hoose;" "Oh, for a guard;" "Owre the colly and ye're a great shot;" "Lie back;" "Dinna let him see that again;" "Keep him sweet;" "Kittle him weel;" "Block the ice;" "Fill the port;" "Come creepin' down to the back of this ane;" "Curl in your granny's wing;" "Dinna flee the guard;" "Ne'er a kowe;" "Besoms up!" "He's a collie, tak' him by the neck;" "He's a great hog."

It is in the decisive moments of a bonspiel that the skill, coolness, and courage of the skip is put to the test. The excitement is intense. A stillness as of death prevails when the fate of war depends on the last stone which the warrior is about to deliver. He plays it. With breathless anxiety every one watches its career. He has it. He wins the watch. Besoms are flung high in the air. Loud shout the victors. Then all leave the rink and gather round the social board where they fight their battles o'er again. The hero of the hour is toasted and his fame as a curler will be long remembered in the club which he has exalted to honor by his marvelous deed.

Recollections of Carlyle.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Mrs. Carlyle was dressed in black velvet. She had a pale-blue ribbon around her neck, to which was attached a large gold cross; she also wore a brooch which had been given to her by Goethe. One of her bracelets (a very pretty one, pebbles of different colors, and beautifully cut, polished, and set in silver), she told the lady I had been invited to meet was a present from the same great man. Soon after we had adjourned to the drawing room, I heard a latch key in the door, and listening intently, heard steps and voices in the hall. Mrs. Carlyle gave me a mischievous smile, as Mr. Carlyle, followed by two gentlemen, entered the room. They were all in high spirits, and had been to see "Chang," the Chinese giant.

After Mr. Carlyle's kind "How d'ye do?" I had no further word from him that night, but was sufficiently interested in listening to the brilliant, clever talk. One of these gentlemen was Prof. Tyndall; the other I did not recognize. The Professor gave me my tea, and talked to me a little, but I preferred listening—keeping well in Mrs. Carlyle's shadow, and slipping quietly away when it grew late.

Prof. McMaster's Able Paper.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Post.

The well-known historian John Bach McMaster of the University of Pennsylvania, in an elaborate paper printed by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, clears away the fog that has been thrown around the Monroe doctrine by English writers, whose views have been taken up by a few American papers and a good many college professors who seem desirous of placing their country in the wrong in the international debate. He shows that the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe was not for mere temporary application and has no longer any significance or weight, as argued by Lord Salisbury, but was for all time, and determined the National policy of the United States.

High Price for Sea Island Cotton.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

Our correspondent on the Edisto Island reports that Mr. W. S. Edings, has received 52 cents a pound for his sea island cotton this season. This, we believe, is the highest price obtained by any planter in recent years, and it goes to prove that there is value in coast lands for those who know how to mine them. It ought to pay to raise the kind of cotton that is worth 700 per cent. more than other kinds, and the methods of cultivation, selection of seed, &c., that lead to such results are well worth studying and practicing.

The Same Old Mystery.

From the Detroit Tribune.

The lovers have but a block to go,
But they walk and walk and walk and walk.
Two souls are they with a single thought,
Yet they talk and talk and talk and talk.

An English Essayist Admits the Fact and Proceeds to Give Two Explanations of It.

From The London Speaker.

We look around and we see foes everywhere, while for real friends we look in vain. This, then, is the fate of Great Britain in the last years of the nineteenth century.

She has had a glorious history, the parallel to which no other nation of modern times can offer. She has carried her flag to all the quarters of the world, and holds an empire which in its vastness and its magnificence surpasses anything known to history. She is conscious of no willful wrongdoing toward her neighbors. She believes, indeed, that in extending the wide limits of her rule she has at the same time extended the area of civilization. She knows that wherever her flag waves, there freedom is to be found, and along with freedom an asylum which is open to men of every tribe and tongue.

Alone among the great powers of the earth she has kept an open door for the alien as well as for the men of her own blood, and has decreed that no accident of birth shall debar any man who seeks shelter under her sway from the full privileges of citizenship. Yet, as the end of it all, she sees herself pursued by ill will and jealousy, and confronted at every point by eager and envious rivals. This is the phenomenon which presents itself to us to-day, and which we are bound to consider as dispassionately as may be if we are to profit by the lessons which it ought to teach us.

Our offense, it is too clearly apparent, consists in two things: the success with which we have gone on our own way in the world, and the robust and irritating self-conceit with which that success has filled us. Some continental nations, as we know, are filled with furious hatred as they watch the steady growth of the Queen's dominions. They have adopted a great colonial policy for themselves and have made many sacrifices in order to carry it out. But, somehow or other, their colonies have languished, while those of Great Britain have flourished almost, as it seems, by accident, and certainly without any preconceived design on the part of our statesmen. They look at a map of the world and see that almost all the choice spots on the surface of the globe are already appropriated, and that it is the flag of England that waves over them. Is it surprising in these circumstances that they should regard us with that envy which so quickly degenerates into hatred?

But our self-conceit is even more powerful for making enemies for us in other lands. That dislike of England which unhappily prevails so largely in the United States, and of the extent of which we had recently so melancholy an illustration, is certainly not founded upon the extent of our territorial possessions. No man can truthfully accuse the American people of being under the influence of the passion known as earth-hunger. If they hate us it is not because of the extent of our empire, but because of that offensive air of superiority which they believe we assume in our relations with the other peoples of the world.

There is, we fear, some justification for the popular American impression of our self-conceit. We ourselves know that it springs mainly from the self-absorption of a busy race. We have our own work in the world to do, and, while we are doing it, we trouble ourselves very little about the affairs, or, indeed, the feelings, of others. So we tread unconsciously upon the corns of many of our fellow-creatures, and we have naturally to pay the penalty for doing so.

Our insularity has, in fact, to bear its own penalty. It is a great thing for England that she stands alone, "girt by the inviolable sea." But the very fact that we are thus able to stand by ourselves, without needing to depend upon foreign alliances or friendships, breeds a corresponding disadvoval officials to the Secretary of State. By this official they are transmitted to the Attorney General, who reports to the Secretary of State if there should be any objection on legal grounds. Then, if the Executive Government do not dissent, the certificate of naturalization may be granted.

When obtained, however, naturalization does not confer political rights of any real moment. It carries merely a right of voting in the election of minor local officials and for members of the Second Volksraad. This latter body is practically powerless, as all its acts require to be confirmed by the First Volksraad, consisting of the Boer burghers; while the First Volksraad can act of its own initiative, without requiring the assent of the Second. By another restriction it is provided that children are to follow the conditions of the father; and that if the father is not entitled to vote, or it not naturalized, they cannot be registered as burghers, even though born in the Transvaal.

The conditions under which a naturalized burgher may become a full burgher are so numerous and difficult as to be practically incapable of fulfillment. For a naturalized alien to become an elector of the First Volksraad he must be an elector of the Second; he must have resided for twelve years in the republic; he must obtain the special permission of the Executive Government—a permission which is of grace, not of right; and two-thirds of the electors of his district must approve.

It Isn't Going to be a Walk-over.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Times.

It may not be inopportune at this time to suggest to our Republican friends that the Democratic Party is now looking around preparatory to pulling itself together, and the Republicans in Congress would better quit spouting and posing, and do some of the things they promised to do before the elections last Fall. There is more than a bare possibility that the Democratic Party may be able to stand up and fight next Fall. With ample acknowledgments to our esteemed Republican contemporaries, we desire to remind the Republican Party of the importance of not being overconfident.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Forecast for Friday: EASTERN NEW-YORK, cloudy and threatening, followed by snow in southern portion at night, south winds, shifting to northeast.

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, cloudy and threatening, slightly warmer, south winds, becoming variable, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by snow at night, south, shifting to northeast, winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, rain, northeast, shifting to colder northwest, winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by snow at night, winds becoming northeast. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and DELAWARE, increasing cloudiness, with rain or snow, northeast winds, colder Friday night. GEORGIA, clearing Friday, northwest winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair Friday, light west winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair and slightly colder, north winds. LOUISIANA and ARKANSAS, generally fair, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair and slightly warmer, winds becoming south. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, light south winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair and slightly colder, north winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, colder in western portion, north winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, cloudy and threatening, snow flurries near the lakes, north winds, colder Friday night. OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, and LOWER MICHIGAN, cloudy and threatening, with occasional snow flurries, colder, north winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, cloudy, with occasional light snow, colder, north winds. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, cloudy and threatening, with occasional flurries of snow, northeast winds. IOWA, cloudy and threatening weather, with occasional flurries of snow, slightly colder, east winds. MISSOURI, KANSAS, and NEBRASKA, cloudy and threatening, with snow flurries, east winds. COLORADO, WYOMING, and MONTANA, fair and warmer, southeast winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from West Point to Savannah and section.

The Northwestern area of high pressure remains central at Alberta, but with diminished energy. The area of high pressure in the East has passed off the Middle Atlantic coast. A storm of moderate energy exists on the North Florida coast, and will probably move northeastward along the coast line during Friday, causing rain as far north as the Chesapeake Bay. Rain has fallen in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and light snows in the Northwest.

The temperature has risen in the Atlantic coast districts, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley. The cold wave has advanced very slowly to the upper lake region, and as far south as Iowa. It will not probably be felt in the South, but may reach the Ohio Valley and Middle States by Friday night or Saturday morning.

Partly cloudy weather is indicated in the North Atlantic States, probably followed by snow Friday night. Cloudy and threatening weather, with rain, will prevail in the Middle and South Atlantic States Friday, clearing in the South Friday night.

Generally fair weather is indicated in the Gulf States and Southwest. In the lake region, the Ohio, the Upper Mississippi, and the Missouri Valleys the weather will be partly cloudy, with light, scattered snow flurries. It will be colder in the lake region, the Ohio, and Mississippi Valleys, warmer in the Northwest, with slight changes in temperature in the Atlantic coast districts.

How Mines Are Bought Nowadays.

From The Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review.

The time has passed when mine properties are bought on assays. The higher the ore goes, the more suspicious the investor becomes. A mining proposition, to receive attention in these days, must have a reasonable assay value, and must stand the test of expert examination. A low-grade camp, it is said, is better in the long run for the mine owner, and infinitely better for a community in which such mines are situated, as more men are employed and more money is taken out than in camps where the mines are narrow and rich. This is shown in the Coeur d'Alenes, where over 60,000 tons of ore are mined monthly to produce 10,000 tons of concentrates. Every one is benefited where such conditions prevail.

Mine investors have become suspicious because in the past they have been most unmercifully worked by unscrupulous mining men and promoters. Mine experting has become a science, and it is a difficult thing to improve upon a mine expert of national reputation, and only men of this character are employed to pass upon a mining proposition the purchase of which involves the expenditure of large sums of money.

First Lieutenant a Long Time.

From The Kansas City Times.

Lieut. Johnson, Fifth Artillery, was examined by a Retiring Board on Thursday. The case of this officer presents a very good illustration of the slowness of promotion in the infantry arm of the service. Capts. Rogers and Moon, Twentieth Infantry, were cadets at the Academy from 1876 to 1880, while Lieut. Johnson had been a First Lieutenant for five years at the time of their graduation, and was also one of their instructors. He now stands No. 4, regimentally, and fifteenth on the list, lineally. The senior ranking Captain stands No. 4 on the lineal list, and the fourth ranking Captain in the regiment eighteenth on the lineal list. Mr. Johnson was graduated in 1868.

Facts About the Laureate.

From London Truth.

The salary of the Poet Laureate is £72 a year, which is paid by the Queen out of the civil list, besides some perquisites. Mr. Austin will be entitled to draw at once the accumulation of salary which has been accruing since Lord Tennyson died, in October, 1892. The Poet Laureate is officially a member of the sovereign's household, in the department of the Lord Chamberlain, who is the functionary by whom the appointment is formally notified.

Legislators' Railroad Fares Paid.

From The Boston Herald.

Senator Sanger's order looking to the enforcement of the act prohibiting the acceptance of railroad passes by members of the Legislature ought not to remain on the table. The State undertakes to pay the railroad fares of the members, and the acceptance of passes by the members in these circumstances is little better than downright cheating.

They Are Deprived of All Political Rights by a Few Boer Farmers.

From The London Law Journal.

Recent events have attracted so much attention to the position of the Uitlander population in the Transvaal that it has become important to ascertain what foundation there is for their agitation against the laws of the South African Republic.

The chief grievances, as set out in recently published documents, are that the Uitlander has no real share in the election of the Administration or the Legislature; that the Uitlander is liable to military service, although deprived of the franchise, and that the Uitlander is under restrictions as regards the privilege of bearing arms. It will appear from what follows that there is some foundation for the objections raised by the Uitlanders to the present Constitution of the republic.

The liability to be "commandeered" has for some time past been frequently protested against by the Uitlanders, and was recently the subject of interposition on the part of the British Government, and of representations to the Government of the South African Republic. The right of a State to impose military service on foreigners who are excluded from political rights is one which can hardly be sustained in theory, and is condemned by almost universal practice.

The restrictions on the importation of arms into the Transvaal are very stringent. Such importation is now regulated by a law of 1804, which provides that guns, pistols, revolvers, and ammunition can only be imported by special permission of the Commandant General. The importation of dynamite or other explosive substances requires the permission of the Secretary of State. Permission in every case can be refused without any necessity of assigning reasons for such refusal. The only exceptions to this rule are in the case of persons who come into the territory of the republic with a single weapon for self-defense, and citizens from the Orange Free State under certain conditions.

The chief grievance of the Uitlander is undoubtedly his exclusion from the political rights of citizenship. The present status of the original Boer population and of the Uitlanders is determined by another law of 1894. This law defines the respective rights of the full burgher (necessarily the Boer) and of the naturalized burgher. The Uitlander can practically become a member of only the second-class of citizens. The conditions laid down by the law for obtaining full burghership can only be fulfilled by the original Boer population. The full burgher must have been settled (or his father must have been settled) in the republic before a specified date in 1876. He must have been born in the Transvaal, attained the age of sixteen, and been registered in the register, established for civil and military purposes, of a local official.

The political rights of the full burgher are the most extensive conceivable. He is entitled to elect to all sub-district, district, and general State offices. He is further vested by the law of 1894 with the unusual privilege of being entitled to decide by a two-thirds majority whether any extension of the privileges of naturalization shall be made further than those conferred by the law of 1894. No extension without this assent is to be valid.

The privilege of naturalization is one surrounded with very onerous restrictions, and, even when obtained, the naturalized burgher does not become, and practically can never become, a full burgher. Nor can his children, although born in the Transvaal. The political rights of the naturalized burgher are, in fact, merely nominal. Any person desirous of obtaining a certificate of naturalization must have resided two years in the republic, and must give proof to the local officials of such residence. He must also give proof of good conduct, and of having lived in obedience to the laws and inscribed himself in the local registry for civil and military purposes. He must also obtain a certificate that he has had no dishonoring sentence passed upon him. His application and certificate are then forwarded by the local officials to the Secretary of

Lee's Birthday in Baltimore.

From The Baltimore American.

The anniversary of the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee, which falls this year upon Sunday, Jan. 19, will be observed by the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland upon Monday, the 20th. Mr. William L. Royal of the Richmond bar will deliver a lecture upon the battle of Gettysburg before the society at the Concert Hall, Academy of Music, after which the annual reunion and banquet will be held at the Carrollton Hotel. The speakers at the banquet will be, it is expected, ex-Speaker Crisp of Georgia, Congressman Simms of Mississippi, Senator Berry of Arkansas, Gen. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, and others.

Were Wide Shots, but Not a Single Brush Was Taken.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

A few members of the Genessee Valley Hunt enjoyed some fine sport along the river at Geneseo Saturday. Although the usual regular season for hunting the fox has passed, and a part of the hunters have taken their horses away, those who remain, and a few resident hunters, occasionally enjoy a few hours after the hounds.

On account of the mild weather Saturday it was believed that Reynard could be induced to quit his covert and furnish good sport for those who would follow him. Accordingly a meet was advertised to assemble at Mr. Wadsworth's kennel's at 10:30 A. M., and the following field responded: The master, William A. Wadsworth, on Friar; J. S. Wadsworth, on Tomboy; H. S. Martendale, on his newly purchased mount; first whip on Triton, second whip on Alice.

It was known that the light flurry of snow would make good trailing, and as the master wished to ascertain more exactly the course usually taken by the foxes when started from certain favorite lurking places in the vicinity, he headed the field northward through the farms of James W. Wadsworth and Mrs. Butler to the Oneida woods. Here the pack were allowed to draw.

As expected, Reynard soon broke cover and ran to the Wheeler gully, with the pack on his scent. From there he kept to the clear ground, and, being hard pressed by pack and field, went to earth in the open. As no true hunter would bemean the sport by digging out a fox, this safety-loving fellow escaped with his brush and pate.

From there a course was taken to the "ox bow," and the hounds again thrown in, but no game rewarded their diligent drawing. Next, the pack were brought back to the "big woods," where fresh scent was struck leading the field across the Nation's farm and back to the Wheeler gully again, a distance of three or four miles. Driven from this fortress Reynard had a long chase over the Sugarberry district and crossed the river on the ice to Charles F. Wadsworth's land on the Pifard flats. He showed his cunning tactics by going upon the thin river ice where the hounds could not follow. Fearing some of the pack might venture on and be lost, they were whipped off and brought home.

It was, altogether, such a perfect day for hunting that the master, after taking a sandwich, decided to strike off to the south, where the river would not endanger the dogs. In Crossett's pines a third covert was successfully drawn, and a lively run made through Fallbrook and over Sweetbriar farm. There he crossed the Mount Morris road on to Moore's place, and then to the Williamsburg woods. From this retreat he broke for the Hermitage gully and covered. It was now 5 o'clock, and growing dark. Every one in the field was more anxious for dinner than for Reynard's brush. Accordingly the hounds were whipped off and the meet dispersed.

The American People Still Firm.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The American press and public, with a few rare exceptions among the former, stand to-day where they did when the President's Venezuela message was sent to Congress. They preferred peace then; they prefer it now. They believed then in the application of the Monroe doctrine to any territory grabbing scheme on this continent by a European power; they believe it now. But in any event, war or peace, whether England or Venezuela gain the dispuuted territory, this international episode has placed the United States on advanced and improved ground respecting the intermeddling of Europe with the affairs of the American continent. It is doubtful if the English or any other European Government will again treat this country as of no account in figuring on its American policy. No future dispatch from a European Prime Minister couched in the half contemptuous tone of Salisbury's reply to Olney need be looked for. The gain in American self-respect and in the respect of the world for America has been immensely improved by this incident, and that alone is worth all it has cost or is likely to cost.

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UNRIVALED as a HEALTH and PLEASURE RESORT. Air balmy and full of life-giving ozone. New sanitary plumbing and all the comforts of the modern home. CASTALIA SPRING WATER supplied to guests without charge. Circulars may be had of F. H. SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. F. N. PIKE.

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Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable.
NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases.
Perfect climate, beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R. R.

Mountain Park Hotel
AND COTTAGES.
Mr. Harry H. Valentine will be at Windsor Hotel, N. Y., until Feb. 1st to attend to all engagements. W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

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Music Daily in Sun Parlors.
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Late of Oriental Hotel, T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
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Remodeled and refitted.
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THE DE SOTO,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
Accommodations for 500 guests. Occupying an entire square in the most fashionable part of the city. Cost one million dollars. Modernly appointed. Luxuriously furnished. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of Winter resort. A dry, average temperature, 65°. Write for illustrated descriptive booklet.
WATSON & POWERS, Prop's.

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Brighton Heights, New-Brighton, Staten Island.
Families wishing to change residence after the holiday season will find no more attractive, homelike place than THE CASTLETON. Only 25 minutes from foot of Broadway, New-York; low rates; all modern improvements; elevators, electric lights, steam heat, &c.; 900 feet of piazza inclosed in glass. Cuisine unexcelled.
GEO. H. AVERY, Manager.
Formerly United States and Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga.

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of Lakewood
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DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager, Lakewood, New-Jersey.

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SULPHUR SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.
The Oldest Summer Resort in the United States. Established in 1734.
Open All the Year.
C. W. CULLEN & SON, Owners & Proprietors.
Situated on the summit of the "Three Top Range," at an elevation of 2,100 ft. above the sea. Excellent fishing, boating and bathing. For further particulars address the proprietors. Mineral waters for sale at all first-class drug stores.

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VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.,
OPENS FEB. 6, 1896.
PAUL B. RODEN, Manager.
Late of the Spring House, Richfield Springs, N. Y., and Mountain Park Hotel, Hot Springs, N. C. Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y., until Jan. 25.

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Remains open throughout the entire year.
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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted, also, for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS. Steinway Hall, New York.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

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AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Reserved seats, Orchestra Circle and Bal., 50c. 4TH WEEK. NORTHERN LIGHTS
Better than "Shenandoah."—New-York News.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 8 o'clock sharp. "NOTHING BETTER."—HERALD.
AN ARTIST'S MODEL. "Immense go."—Sun. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday.

Hoyt's Theatre. 24th St., nr. B'way. Eve., 8:30. HOYT'S Musical Farce. A BLACK SHEEP Mat. Sat. 2:15.
N. Y. Herald says: "'A Black Sheep' is a worthy successor to 'A Trip to Chinatown.'"

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Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve. at 8.

STANDARD THEATRE. The Strange Adventures of MISS BROWN. One long laugh. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Jno. R. Rogers' Comedians.

STAR THEATRE. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. Last Nights of the New-York Engagement of NEIL BURGESS IN THE COUNTY FAIR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat. HOYT'S A MILK WHITE FLAG.
Next week, Peter F. Dailey, The Night Clerk.

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World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

GARRICK Theatre. To-night, 8:30. Mat. Sat. STUART ROBSON in the London Comedy Success, MRS. PONDERBURY'S PAST.

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Tickets can be obtained, free, at Charles Scribner's Sons, 157 5th Av.; Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Square; Hegger's Art Rooms, 152 Broadway; Haas's Pharmacy, 5th Av. and 39th St.; Lindeman's Piano Warerooms, 116 W. 125th St.; Chandler's Piano Warerooms, 300 Fulton St., Brooklyn,
And at the New-York Office of
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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON.
Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.
To-night, joint appearance of Calvé and Melba in Bizet's opera, CARMEN.
To-morrow Afternoon, Gounod's FAUST. Melba, Scalchi, Jean & Ed. de

UNITED FOR GOV. MORTON

The Republican Editorial Association Urges Him for President.

NO DEBATE ON EXCISE QUESTIONS

John A. Sleicher's Plan for a Campaign Committee—William Berri the New Head of the Organization,

The Republican Editorial Association of the State of New-York, which met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in Parlor D R of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, does not include the editors of the great metropolitan daily newspapers.

The only three papers published in this city which were represented yesterday at the meeting of the Republican Editorial Association were The City Record, Judge, and The Uptown Press. John A. Sleicher, the editor of The City Record, was one of the most active persons at the meeting yesterday.

Although W. J. Arkell, one of the owners of Judge, was the President of the association, he was not able to be present yesterday, owing to the illness of a relative. His place was satisfactorily taken by Andrew Davidson, editor of The Cooperstown Republican.

A sufficient number of the rural editors had gathered at 11 o'clock to allow the meeting to be opened. Very few of them wore chin whiskers, but many of them wore full beards. They all seemed from their talk to be strong protectionists.

When J. T. Williams of The Dunkirk Observer, a man with a leonine mane and a clean-shaven face, declared that all that was needed to keep New-York State safely in the Republican column was for every member of the Republican Editorial Association to preach the doctrine of high protection first, last, and all the time, he was vehemently applauded.

When a younger member of the association asked how long before the date of election the high protection sermons should begin, he was snubbed by being severely told that about 7 o'clock A. M. on the first day of January was the time to begin.

Mixed with the high-protection sentiment was a firm resolve to support Gov. Morton as the candidate of the New-York Republicans at the next National Convention of party at St. Louis.

It was quite evident, after hearing half a dozen rural editors talk for some time, that their feeling in favor of Morton as a Presidential candidate is a genuine and not a manufactured one. It rests mainly upon his cautiousness, his natural conservatism, his clean record as a public man, and his success as a farmer in Dutchess County. None of the editors seemed to think that Gov. Morton's personal views on the gold issue or the tariff make any difference. They were satisfied that Gov. Morton was a good Republican, who would stick to the party platform and always keep in mind the welfare of the party.

John I. Platt, editor of The Poughkeepsie Eagle, boldly tackled the one objection to Mr. Morton as a candidate for President. He remarked to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"In our county we are all enthusiastically for Gov. Morton as the Republican candidate for the next Presidential election. He is so popular in his home county that I believe a great many Democrats living there would vote for him. There is no possible objection to Gov. Morton except his age, and that I do not consider any real objection.

"Gov. Morton is only three years older than Senator Allison, and his expectation of life is as good as that of any other candidate seriously mentioned for the nomination. No inmate of the White House ever died from an ailment directly dependent upon his age. Pneumonia or typhoid fever is as likely to carry off a young man as an old one.

"With Gov. Morton in the Presidential seat the country would experience a great sense of relief. It would rely on his wisdom and common sense to do the best thing possible for the country, and, therefore, for the Republican Party."

Mr. Platt, in answer to a question, said that he had no second choice for a Presidential candidate. He would be for Gov. Morton as long as he allowed the use of his name.

Andrew Davidson of The Cooperstown Republican, who presided in the absence of W. J. Arkell, also expressed himself strongly in the report as being in favor of Gov. Morton, and said he had no second choice. He said that the Platt and anti-Platt quarrels took little or no part in promoting or retarding Gov. Morton's popularity as a Presidential candidate. It was to his perfect record as a public man that the rural editors and their constituents looked as the main argument for his nomination.

The following resolutions in favor of Gov. Morton's nomination as the Republican candidate for the Presidency were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the members of the Republican State Editorial Association recognize the overwhelming sentiment of the Republican masses of this State in favor of the selection of delegates to the National Convention who shall unanimously present the name of our honored Governor, Levi P. Morton, as their candidate for the Presidential nomination; and

Resolved, That we express our earnest commendation of such a course, in the firm belief that he will be named for the office if the delegation from New-York shall, as we believe it will, unitedly and persistently to the end, insist upon the proper recognition of his high character and his splendid official record, and the just claims of New-York State to the honor it seeks for itself and for him.

John A. Sleicher, editor of The City Record, offered the following resolution, which was adopted after some discussion.

Resolved, That the President of this association, when elected, be authorized to name a committee of five, to be known as the Campaign Committee, and the President and Secretary of this association shall formulate and execute a plan to more effectively carry out, during the ensuing year, the purposes of this association, and especially to vigilantly guard all the exigencies of the situation may require, and that said committee be empowered to designate some one, not a member of this association, to act as Treasurer for any moneys that may be contributed for campaign purposes by those who are not in the membership of this association.

One of the aims of the association is to keep clear of Platt and anti-Platt issues. B. S. Dean, editor of The Jamestown News, in a paper which he read on overorganization and its bearing upon party journalism, said that he did not think the association should be controlled by "Warner Miller and his job lot of reformers."

John I. Platt, editor of The Poughkeepsie Eagle, who is not a relative of Thomas C. Platt, repudiated Mr. Dean's description of Warner Miller's followers as a "job lot."

Dr. E. H. Makk, editor of The Rochester Volksblatt, made a strong address against Roosevelt ism and in favor of a liberal Sunday law. He was heard in chilling silence. He was thanked for his address, but not a single editor present showed any desire to debate Dr. Makk's propositions.

After the election of William Berri of The Brooklyn Standard-Union as the President for next year, the meeting was adjourned.

John A. Sleicher, editor of The City Record, then distributed passes to the members present to Koster & Bial's and Hammerstein's music halls. Even the most clerical looking editors present accepted passes, and Mr. Sleicher's large bundle was soon exhausted.

Then the members went to the National Headquarters of the American Protective League, where they were received by Cornelius N. Bliss, the President of the league, and entertained at luncheon. Some of the members went last night to St. Augustine, Fla., to attend a meeting of the National Editorial Association, which will meet there next week.

NEVER SAW SUCH THINGS BEFORE.

The Rural Editors Charmed by the Sights in the Music Halls.

The Republican editors from the rural districts killed time and rested their minds last night by attending the performances at Koster & Bial's and Hammerstein's Olympia.

It was difficult to tell which body of these editors obtained the most enjoyment. Those who were at Koster & Bial's declared that they had never seen such a show before, (but some of them had,) and those who went to the Olympia and tried to see all that went on under its roof said that they never expected to see such a show again.

When the monks sang in "Excelsior, Jr.," they were recalled at least a dozen times, and when Rosie Rendel danced at Koster & Bial's, one of the editors announced that he would never go home if the performance were a "-continuance" one. When Bemito imitated the barnyard animals they laughed and slapped each other on the back.

The intermissions at the theatre and the music halls were also enjoyed by the rural editors, who took the occasion to investigate the other attractions in the houses, and they expressed surprise at the comforts that are to be found in "York theatres."

The singers, acrobats, and trained animals were all loudly applauded, but nothing at Koster & Bial's held their attention so closely as did the pictures in the glyptorama. One white-haired old editor recognized a comrade in the siege of Vicksburg, and insisted that some action should be taken by the United States Government to free the women in the "Slave Market." Another one, much younger, who hails from Herkimer County, was with difficulty prevented from jumping in with his clothing on to rescue the maidens whom "The Deluge" nightly places in jeopardy.

At the Olympia, several editors took notes for scathing leaders against allowing snowstorms to overcome tourists when not sufficiently clad to keep out its effects, and one even went so far as to get a hat full of the objectionable product for future reference.

The cyclists took the fancy of the younger men of the party, and a bill for good roads in Niagara County was drafted before the performance closed. When Josephine Sabel sang her first song in French all sighed for a knowledge of its words, and one farmer-editor actually said she was chic. Her refrain, "Hoop-la, hoop-la," was echoed from their box, and her song about the baby wakened one who was taking a comfortable nap.

The shows were voted a great success, and the up-country molders of Republican opinion went to their hotels thoroughly satisfied with what they had seen and heard and anxious for another annual shy at the good things in this city.

OLD PRINCETON'S PRAISE SUNG

A JOLLY TIME AT THE ANNUAL ALUMNI DINNER.

President Patton Tells What the University Would Like to Accomplish and of Money Needed.

The Annual Princeton Alumni dinner, under the direction of the Princeton Club of New-York, was celebrated with lots of gayety and fun last evening at the Hotel Brunswick. The ballroom up stairs was handsomely decorated with flags and flowers, and the melodies of the orchestra were augmented by the singing of enthusiastic Princeton men.

The menu was adorned with the picture of the old revolutionary cannon in the centre of the campus, round which cluster so many memories of the college. An enormous stuffed tiger stood above the speaker's table, at which sat, in the following order, Hugh L. Cole, President Patton, James W. Alexander, Alexander T. Van Nest, Charles E. Greer, D. Henry Smith, James C. Carter, William B. Hornblower, Thomas Thatcher, Edward Mitchell, and the Rev. Wilton Smith.

The list of toasts and speakers was an interesting one. President Francis L. Patton of Princeton University of course responded to "Princeton University," "The Alumni" was taken care of by Wilton Francis Smith, D. D. of '87; James C. Carter responded to "Harvard," Thomas Thatcher to "Yale," and James W. Alexander of '60 to the toast of "The Tiger."

President Patton said: "The present year marks an era in the history of Princeton College. On the 22d day of October we shall have completed 150 years since the signing of the charter. Measured by the years of the Universities of Bologna and Paris, or of Oxford and St. Andrew's, we are not very old. But, as years are counted in a young country, we have a right to lay claim to very considerable respect on account of our age. It is only a few years since Harvard celebrated her two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, and it will be a few years yet before Yale is 200 years old."

President Patton said there was urgent need of the development of the graduate department.

"We should provide liberally for those who, having completed their undergraduate course, wish to remain in residence two years longer to secure their doctor's degree," he said. "Such provision would imply a suitable building, in which our Fellows, scholars, and graduate students could live; endow Fellowships and scholarships that would yield the incumbents from $250 to $500 per annum, and an addition to our existing professional staff.

"I also believe that Princeton University ought to have a Law School. There is every reason in favor of its establishment, and there is no argument against it, so far as I know, which ought to have any weight. But such a law school would involve suitable buildings, a library, and three or four endowed professorships. The only drawback to its establishment is the lack of money.

"The lack of money, indeed, is the most serious drawback with which we have to contend in all our work. We shall need $1,000,000, if we are to have the Law School, and we shall need $1,000,000 more to organize our graduate college in the way I have intimated. But, without undertaking either of these things, we need $1,000,000 for the full and efficient equipment of the college as it now stands. We need new dormitories, [cheers,] a new recitation hall, an addition to our library building, and new professorships. It has been stated in print that the money for the Law School has been secured. This is not true. I wish it were. But it is true that we are making an active effort to secure a large increase of our endowment, and that we are not without encouragement with regard to the success of our undertaking."

James C. Carter responded to the toast of "Harvard." He dwelt upon the recent exhibition of war spirit throughout the country, and asked eloquently where was that humane and civilized sentiment which was bred in the great universities.

"I have confidence," he said, "in the President, but I believe that the country at large considers war as one of the greatest calamities that can possibly overtake a humane and civilized race."

The proceedings terminated at a late hour with three cheers for Princeton and the college cry.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN BROOKLYN

Clergymen Will Meet in Plymouth Church to Advance Their Crusade.

Mayor Wurster has not as yet given any expression of opinion regarding the policy he shall pursue, in relation to the enforcement of the excise laws in Brooklyn on Sunday.

Clergymen and women engaged in the temperance cause have waited upon him and expressed their protest against the side-doors of saloons being allowed to be kept open on Sunday, and have begged him to enforce the law. He has said he would consult the Police Commissioners and look at statistics before he took any action.

The clergymen of Brooklyn spoke on the excise question in the churches last Sunday, and they denounced the present lax system of the police in failing to enforce the law.

The clergymen have been in consultation during the week, and they will meet again this afternoon in Plymouth Church, when it is expected they will take some definite action calling for public meetings in order to convince Mayor Wurster that the public sentiment is against the opening of the side doors of saloons Sundays.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall of the First Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Robert J. Kent of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, and the Rev. Edward McCarty of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Augustine will make addresses. At this meeting an Executive Committee will be named.

Many of the prominent Catholic clergymen are in sympathy with the movement and are backing up the other clergymen. On Sunday last, although they did not preach on the question, they informed their congregations of the petitions they had, and said that after the services all who desired would be given an opportunity of signing.

One of the prominent Police Captains, in speaking to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES on the question of arresting liquor dealers for violating the law, said:

"It is a waste of time to arrest the liquor dealer, for he will be taken to court and then demand a trial by jury. I have had a half dozen such cases, cases in which the evidence was particularly strong, but the jury always acquitted the liquor dealer. I have found that juries as a usual thing will acquit a liquor dealer when he is arrested for violating the excise law, especially on Sunday."

Child Burned to Death in a Hotel.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 16.—Fire started this evening from some unknown cause in a room on the fourth floor of the Grand Union Hotel, occupied by B. R. Dobbs, a New-York cyclopedia agent. His three-year-old son was in the room alone, and was burned to death. The damage to the building was slight.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Bessie Milligan, daughter of John C. Milligan of Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, to Charles Martin Clark of 831 Madison Avenue, this city.

—Mrs. Joseph Norris Collins and Mrs. Powhatan Roberts Robinson will receive informally on Fridays this month.

—Mrs. Francis Schroeder and the Misses Schroeder of 137 Madison Avenue will be at home on Mondays throughout the Winter. Mrs. Blackstock-Downey of Toronto is the guest for the Winter of Mrs. Schroeder.

—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac V. Brokaw of 1 East Seventy-ninth Street will give a dance on the evening of Jan. 27.

—Mrs. Edmund Birckhead Bensell has issued invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Marion Gray Bensell, to Henry Herbert Williams on Jan. 27 at 6:30 o'clock P. M. in St. Mary's Church, Wayne, Penn.

—Mrs. William H. Falconer and the Misses Falconer of 8 East Sixty-second Street will receive informally on Fridays until Lent.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Forse Scott, who have spent a season or two in Yonkers, N. Y., have returned to the city and are at 597 West End Avenue. Mrs. Scott is at home on Fridays.

—Mrs. Oliver Bell Bunce and Miss Bunce of 319 West Fourteenth Street are at home informally every Sunday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock, not on Tuesdays, as previously stated.

—Mrs. Edward Mauran, who is now a guest of her daughter Mrs. Winthrop White Brownell of 294 Benefit Street, Providence, R. I., will soon join another daughter, Mrs. Eugene Vail, in Paris.

—Mrs. Charles C. Pope of 310 East Fifteenth Street will spend the Winter and early Spring in Florida.

—Mrs. Craigie, (John Oliver Hobbes,) who has been the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. James Richards of 311 West Eightieth Street, will sail for England on Feb. 1. Mrs. Craigie's home is with her father, Morgan Richards, at Lancaster Gates, Hyde Park, London.

—The second of the Cinderella dances was given last night. The patronesses are Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. James R. Cross, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. Frederic M. Hunt, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. Frederic R. Jones, Mrs. George Macculloch Miller, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Thomas Wren Ward, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare, Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mrs. Robert Sturgis, Mrs. Winthrop Gray, Mrs. John S. Barnes, and Mrs. Edward King.

—The wedding of Mrs. Julia Ricketts Lawrence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Ricketts Lawrence of 216 East Eightieth Street, and Arthur Terry will be celebrated on Feb. 5 in St. George's Church.

—The marriage of Gilbert Payson Coleman of New-York, son of Charles Jerome Coleman, and a grandson of the late John W. Coleman of Cincinnati, to Miss Clementine Guion Young, daughter of Eben Young of Greenwich, Conn.; granddaughter of the late Clement Guion of New-York, and niece of Charles Coudert, took place at Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday afternoon. After a short wedding journey Mr. and Mrs. Coleman will reside at 231 West Eighty-third Street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Mott of 63 West Forty-fifth Street will give a reception on Saturday to introduce their youngest daughter, Miss Florence Moffett Mott. They will give two teas next month.

—Mrs. August Richard and Miss Elvine Richard of 12 East Sixty-ninth Street will be at home on the afternoons of Jan. 18 and 25.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Halsey, the latter formerly Miss Effie Van Rensselaer Grubb, are at the Burlington, 10 West Thirtieth Street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Mitchell of 31 East Fiftieth Street have issued invitations for a large reception on Feb. 27 from 4 to 7 P. M.

—Mrs. Arthur Foote, the Misses Foote, and Miss Knowlton of New-York, who are now at Vevay, Switzerland, will soon to go Florence for February and March.

—Mrs. Ambrose C. Kingsland of 135 Fifth Avenue receives informally on Tuesday afternoons.

—Miss Winterroth gave a very charming musicale at her home, 71 West Ninety-fourth Street, on Tuesday evening. Among the artists who contributed vocal and instrumental selections were the hostess, who sang several sweet ballads; Dr. Bishoff, tenor; Mrs. Vernon, soprano, and Mrs. Wingebach. Several humorous sketches recited by Mr. Kilpatrick were greatly enjoyed. Among Miss Winterroth's guests were Mrs. Lewis, Dr. Robinson, the Misses Hannam, Miss Fox, Mrs. Holden, Miss Reeves, Miss Conover, Mr. D. T. Feathergall, Mr. Olcott, and Mr. Hester.

—Mrs. Astor gave a small dinner party last evening at her new home, at 841 Fifth Avenue. The dinner was one of a series in progress. The table was decorated with American Beauty roses, and covers were laid for twenty-four guests.

—The Thursday Evening Club was entertained last night by Mrs. John W. Minturn at her residence, 22 Washington Square North.

—The meeting of the Drawing Room Club last night at Sherry's brought out a large number of the members. Col. Charles E. Sprague gave a very pleasing talk on the childhood and youth of Shakespeare.

—Mrs. Ralph Vanderbilt of 116 Central Avenue, Flushing, L. I., gave the last of her series of dinners last evening to a large number of society people. The dinner was followed by a dance. Mrs. Vanderbilt will soon go to Washington for the remainder of the Winter.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Benedict Clarke of 203 West Forty-fourth Street gave a dance for their daughter, Miss Grace Clarke, at the Metropolitan Club, last night. Music was furnished by Franko's Orchestra, and the floral decorations were supervised by Thorley. Among the 150 guests were Miss Morris, Miss Baldwin, Miss Phelps, Miss Bowers, Miss Betts, Miss Norris, Miss Garland, Miss Robbins, Miss Locke, Miss Dominick, Miss Worden, Miss Lockwood, Miss Roe, Miss Mouraille, Miss Easton, Miss Middleton, Miss Ives, Miss Wynkoop, Miss Dudley, Miss O'Connor, Miss Vernon Brown, Miss Maynard, Miss Elsie Morris, Miss Callender, Miss Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. John Harson Rhoades, Jr.; George Robbins, M. Phelps, Adolphus Smedburg, M. Whitman Batcheller, Mr. Wilmerding, Mr. Betts, Richard Lawrence, Thomas B. Clarke, Jr., Mr. Lincoln, Lamont Dominick, Mr. Oddie, Mason Adams, Mr. Worden, Stuyvesant F. Morris, Dana Greene, Henry Eno, Robert Gillespie, Mr. Hadden, Raymond Whitman, Charles A. Macy, second, and Mr. Burr.

—Emile Sauret, the violinist, was given a reception last evening by the Manuscript Society. It took place at the Mendelssohn Glee Clubrooms, 119 West Fortieth Street, and was the fortieth private meeting of the society. PATRIARCH.

COMING EVENTS.

—Booksellers' League, "ladies' night" and Pond lecture, "Twenty Years a Dealer in Brains," Hardman Hall, this evening, at 8:15.

—Annual banquet of the Typothetae, "Franklin's Birthday," Hotel Brunswick, this evening, at 6.

—Good Government Club "F" annual dinner, St. Denis Hotel, this evening.

Phineas Lovejoy Tyler.

Phineas Lovejoy Tyler, who was for many years one of the best-known shippers and exporters along the Hudson River, died at his home in Bergen Fields, N. J., Sunday morning, aged eighty-six years and eleven months. Capt. Tyler, as he was best known, was born in Blenheim, Schoharie County, N. Y., and was the oldest son of the late Judge Nathan Peabody Tyler, and a descendant of an old New-England family, his ancestor, Job Tyler, having come to this country from England in 1690. His grandfather, Asa Tyler, was a prominent officer in the Continental Army, and a close friend of Robert Morris and many of the statesmen and soldiers of that day.

Capt. Tyler was also a cousin of George Peabody, the philanthropist, and of Gen. Leavenworth, one of the heroes of 1812. He was related to many of the leading New-England families. He married Jane Ann Waldron, a great-granddaughter of Baron William von Waldron, one of the largest Dutch landowners in this city.

From early life Mr. Tyler was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and when still a young man became a partner of his father, continuing the firm of N. P. Tyler & Sons, which was founded in 1790. Shortly after his marriage he emigrated to Missouri, obtaining a grant of 6,000 acres of land from the Government. That State was then a wilderness, and, unwilling to risk his family, he sold his possessions, and in the fifties returned East, and, in company with his father and brother, bought considerable property at Barrytown, N. Y., and commenced a general freighting business, which in time needed a considerable fleet.

He retired from active life in 1883, devoting himself to the care of his property. He was at one time the owner of Tyler Park, a suburb of Jersey City, and was one of the incorporators of the East River Bridge Company, which proposed building a bridge from this city to Astoria, being the presiding officer of that body for several years. He numbered among his personal friends many of the men who have made this Nation's history, and, while not an active politician, was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian school.

He leaves three sons and a daughter—George Calvert Tyler and Mrs. D. C. Whyte of Bergen Fields, N. J.; Henry Leavenworth Tyler, San Francisco, Cal., and Nathan Peabody Tyler, M. D., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

Charles Theodore Russell.

Charles Theodore Russell, the well-known lawyer, father of ex-Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts, died last night at Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Russell was born in Princeton, Mass., in 1815. He was graduated from the Harvard Law School, and for many years conducted a law business in Boston. He had been a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and of the State Senate. He was Mayor of Cambridge in 1861. At the founding of the Boston Law School he was chosen a Professor, and always retained that office. He was for many years a member of the Board of Visitors of the Theological Institution at Andover, and was connected for long periods with the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, the American Oriental Society, the Society for Promoting Theological Education Among the Indians, the American College, and the Board of Ministerial Aid. At the time of the convention, when his son, William E. Russell, was last nominated for Governor of Massachusetts, Charles Theodore Russell presided over the convention.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Funeral services over the body of Charles E. Spencer were held last evening in his home, 428 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, the Rev. Lyman Ward officiating. Mr. Spencer died Tuesday. He was born in this city in 1824, and had lived in Brooklyn many years. At one time he was Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the State of New-York. He was a prominent Odd Fellow, and had held many important positions in that order. Until last July he was a deacon in the Sawyer Universalist Church in Harlem. He leaves a wife, three daughters, and a son. He will be buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery to-day.

—Mrs. Martha E. Holden, better known to the world of newspaper readers as "Amber," died at St. Luke's Hospital, in Chicago, yesterday, from the effects of an operation for cancer, performed on her a week ago. Mrs. Holden was one of the most versatile writers of Chicago, and was well known all over the country. She was born in Harford, N. Y., forty-two years ago. Three children survive her.

—Thomas C. Hannum, a well-known Washington correspondent, and recently United States Treasury Agent at El Paso, Texas, died yesterday at Conshohocken, Penn., of consumption. He was the compiler of the Democratic Campaign Handbook of 1888, and was well known throughout the country from his political writings. The remains will be interred at Bellefonte, Penn.

—A. W. Bennett, Superintendent of the Pittsburg parks of Pittsburg, died yesterday. Typhoid fever was the cause of death. Mr. Bennett was thirty-one years old, and leaves a wife and two children. His parents reside at Flatbush, L. I. He was a member of the National Florists' Society and President of the Western Pennsylvania Florists and Gardeners' Club.

—The Rev. S. M. Cooper, a member of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. M. Clogg, in Asbury Park, yesterday. Mr. Cooper joined the Philadelphia Conference in 1844, and for many years preached in Maryland. For a time he acted as city missionary in Philadelphia. He was seventy-eight years old.

—The Rev. Daniel P. Geoghegan of Trenton, N. J., died Wednesday in the home of his father, 551 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in this city in 1857, and was graduated from Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J. He was ordained in 1886.

—Joseph Ott, formerly of the firm of Ott & Brewer, pottery manufacturers of Trenton, N. J., died suddenly Wednesday of rheumatism of the heart. Mr. Ott was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., sixty-nine years ago.

—Newell North, inventor of the gimlet-point wood screw in common use everywhere, died at the county infirmary, in Akron, Ohio. Study on other inventions had made him crazy.

—H. P. Ives of New-Haven, Conn., died yesterday, aged sixty-five years. He was Major of the Eighth Connecticut Volunteers during the civil war, and had a medal of honor.

—N. B. Smithers, ex-Secretary of State of Delaware, died at his home, in Dover, yesterday. He had also represented Delaware in Congress.

—A. T. Guyott, a lawyer, thirty-six years old, of Holyoke, Mass., died yesterday of lung and heart troubles.

Missing from Her Daughter's Home.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 16.—The disappearance of Mrs. Louisa Boell from the home of her mother, Mrs. Louisa Herborn, at 274 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, has given rise to the belief that she has either committed suicide or met with foul play. She has been missing since Nov. 26 last.

Mrs. Boell is the wife of George H. Boell, a pocketbook manufacturer in Newark Avenue, Jersey City, whose residence is at 511 Hoboken Street, West Hoboken. Boell was a widower and Mrs. Boell was a widow when they were married. Each had a number of children. The children of the two could not agree, and their disagreements involved the parents in quarrels. Mrs. Boell finally left her husband and came to live with her mother in Astoria, bringing her own children with her.

The Emperor Approved the Plans.

The Managing Director of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company was recently received by the German Emperor at the new palace, in Potsdam, in the presence of the Secretary of the Navy, Admiral von Hollmann, and of the Chief of the Naval Cabinet, Admiral von Senden-Bibran, for the purpose of submitting to the Emperor the plans of the new steamers ordered by the North German Lloyd. The Emperor made a careful examination of these plans, devoting the space of two hours to their inspection, and after receiving a full explanation of all of the details, his Majesty expressed his appreciation of all of the arrangements adopted on these new steamers for the safety and comfort of passengers and his great interest in the vessels.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The True and the Beautiful.

We are exponents of the true and the beautiful in Furniture. Every piece is as good as it is beautiful. The faithful workmanship and the perfect materials will preserve and enhance the richness and charm of the decoration and design for years and years. Consider the sound construction, the artistic excellence, and the rare character so noticeable in all our creations, and the prices, which are the lowest, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Goods Reduced

Remarkable opportunities for economical buying follow our annual inventory — many broken lots in boy's suits, girl's dresses and cloaks—few of a kind—are marked way below former prices.

Girl's Jackets, navy blue or black tweed, silk lining, $8.50—were $15.50
Long Coats, $6.50—were $10.00 to $12.00
Boy's Suits and Reefers, all wool, $3.85
Girl's Wool Dresses, $4.85 and $7.75

Also a number of summer garments—just the thing for the country or any place where good materials nicely made are desirable, but the latest style is not absolutely indispensable—can be bought for less than half the former cost.

60-62 W. 23d St

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Ferdinand P. Earle, acting for the Earle Guild, has sent to THE NEW-YORK TIMES $14 for the aid of the Albert family of 542 West Thirty-seventh Street. This sum was collected from the Earle Guild poor box in the Hotel Normandie, Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street. As was published in this paper, Emma Albert, a twelve-year-old girl, was arrested the other night by Agent Barkley of the Gerry society for selling papers along Broadway. The next day, when arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court, the poor girl was discharged on Barkley's recommendation, as investigation showed she was the only support of a family of seven persons. Her father is dying of consumption, and her mother is incapacitated for work.

—Coroner Hoeber held an inquest yesterday in the case of Herman Strauss, eighteen years old, of 318 East Sixty-sixth Street, who was killed New Year's Eve while celebrating the incoming of the new year in front of his home. A bullet fired from some unknown place hit him in the thigh, and he died a few days later. The jury decided that the shot was fired by some unknown person. Coroner Hoeber discharged Herman Rohner, fifteen years old, of 312 East Sixty-seventh Street, who was arrested on suspicion of having fired the shot.

—At the annual meeting of the Piano Manufacturers' Association Tuesday the following officers and Executive Committee were elected for the ensuing year: President—A. H. Fischer; First Vice President—Samuel Hazelton; Second Vice President—H. Stetson; Secretary—Robert C. Kammerer; Treasurer—John Evans. Executive Committee—William Steinway, William P. Decker, Amos C. James, William E. Wheelock, F. G. Smith, Sr., Louis P. Bach, Robert Prodow, Leopold Peck.

—A mass meeting under the auspices of the First and Second Assembly District organizations of the City Vigilance League will be held in the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, Market and Henry Streets, this evening, at 8:15 P. M. The subject of "Municipal Reform Movements" will be discussed by Dr. Malcolm G. Dana of Brooklyn, Justice William Travers Jerome, and the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst.

—Acting Captain John H. Grant of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of his appointment on the police force yesterday. He served during the war for three years, and was twice wounded. Acting Captain Grant's record on the police force is of the best. He has been detailed as a precinct commander since Capt. Brooks has been Acting Inspector.

—A subscription has been started at the Produce Exchange for a portrait in oil of Edward Annan, who died about three months ago. Mr. Annan was one of the oldest and most highly esteemed members of the Exchange. The intention is to place the portrait in the Manager's room. It is estimated that it will cost $1,500.

—Richard A. Tobin, who was arrested Wednesday on a charge of having caused the explosion in the rooms of Mrs. Elizabeth Ruhl, 2,487 Second Avenue, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday before Magistrate Wentworth. As no evidence was produced against his connection with the explosion he was discharged.

—Bishop Henry C. Potter will preach to students, college men, and their friends at Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, next Sunday evening. The Calvary Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew has charge of the service.

—Mary Greenwood, sixty-four years old, who lived at King's Bridge Road and Cambreling Avenue, died at the Fordham Hospital yesterday. She fractured her ankle by a fall recently and complications set in which resulted in death.

—D. V. Kinsler and Frank D. Robinson were elected to membership in the Cotton Exchange yesterday. They had bought the certificates formerly owned by W. H. M. Sistare and A. S. Hatch.

—Six candidates for the position of Supervising Mechanical Engineer in any of the city departments where they may be needed were examined by the Civil Service Board yesterday.

—Joseph M. Burnop of 108 East Ninety-first Street was yesterday appointed a messenger in the Tax Department. He was sworn in by the Mayor.

Brooklyn.

—In Part II. of the Supreme Court Justice Van Wyck yesterday dismissed the complaint against Health Commissioner Emery in the suit brought by Peter Burggraf to recover $5,000 for the loss of his nine-year-old daughter, whose death, Burggraf claims, was due to impure vaccine. The suit against Dr. Frank E. Boyden was continued. The jury was instructed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

—Justice Gaynor in December granted an order sending the question of the insanity of Charles A. Henry to a jury. Justice Gaynor yesterday granted leave for the introduction on the trial, which comes up to-day, of certain evidence discovered since the first order was made. The evidence relates to affairs in the asylum two years ago.

—The Thomas Jefferson Society has elected these Trustees: Gen. John B. Woodward, Marvin Cross, Moses May, James Howell, William B. Davenport, John Delmar, ex-Senator John McCarty, ex-Mayor David A. Boody, Bernard J. York, George V. Brower James A. Murtha, A. A. Healy, Michael H. Keely.

—President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad yesterday notified Mayor Wurster that the single fare between the City Hall and Bridge and Fort Hamilton and Bensonhurst would go into operation Sunday next. The transfer of cars, however, will be made at Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street.

—Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an order enjoining the Kings County Electric Railroad Company from laying tracks in Avenue N in the Thirty-second Ward. The company had obtained an injunction restraining the Brooklyn Heights Company from laying tracks in Avenue N.

—Lawyer Stephen M. Hoye called on Mayor Wurster yesterday and asked him to have the elevated railroad columns at the bridge plaza removed. The Mayor refused to do so. "I told him I would not be bothered with any of his fanatical measures," said Mayor Wurster afterward.

—John Kessler, twenty years old, and George Loessing, sixteen years old, were arrested for fighting yesterday afternoon. They were caught in an unoccupied house on the Shell Road, Coney Island. The fight was caused by both young men being in love with the same girl, it is said.

—Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a motion enjoining the County Treasurer from selling for the taxes of 1893, real estate owned by Joseph P. Puels in the Twenty-ninth Ward, on the ground that a proper tender of the amount due was made and refused.

—In Part IV. of the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Keogh dismissed the complaint in the suit brought by John Byrne against the Equitable Life Assurance Society to recover $5,000 for the death of his child, who fell from a second-story window and was killed.

—Trolley Car No. 77 of the Nassau Line, at Third Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, on Wednesday night struck a carriage driven by the Rev. Henry A. Gallagher of St. Michael's Church. The wagon was damaged $25, but Father Gallagher was not injured.

—Fire in the three-story brownstone-front house, at 194 McDonough Street, owned and occupied by Thomas M. Freeman, caused a damage of $1,000 yesterday afternoon.

—A thief entered the house of Mrs. C. Wignan, 471 McDonough Street, Wednesday night and stole $3 and a quantity of cigars while the family was at dinner.

—The annual dinner of the Brooklyn Society of Vermonters will be given at the Montauk Club this evening.

—Fire in E. H. Itjen's coal yard, Union Street and Gowanus Canal, caused a damage of $300 yesterday.

—Mayor Wurster yesterday said that he would not announce any more appointments until next week.

Long Island City.

—Mrs. Minnie Lalor, who is charged with the murder of her son, William Lalor, Jan. 2, and her son, James, who is held as an accessory to the crime, were arraigned before Justice Ingram yesterday for examination. At the request of Coroner Strong the examination was put over until the conclusion of the inquest, which will be resumed to-morrow night.

—Joseph Cassell, a lineman on the Steinway Electric Railway, was injured last evening in a collision between Trolley Car No. 7 and a repair wagon belonging to the company. The accident occurred at Dutch Kills, on Jackson Avenue. Cassell's shoulder and left kneecap were dislocated.

—There are 350 saloons in this city, and the license fee is $50. The number of drinking places nearly doubled during the administration of Mayor Sanford. The new administration is pledged to raising the license fee and decreasing the number of saloons.

—The Rev. J. H. Cannon will conduct evangelistic services in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church on the remaining Sundays in January. There will be two services daily.

—George D. Heffren has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the New-York and East River Ferry Company.

—The Long Island Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable Feb. 1.

Long Island.

—The Trustees of the Long Island Association of the Point o' Woods Chautauqua have elected the following officers: President—Nat. W. Foster; Vice President—W. W. Hulse; Treasurer—George D. Gerard; Secretary—H. S. Conklin; Corresponding Secretary—the Rev. A. E. Colton. The report of the Finance Committee showed the association to be in a prosperous condition.

—A meeting of the Archdeaconry of Queens County will be held in St. James's Episcopal Church, Newtown, Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 4 P. M. The Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation of New-York, will deliver an address upon "A Layman's Full Duty in the Church of God." The address will be followed by short speeches

Friday
January 17-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

WILL PRACTICE LAW HERE

Mrs. Clara Foltz Has Established an Office in This City.

MADE HER REPUTATION IN THE WEST

What She Says of Fields for Woman's Work and Suffrage for Her Sex —Is a Firm Advocate of Arbitration.

Mrs. Clara Foltz, who was the pioneer among the lawyers of her sex on the Pacific coast, has established an office in the Temple Court Building, this city, and has sent out a card announcing her intention of establishing a practice.

"Mrs. Foltz believes," says the card, "that in so great a city, with its varied interests and liberal thought, there is room, demand, and necessity for a woman lawyer in the regular practice. She, therefore, hopes to receive a cordial welcome and a generous patronage." She announces her purpose, besides conducting a general law business, "of adjusting differences without resort to the courts."

Mrs. Foltz is one of the best-known women lawyers in the country. The California Code seventeen years ago would admit only men to practice. Mrs. Foltz led the attack on this discrimination, and drew up the amendment removing it, which has since stood. Immediately following this triumph in the Legislature, she brought suit against the Trustees of the Hasting College, to compel them to allow her to study law there, and was victorious before the courts.

Clara S. Foltz,
The Woman Lawyer Who Has Opened an Office in This City.

Mrs. Foltz was first admitted to practice before the Twentieth District Court of California, Sept. 4, 1878. She was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of California Dec. 6, 1879, and a few years later was accorded the same privilege before the Federal Circuit Court. Her practice has been general, taking in criminal, civil, and equity cases, some of which have attracted much attention in the West.

In appearance, Mrs. Foltz is striking. She is tall, and has a somewhat commanding presence. The evidences of study are found in the deep lines on her brow, but otherwise she has retained her youthful appearance to a marked degree. Her dress does not partake of that quality usually accorded to women of advanced ideas. Her costumes are fashionable and without a trace of mannish affectation.

As a speaker Mrs. Foltz is dignified and convincing. She seems to have acquired some of that peculiar quality attributed to man—knowledge of logic. She has never attempted oratory, but has confined herself to those lines of speaking for which a woman is most fitted.

The family of this well-known woman has won some distinction. Samuel Shortridge, her brother, is attorney for Claus Spreckels and for many others concerned in Hawaiian sugar interests and California corporations. Another brother is Charles M. Shortridge, publisher of The San Francisco Call, which is regarded as the organ of the Spreckels' interests.

Miss Mirella Foltz, who played with Milton and Dolly Nobles in "Humanity," took the part of Evangeline in "All the Comforts of Home" with Frohman's company, and has been connected with a number of other plays, is one of Mrs. Foltz's five children.

The story of her entrance into the legal field was told yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by Mrs. Foltz. She said she had married at the age of fifteen, and was left a widow with five children while she was still a young woman.

"My friends offered to take my children and care for them," she said, "but it was determined that we should never have the family broken up, and that I would give my children a place in the world. I shut myself off from those who wished to relieve me of the burden, and set about my task. I realized that teaching was not sufficiently remunerative, and did not care to confine myself to that.

"I had often been told by my friends that I would make a good lawyer, but at first I resented such things, thinking they implied that I was not womanly. However, I became more and more interested, and was finally led to the study of the law regarding nuisances by the presence of a cowyard which was endangering the health of my children. From that time I took up the general subject of the law, and began to look forward to a practice.

"I claim that a woman may enter into the law and still retain all her womanly instincts, and want no consideration for my sex, but wish my cases to be judged on their merits. I am first of all a lawyer.

"Men have been used for ages to telling women that they are inferior. The women have loved them so that the statement has been taken as truth by the great majority. But woman is not inferior. She is different. She has not the same qualities as man. She does not think as he does. Perhaps she has not the same capability for creating strong thoughts. That point must be determined after she has had the same opportunity.

"My whole contention in behalf of women is that they shall be given a full opportunity to develop. Anything they can do they should be allowed to do. I do not mean that they shall be forced into any province that belongs to the men. But give them opportunity. On this ground I have stood for woman suffrage. The suffrage does not mean that women shall be carted to the polls and compelled to vote. It simply means that those who wish to exercise a great privilege should be allowed to do so. There are many men to-day who will not leave their banks and stores to go and vote. The women may follow such examples if they desire to do so."

Mrs. Foltz was asked as to the meaning of her announcement that she would adjust differences out of court.

"I am an enthusiastic advocate of arbitration," she replied. "In school I was rather inclined to make peace between those who had become angry with one another, and I believe the same ideas can be carried into practical business life.

"I have great respect for the law, and believe every patriotic citizen should uphold the courts in the discharge of their duties. But I think there is too much litigation. Too many parties take their cases into court. They lose time, they lose money, and they have harsh feelings toward those who are opposing them. Often large sums of money are lost by the parties, and it does not all go to the lawyers, either. By reason of this, the courts often defeat the end they are supposed to attain—that of justice.

"There are many cases that must be taken to the courts. But there are many others that could be settled without the great cost of fees and trial expenses, and the delays and vexations of a trial. Suppose A comes to a lawyer and says B owes him $5,000. The lawyer sends for B, and finds that he thinks he has a valid claim against A for a large part of that sum. Now would it not be much better for the lawyer to endeavor to have the parties arrive at an agreement or compromise, or submit to arbitration, rather than to take their cases before the courts?"

The name on the door and on the cards is plain "Clara Foltz." "I once used the name Clara Shortridge Foltz," said the lawyer, "but I have changed that for a particular reason. Many women depend for their fame very largely on some Colonel or General or Judge or Senator with whom they are closely related in some way. They are spoken of as the daughter of some one or sister of some one. However, I have wanted to have my own name speak for itself, and to be familiar without being connected with the others of my family who are prominent."

The furnishings of Mrs. Foltz's office are such as might be seen in the office of a busy lawyer. No feminine touch appears except in the roses on her desk, and the blotter pad, presented by the Portia Club of San Francisco, of which she is permanent dean.

MAY RECONSIDER RESOLUTION

Not Unlikely that Aldermen Will Vote Down the Heine Fountain Acceptance—What Mayor Strong Says.

It is not at all unlikely that at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen Vice President Windolph's resolution providing for the acceptance of the Heine Memorial fountain by Commissioner Haffen of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards will be reconsidered and voted down.

Several Aldermen, including Messrs. Muh, Woodward, and Ware, said that they did not know that they had voted on any such resolution. There is a great deal of feeling about the matter on the part of many of the Aldermen, who simply regard the resolution as having been "sneaked through."

When Mayor Strong was asked yesterday what he thought about Vice President Windolph's resolution, he said:

"I don't know what I shall do about the matter. It is a pretty serious question and we shall have to think about it before we take action. The place where it is intended to put the statue is, I understand, one of the most conspicuous on the concourse. The concourse is proposed to be the finest drive in this part of the country, and it will be met at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street by the fine road running from Macomb's Dam Bridge.

"We don't want to put anything in the junction of those drives that we will regret afterward. Before I take any action I am going to ask four or five of the Aldermen to come here and talk it over with me. No hasty action will be taken in the matter."

Vice President Windolph says that he showed the resolution to several of the Aldermen before he offered it.

ELECTRICITY ON THE BRIDGE

PASSENGER CAR LOCOMOTIVES ARE SOON TO BE TESTED.

They Will Do Away with Shifting Engines—An Overhead Line and a Special Trolley to be Used.

The question of applying electricity to moving the trains on the Brooklyn Bridge will be submitted to a practical test very shortly. C. B. Martin, Assistant Engineer of the General Electric Company, has charge of the experimental work.

The success attending the electric equipment of the Intermural, the Metropolitan West Side, and the Nantasket Beach Railways has led the Trustees of the bridge to request the General Electric Company to equip one car with its apparatus, in order to demonstrate the advantages of electric motive power on the bridge.

The general plan is to mount four fifty horse power motors on the axles of one car of each train. These passenger car locomotives will remain with the trains at all times, and will switch the trains from the incoming to the outgoing platform and to the tilting sheaves, where the trains are attached to the cable. If, while ascending the 3.78 per cent. grade, the grips should slip and a train be in danger of stopping, the electric motors can be employed to assist the train over the summit.

During the early morning hours, when the cable is not running, the trains may be operated entirely by electric motors. By supplying each train with its own facilities for switching, the interference of the locomotives with the incoming and outgoing trains will be avoided and the complexity of the switching reduced one-half.

An inspection of the car will show that the four motors are of the General Electric 1,200 type, adapted to this equipment. Each motor weighs about 3,000 pounds, and will exert a draw-bar pull of 1,320 pounds at eleven miles an hour. The frame of the motor and the gearing are of steel. The motor is suspended so as to relieve the axle of nearly all weight. The trucks are of the same style as used on the Chicago West Side Elevated Road, and have the combined advantages of a passenger and locomotive truck. They are made by the McGuire Manufacturing Company of Chicago. The controlling apparatus is in duplicate, and the motors can be operated from either platform.

In order to avoid obstructing the platform, the controllers are located underneath the car body. These controllers are of the well-known L 4 type, which have given such satisfactory service in Chicago. Each controller can operate the four motors, or any two of them, as desired.

The power for switching is to be obtained from an overhead line. A special trolley, unique in many features, has been designed for this work. It may be operated in either direction without reversing, and remains in contact with the trolley wire at all times. The automatic circuit breaker is within easy reach of the motorman, under the hood of the car.

It is also the desire of the Trustees to heat the cars by electricity, and twelve electric heaters will be placed in each car. These heaters, made by the Consolidated Car Heating Company of Albany, have a maximum capacity of 40 square feet of radiating surface at 400° Fahrenheit. Five degrees of heat can be obtained by means of a controlling switch.

The electric car-lighting system of the bridge is equipped with apparatus nearly all of which was made by the General Electric Company, and has given entire satisfaction since its installation, nearly a year ago.

With each train equipped with electric light, heat, and motive power, and possibly with a telephone connection, the bridge railway will fitly illustrate the advance in electric art of this day.

EDWARD GROSSE ENTERS A COMPLAINT

Says Col. Joseph Keller Made False Charges Against His Office.

Edward Grosse, Internal Revenue Collector of the Third District of New-York City, appeared yesterday morning with his first deputy, Andrew Sparks, as complainants against Col. Joseph Keller of 3,543 Third Avenue.

Col. Keller attended in answer to a subpoena. Edward Grosse, being sworn, said that he resides at 140 East Sixteenth Street, and that his office is at 153 Fourth Avenue. He went on to charge the defendant with making false charges against him and his office, and causing the same to be published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Jan. 12, 1896. The charges, he said, were false, malicious, and scandalous, and were made by Col. Keller with intention to scandalize Edward Grosse and to bring him into contempt, infamy, and disgrace. The charges were made by Col. Keller, who was a former Deputy Collector under Grosse. He claims he has ample proof in his possession, which he will shortly lay before the Treasury Department in Washington. The charges allege that throughout Grosse's district there were bribery and corruption. He charges that saloon keepers and others escaped the purchasing of new licenses by the payment of money to the Deputy Collectors; that the bonds filed in the office were in many cases straw bonds, and that the plant of a distillery on Monroe Street was sold in 1894 without proper advertising for public bids.

Collector Grosse, in court yesterday, denied in the most emphatic language all the charges in turn and declared them to be malicious, false, scandalous, and libelous.

Col. Keller's counsel, Mr. Ellau, asked for an adjournment in the case, as he was not prepared to cross-examine Mr. Grosse at the time. Magistrate Brann granted the request of defendant's lawyer.

FEAR FOR THEIR LICENSES

Concern of Saloon Men Over Court of Appeals Decision.

SOME APPLY FOR HOTEL PRIVILEGES

Hope in This Way to Save Their Investment—Excise Board Waiting for Official Document Before Acting.

The Excise Commissioners are waiting for an official copy of the decision of the Court of Appeals reversing the decision of the General Term of the Superior Court, in relation to the existence of liquor saloons within two hundred feet of a church or schoolhouse, before they take steps to revoke or cancel the licenses granted by them. These licenses are void and of no value, as the Court of Appeals has virtually decided that they were issued in contravention of law. The counsel to the Excise Commissioners has been requested to obtain a certified copy of the decision and to advise them what action should be taken in the premises. He will probably furnish it this morning.

There is no doubt that the decision will work a hardship on many liquor dealers whose establishments are situated within the prohibited limits and who have been granted license by the board, as they will be compelled to close up their saloons and move to other locations outside the prescribed limits. Numbers of them have purchased their places of business since the passage of the law and the money invested will be a loss. A typical case is that of Louis Schmitt, who has a place at 84 Broadway, which is nearly opposite Trinity Church. He purchased the saloon in June last, paying $75,000 for the good will and fixtures. He made application to the Board of Excise June 5 for a license, but it was refused on the ground of the proximity of his place to the church. This decision of the Excise Commissioners was reversed by Judge Bischoff and the license was then issued. Under the Court of Appeals decision he will have to close his business.

According to Commissioner Harburger's figures, there are 1,500 such cases, but President Murray says that this figure is much exaggerated, and he does not believe that more than 300 places will be affected.

Hotels are not affected by the decision, and such of the saloon keepers who fear that they may lost their license hope to save themselves by applying for a hotel license in place of a saloon license. Such an application was laid before the board yesterday by Karl Baab, who keeps a saloon at 113 Second Avenue. The place is opposite and within 105 feet of a church. He has kept the place for only three months, and has $9,500 invested in the establishment. There has been a licensed saloon there for eighteen years. Baab has a lease of the whole house and proposes to turn the upper floors into a hotel if the board will grant him a hotel license in place of the saloon license he now has and which must be revoked.

Chief Clerk Coyle said yesterday that there were five licenses which had been granted by the Commissioners to places which come within the prohibitory clause of the law and have been withheld pending the opinion of the counsel to the board on the effect of the Court of Appeals decision. There are in addition about twenty cases under investigation. He could not tell how many places would be affected by the decision until the records of the office had been thoroughly examined. Persons who were licensed at the time of the passage of the act of 1892 are entitled to a renewal of their licenses at the discretion of the Commissioners even if the saloons which they owned are within 200 feet of a church or schoolhouse, but those who have come into possession of such places since April 29, 1892, cannot be legally licensed. It will require the overhauling of the records of the department to learn the status of the proprietors of such places.

Another question which is agitating the minds of the saloon keepers who are likely to lose their licenses is how to secure a return of the money which they paid for the licenses now to be revoked. The money which is collected by the Excise Commissioners as fees for the licenses is paid into the City Treasury and is disposed of by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. A large portion of the money is paid into the Police Pension Fund, while the rest is distributed among charitable institutions for the support of their inmates. How this money is to be refunded is a question that will probably be settled by a suit at law.

Commissioner Harburger said yesterday that as soon as he has mastered the details of the Court of Appeals decision and satisfied himself of its effects he would prepare a bill for presentation to the Legislature legalizing the licenses already issued by the Board of Excise for saloons within the 200-foot limit and allowing them to remain in force for a year from the date of their issue.

SAYS ASSISTANTS GAVE OPINIONS.

Mr. Roosevelt Talks Further of Children's Spies and Attorneys' Advice.

In connection with the published report that Corporation Counsel Scott was surprised when he heard that his bureau had approved of the Police Board using children as spies to secure evidence against saloon keepers, President Roosevelt said yesterday:

"Commissioner Parker got from Assistant Corporation Counsel Connelly and Assistant District Attorney Lindsay the statement as to the legality of our actions, and communicated it to me. We, of course, took it for granted that the assistants reported the opinion of their chiefs.

"Of all the traffickers in vice in this city, the most infamous are those who try to debauch children, and prominent among these are those who are law-breaking liquor sellers, who make an infamous livelihood by selling liquor to children. This traffic the Police Board intends to do its best to break up, and it is astounding that any decent man or decent paper should not support it in the effort. Ordinarily, the Police Department, either alone or with the help of the Gerry society, which has always been cordially given, can get evidence by ordinary methods. But with the very worst and most dangerous offenders this is occasionally impossible.

"In such case, if by no other means is it possible to stop the traffic, the board will do precisely what it has done, and get a minor who a hundred times has purchased liquor for evil purposes once to purchase it that the evil may be stopped, and, thereby, save himself and a thousand others like him from the horror to which they are being doomed by the sentimentalists no less than by the foes of decency, who would object to our using every effort to stop their wrong-doing. It is idle to try to persuade us to use against law-breakers only the methods which the law-breakers approve."

Commissioner Parker indorsed the statement of Mr. Roosevelt, and said that he had nothing further to say on the subject.

WANT TO RECOVER THEIR SECURITIES

A Bill in Equity Begun Against Ben Johnson the Embezzler.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Counsel for Kendall & Whitlock, the New-York brokers from whom it is alleged Ben Johnson of this city, now under arrest at Tampa, Fla., embezzled a considerable amount of cash and securities, to-day filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas Court against Johnson and his wife and the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company of this city, in which it recites the embezzlement of moneys by Johnson, and says that securities belonging to the firm had been placed by Johnson as collateral.

It is to recover these that the suit was brought. The bill alleges that a private safe in the guarantee company's vaults, deposited in the name of Johnson and his wife, contains securities, &c., which are the property of the firm, and asks that an injunction be granted prohibiting the removal of the contents of this safe until the ownership of the property can be ascertained.

The Court granted the injunction, with security at $10,000.

GEN. EDWARD B. FOWLER IS DEAD

He Commanded the "Red-Legged Devils" During the War and Afterward Held Many Offices.

Gen. Edward B. Fowler, President of the Fourteenth Regiment War Veterans' Association, died in his home in the Brevoort apartment house, Brevoort Place and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, shortly after noon yesterday.

Gen. Fowler had not been well for six months. He had been confined to his home since the last election. Paralysis and rheumatism were the causes of death.

Gen. Fowler was one of the best known men in the militia of Brooklyn, and took a deep interest in military affairs, especially in the Fourteenth Regiment, of which organization he was the war Colonel. He was born in this city in 1827. While he was an infant his parents moved to Brooklyn. He obtained his education in the public schools of that city. When only eighteen years old he formed a military organization known as the Union Blues. This became a part of the Fourteenth Regiment, when it was organized in 1847, and a Lieutenant's commission was given to Edward B. Fowler.

When the regiment went to the war he was a Lieutenant Colonel, and when Col. Wood was captured at the first battle of Bull Run Lieut.-Col. Fowler took charge of the regiment. He was seriously wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, and also at Gettysburg. In the latter engagement, although wounded, he still kept command of his regiment, whose members were known as the "red-legged devils." During the war he commanded either his regiment or a brigade.

He was mustered out of service June 6, 1864, and was brevetted Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious conduct.

He was the only President the Fourteenth Regiment War Veterans' Association has ever had. He has been in the Custom House, was at one time Chief Clerk in the Brooklyn Board of Audit, was Treasurer of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and Chief Clerk in the Internal Revenue office, Brooklyn. At the time he was taken ill he was Auditor of the Commercial Cable Company of this city. At one time Gen. Fowler was a member of the Kings County Board of Supervisors.

The loss of his youngest son, who was burned to death March 15, 1891, when the family home, 532 Macon Street, was destroyed, was a shock from which he never recovered. He leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter, who is the wife of William Baker, Vice President of the Commercial Cable Company.

AS TO THE BERTILLON SYSTEM

METHOD OF IDENTIFYING CRIMINALS USED IN FRANCE.

Commissioner Andrews Approves of It —Acting Captain O'Brien Does Not— Make Disguise Impossible.

Police Commissioner Andrews returned yesterday from the conference of the Prison Commission at Albany, where the advisability of adopting the Bertillon system of measurements for identifying criminals was considered. Mr. Andrews said he was strongly in favor of the system and would move its adoption by the board. He said he intended purchasing a set of the instruments as soon as possible.

Acting Captain O'Brien does not believe in the usefulness of the system. "It is absolutely useless," he said, "in making arrests. Once in a thousand cases, where a man denies his identity, it may be of use."

Commissioner Parker said that, although he probably would vote with his colleagues for the adoption of the system, he did not, personally, think it very essential.

The system was the invention of Dr. Alphonse Bertillon of Paris, in 1886. He came to the conclusion, after a careful study of anatomy, that the bone structure undergoes no change after a man is fully developed, and that no two persons are exactly alike in this respect. The French Government asked him to carry out his system, and appointed him Chief of the Identification Bureau.

His method is to take careful and exact measurements of the criminal's body, not only in such obvious matters as the height and the width of the outstretched arms, but in such seemingly insignificant details as the length of the middle finger and the width and length of the ear.

In the Bertillon system the eye plays an important part. The color of the iris is carefully matched and put under one of many classes. The system, of course, does not neglect such easily distinguishable marks as tattooing, scars, birthmarks, and color of beard and hair.

When all the measurements and descriptive items have been noted, they are put on a card, which is filed away. Paris is the criminal Mecca and the Parisian police are called to make arrests of all nationalities. There are now in Paris over 200,000 of these cards, but so perfect is the system, it is said, in a very few minutes it can be found whether the man has ever been arrested before.

It is urged that under Bertillon's system it is practically impossible for a criminal to so disguise himself as to escape identification, and that the average of failure has been only 1 in 8,000.

The system has also been of much use in Paris in aiding scientific study of criminology, but the complaint is made by scientists that the system, which police officers decry as too complete, is lacking in completeness.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY WORK

Reports for December Received at the Monthly Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Trustees of the Children's Aid Society was held Wednesday night in its rooms, in the United Charities Building. Present—D. Willis James, Charles E. Whitehead, James R. Roosevelt, William Church Osborn, F. Delano Weeks, G. E. Kissell, Dr. Wheelock, and C. Loring Brace. The President, D. Willis James, in the chair.

A. B. Hepburn, President of the Third National Bank, was unanimously elected a trustee in place of William A. Booth, deceased.

The reports of the various branches of the society's work were presented, showing the following results:

During the month of December, 173 persons were provided with homes and employment; of these, 79 were sent to the West. At the 21 industrial schools and 14 evening schools, the average daily attendance was 7,334. In the six lodging houses, the nightly average of lodgers was 528. The total number of lodgings was 15,868, and 22,215 meals were furnished; 94 boys and girls were provided with places and sent to homes.

The physicians of the Sick Children's Mission reported over 300 visits made among the sick children of the industrial schools, and all reports showed good work done among the poor children of the city.

CHASED HIM ON A TROLLEY CAR

Elizabeth Officers Capture a Man Suspected of Horse Stealing.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 16.—Detectives McGrail and Decker of this city had a chase to-day after a supposed horse thief who hired a rig worth $175 from Liveryman Henry Keenan of this city on a pretence of using it to deliver jewelry.

Instead of doing so, he drove rapidly toward Newark. Mr. Keenan notified the police. Officers took a trolley car bound for Newark, and had the motorman go at his best speed.

They chased the stranger to Clinton Township, where the car overtook the horse, and the detectives sprang off and arrested the driver. He gave his name as Leslie Wingate, and said he came to Elizabeth from Manchester, N. H.

Robert Sweeney a Messenger.

Chief Clerk Ten Eyck of the Board of Aldermen yesterday appointed Robert Sweeney a messenger for the board, to succeed Emanuel Morganthal, resigned. The salary is $900 a year. Sweeney is Treasurer of the Murray Hill Republican Club. He was appointed at the instance of Alderman Hall.

IRON GIRDERS TOO SHORT

Testimony in the Trial of Lennon, Owner of Buildings That Collapsed.

THE WORKMEN OBSERVED DEFECTS

Photographs Introduced Over the Protest of the Defendant's Lawyer —Plans Not Followed, Mr. Lewis Alleges.

The trial of William F. Lennon for manslaughter in the second degree was continued yesterday before Justice Smyth in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court.

Lennon was the owner of the building at 151-157 Orchard Street which collapsed on March 1 last, causing the death of four persons and injuries to ten others.

The prosecution alleges there was faulty construction of the building, and it will try to prove that there was a violation of the building laws. Assistant District Attorney Lewis, who is conducting the prosecution, said the plans filed at the Building Department were not carried out.

One witness testified yesterday that the iron girders did not meet in the party wall, and were not strapped. The workmen thought the girders might have been an inch or two longer.

When court opened yesterday Mr. Lewis called for Joseph Lang, the photographer who had taken photographs of the wrecked building. When Mr. Lang did not appear Deputy Superintendent Vreeland of the Building Department was recalled.

The plans of the collapsed building were produced, and on these Mr. Vreeland gave technical testimony. He said the plans allowed the building to be erected sixty-three feet above the foundation walls.

"Were the iron girders resting on the stone foundation or on the brick wall above?" Mr. Lewis asked.

"On the brick wall," the witness replied.

"Just show the jury where the iron girders rested."

Mr. Neuberger, counsel for Lennon, stoutly objected, saying the evidence showed that the girders rested on the stone wall. Justice Smyth overruled the objection, and Mr. Neuberger further objected.

"I know I am right," said Justice Smyth, "and I am also sure you are not right."

"But the experts agree with me," rejoined Lawyer Neuberger.

The witness then produced the maps, and told the jury the requirements of the building laws.

Photographer Lang then took the stand and exhibited six large photographs of the building. Mr. Neuberger objected to the introduction of the photographs. He said his contention was sustained by Justice Smyth's former decisions.

"I object to counsel telling me what I shall do or not do," said the Justice.

The photographs were then allowed in evidence.

The next witness was Florence McEntee, a stonemason. He said he worked for Lennon. There was freezing weather while the building was being constructed.

"Did you not tell me in my office that the weather was fine?" Mr. Lewis asked.

"I don't remember. I did not work when the weather was freezing," the witness said.

"What kind of mortar was used in these collapsed buildings?" asked Mr. Neuberger.

"The very best kind of mortar," was the reply.

Adolph Schweder, who is an ironworker at 186 Centre Street, testified that he set the iron girders. They did not meet in the party wall, and were not strapped. In reply to Mr. Neuberger, the witness said he set the girders properly, so as to have an equal bearing on both sides of the wall.

"Isn't it a fact that these beams were not long enough?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"Well, they might have been an inch or two longer," was the reply.

The witness said he saw Mr. Lennon around looking at the work. He did not call Mr. Lennon's attention to the length of the beams.

"We workmen thought among ourselves that the girders might be an inch or two longer," said the witness.

"And yet, knowing that they were short, you set them in the wall?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Was Mr. Lennon around when you set those girders?"

"He was, Sir."

It was shown by photographs that the girders had not been bored for the supporting straps.

John Gleaves, the contractor for the mason work, said he completed the buildings after the collapse. The walls around the light shaft fell. The plans of the mason work were handed around to the jurymen, who examined them carefully. In reply to Mr. Lewis, the witness said the height of the building now was the same as it was intended to be in the original plan.

Questioned as to whether he had made alterations in the original plans, the witness said that he had made a little alteration. The height of some of the stories was three or four inches lower than the plans called for.

"At whose instance did you make the alteration in the plans?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"At the instance of Mr. Lennon," was the reply.

The witness said that the brick used in the construction was old brick.

"Were any of the brick uncleaned?"

"Well, an odd one would be sent up, but we always left it on the scaffold."

When the house was rebuilt after the collapse there was a change made in the plans by putting some piers under the iron girders on the first floor. In reply to another question the witness said that some of the iron girders did not rest on the templates.

"Isn't it a fact that some of the girders rested on a piece of bluestone?"

"Yes, sir, that is so."

"Who superintended the construction of the building?"

"I only saw Mr. Lennon around."

"And any alterations in the plans were made at the instance of Mr. Lennon?"

"Yes, sir."

The witness said that Mr. Lennon once told him not to do anything during the frosty weather.

An adjournment was taken until to-day at 10:30.

A VILLA SOLD IN NEWPORT

Movement to Connect Coggeshall and Ocean Avenues by a New Road.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 16.—The sale was reported to-day of the Charles L. Peterson estate, on Bath Road and Cliff Avenue, to Samuel R. Shipley and William M. Franklin of New-York. A villa and stable and nearly 3,000 feet of land comprise the property. Fifteen years ago the estate was one of the finest in the Summer resident district. Mr. Peterson and his family of Philadelphia then occupied it each season. Of late it has not been much used. Stuyvesant Fish was the last tenant. The price is not given.

Mrs. Edward F. Rook of New-York to-day rented the villa on Buena Vista Street of Augustus Jay, Secretary of the American Legation at Paris, for next season.

A new road is to be asked for by many Summer residents to connect Coggeshall Avenue with Ocean Avenue. Henry Clews is at the head of the movement, which is soon to be presented to the City Council. Every abutting Summer resident but one is ready to sign off a part of his land for the road and for a park, into which it is proposed to turn a piece of land near by. Another Summer resident will bear the expense of building the roadbed. A general improvement of the appearance of the locality is the underlying purpose.

Questions Dock Board's Application.

Everett P. Wheeler, Civil Service Commissioner, called on Mayor Strong yesterday in reference to an application to the Civil Service Commissioners by the Dock Board, for the creation of a new official Dock Department, to be known as "Private and Confidential Clerk to the President of the board."

It is understood that the plan is to give this place to Mr. Bowen, the present stenographer, and get another stenographer in Mr. Bowen's place. Mr. Wheeler was a little dubious about the correctness of this arrangement, and there is a suspicion that the Dock Commissioners want a new stenographer and at the same time keep Mr. Bowen in the department. The Mayor said that he would see the Dock Commissioners about it.

MISS TIDY'S CHARGE WITHDRAWN

Frank Savin, Jr., Says It Was All a Joke—Magistrate Mott Objects to Cartoons of Himself.

When Agnes Tidy, maid for Mrs. Frank Savin, of 7 East Eixty-seventh Street, made affidavit on Monday last that Frank Savin, Jr., son of her mistress, had chained her hands behind her and by the use of paints, &c., maltreated and put her to shame, Magistrate Mott, in Yorkville Court, said that she would require to have corroborative testimony before he would seriously entertain the charge.

The case was called for a hearing yesterday afternoon. Counsel for Miss Tidy, George W. Alger, of 44 Pine Street, said:

"Your Honor, my client desires to withdraw her charge against the defendant. She has only her own statement in support of it."

The Magistrate replied: "Well, under those circumstances there is nothing for me to do but to discharge the prisoner. He is discharged. Officer, clear the court of all who have no business here."

Fully three-fourths of those present withdrew.

Young Savin's cousel, Asa Alling of Kenneson, Crain & Alling, Corn Exchange, 11 William Street, said:

"Well, we cannot object to this turn of affairs, of course, but we were prepared to defend the case fully."

The Magistrate said that he asked Mr. Smith, who brought the girl to court, whether he could get corroboration, and he replied that he had ample evidence.

"Yes, but it did not materialize," said Lawyer Alger.

As evidence that great interest was felt in this case, the seats alloted to spectators in the Yorkville Courtroom had been all filled and a hundred persons stood in the rear of the room. Several newspaper artists were present. Magistrate Mott saw one of them looking at him.

"Come up here!" he shouted, and the artist obeyed.

"Show me what you have," said the Magistrate.

Reluctantly the artist showed a rough draft of the Magistrate's profile.

"Now, see here!" said Magistrate Mott. "You can write what you have a mind to, but when you come to cartoon me I'm going to put a stop to it. If you persist in this sort of thing you'll find yourself behind prison bars."

The Magistrate waited for forty-five minutes for the complainant to appear, and it was necessary for him to send for her finally.

Young Savin was promptly on hand. His mother and sister were with him. He said:

"This story of the girl is half true, and half the truth is worse than a lie. The whole thing was a joke, and she accepted it as such and laughed at the time."

Savin's bondsman said: "I've known the young man for five or six years, and I know him to be a good fellow, of good reputation."

NO EPIDEMIC OF SCARLET FEVER

Dr. Benedict Says the 135 Cases Are No More than Usual.

Assurance that there is not an epidemic of scarlet fever is given by Dr. Charles S. Benedict, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases. He says there are 135 cases in the city, some of which are in apartment houses. There are six in the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West, and Seventy-second Street, and four in the Chelsea, 222 West Twenty-third Street. These are not confined to one family in either case.

"There are about the same number of cases now as there are at this period every year," said Dr. Benedict yesterday. "This is the most unfavorable time of the year. Houses are closely shut up, and ventilation is, therefore, poor. There are cases in a number of apartment houses where there are as high as 125 families, but all are so thoroughly isolated as to insure against contagion.

"There are always cases of some of the milder contagious diseases in some of the large apartment houses. This is not due in the main to overcrowding. If the same number of families were living in less crowded quarters, there would generally be some illness all the time. Therefore, you can see there is no need for apprehension."

Dr. Benedict declined to give the list of those who are now under quarantine, or the names of apartment houses where there are cases.

ANNUAL DINNER OF DARTMOUTH ALUMNI

President Tucker Will Be Among the Speakers at the Waldorf Jan. 31.

The thirty-second annual dinner of the Dartmouth College Association of New-York will be held at the Hotel Waldorf Friday evening, Jan. 31, at 7:30 o'clock, the business meeting occurring at 7. This association, which has a membership of about 600, was the first college alumni association to be organized hereabout, and its reunions have always been very successful. The committees in charge are determined that this year's dinner shall be more enjoyable than any of the preceding ones.

President Tucker of Dartmouth will be present, and the speakers of the evening will include Henry E. Howland, Col. John J. McCook, Justice A. V. Barker of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, and George F. Williams and William E. Barrett of Massachusetts, the three last named being alumni of Dartmouth College.

Plans of the new quadrangle, of the proposed Alumni Memorial Hall, and of the Butterfield Building, now nearing completion, will be on exhibition.

It will be the special aim of the Reception Committee which has been appointed to take care that members of the association who have few acquaintances upon its roll shall be put upon a pleasant footing with such of their fellow-members as they may wish to meet. Charles F. Matthewson is President of the association.

THE EXACT SHORTAGE ASCERTAINED

Expert Taylor's Report on the Shell Fish Accounts.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Charles A. Taylor, the expert who has made an examination of the oyster franchise and shellfish account of the State Fish, Game, and Forest Commission, has submitted a report to the commission. He says that, comparing the late Secretary's account with the records of the franchises and leases, there are found seventy-nine franchises and one lease, showing receipts to the amount of $4,506 that do not appear in the account.

The total receipts of the shellfish account were $17,188, and the amount accounted for to the commission is $12,802, leaving a balance due the State of $4,386.

The total amount due the State on this account on Nov. 20, 1895, the date of the last payment to the Controller, was $6,205. There is also due the State on Lease No. 1, made to William J. Young on Sept. 12, 1893, the sum of $1,283 for rent to Sept. 12, 1895.

Want Liquor Licenses in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Benjamin P. Brown, Collector of Revenue at Sitka, before the Senate Committee on Territories this morning, made an argument in favor of granting licenses for the sale of liquor in the Territory of Alaska. Under present laws no license can be granted, but liquor is sold, and it is impossible to control the traffic. Collector Brown takes the ground that a license law would enable the officials to control the sale, and that it would work to the establishment of better Governments in the settlements where now there is the most trouble, as the result of clandestine sales of intoxicating liquors.

Refused to Deliver the Straw Pulp.

The Sheriff has received a writ of replevin against George Hamilton, in favor of the Vereinigte Strohstoff Fabriken of Saxony, Germany, to recover $17,000 worth of straw pulp.

He was the agent here for the concern for seven years, but was succeeded by Harry O. Bateman on Oct. 17, 1894, and declined to give up the pulp, claiming a lien on it for $2,000 commissions. The Sheriff levied upon the pulp, which he found in several storage warehouses.

TRACKS CAUSE DIVISION

Brooklyn Wants Six, New-York Four, on the East River Bridge.

DRAWING OF THE PLANS IS DELAYED

Commissioners Dispute as to the Needs of Sixteen Trolley Lines—Mayor Strong and Mayor Wurster Disagree.

A disagreement among the Commissioners of the new East River Bridge is preventing the drawing of the plans by the engineer. The representatives of this city, led by Mayor Strong, declare that four tracks will accommodate the railroad traffic. The representatives of Brooklyn, with Mayor Wurster as chief, want six tracks.

"I am in favor of providing six tracks on the new bridge," said Mayor Wurster yesterday, "in order to secure equal accommodations for the patrons of the surface and elevated roads. There should be four tracks for the surface railroad cars, and two tracks for the elevated road, in order to provide equal accommodations.

"There are sixteen trolley lines, I believe, passing near the proposed entrance to the bridge, and there is but one elevated road. The sixteen lines of cars will, therefore, require twice the number of tracks used by the elevated road. All the railroads that use the bridge are to pay for the privilege of crossing it. It has already been determined to build a bridge 118 feet wide. That width is sufficient for six tracks. Inasmuch as there is room for the two additional tracks, it is plain that the cost of laying them will not be enormous, as it has been feared by some.

"More bridges I am in favor of, and I believe they will be constructed. We know by experience, however, that it takes some years of hard fighting for the people to get a bridge. When we build one we should, therefore, make it adequate for all our future needs."

"Although the Commissioners have agreed to build the bridge 118 feet wide, the question of making it large enough for six tracks was not discussed," said Mayor Strong. "Four tracks will provide twice the facilities of the present bridge."

Mayor Strong also expressed himself as not in favor of an elevated promenade.

"The Blackwell's Island bridge will be finished before our bridge," Mayor Strong said, "and there will be no necessity for a structure of such an enormous capacity as this bridge would have with six tracks. I quite agree with Commissioner Wales that four tracks are plenty, and that six tracks would add greatly to the cost."

Commissioner Henry Batterman of Brooklyn agrees with Mayor Wurster, and in discussing the question, he said:

"There should be four tracks on the new bridge for surface cars and two for elevated trains. Experts have told us that the cars of sixteen or e

DEFENSE OF MILHOLLAND

No Longer Interested in the Public Printing Contract.

RELEASED FROM ALL RESPONSIBILITY

Bills of Interest to Bicyclists—The House Seeking Information Regarding Excise Licenses—The Automatic Ballot Machines.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Henry Woodward Sackett of the firm of Sackett & McQuaid, counsel for John E. Milholland, has sent a letter to the Chairman of the Assembly Printing Committee touching the legislative printing. In this letter he says:

The reports published in the public press this morning of the proceedings of the State Senate at yesterday's session are calculated to do injustice to John E. Milholland, to whom the contract for State printing for two years from Oct. 1, 1895, was awarded last Summer. As counsel for Mr. Milholland, and one thoroughly familiar with the character of the assignment of this contract subsequently made by him, will you permit me to call your attention to the following facts in connection with the resolution passed yesterday by the Assembly:

Mr. Milholland was the lowest bidder for the State printing under this contract, and it was awarded to him in strict conformity to the law. His bid was not only lower than other bids for the work to be done during the two years beginning Oct. 1, 1895, but it was at a lower rate than the price to the State under former contracts.

It is quite within bounds to say, as has been said by the State Controller, that the saving to the State by the acceptance of Mr. Milholland's bid over that of his chief competitor would not be less than $70,000.

This contract was subsequently assigned by Mr. Milholland to the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck Company, one of the largest and most competent printing establishments in the country. This was done with the full concurrence and consent of the proper State officers, who accepted this company as the State printer in the place of Mr. Milholland, as if the contract had originally been made with that corporation. Mr. Milholland's bond was released, and the company gave a new one in its place.

Mr. Milholland thus became entirely relieved of all responsibility for or personal connection with this contract. He has since had no control over the execution of the work, or even knowledge of the manner in which it was being performed. So far as there was any responsibility, moral or legal, resting upon him in the matter, he fully discharged that when he was able to furnish to the State in his place a State printer of such large facilities, responsibility, and resources as the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck Company. It would have been difficult to find anywhere in this State another printing concern with a higher reputation for the satisfactory performance of great and important printing contracts, whether Government, railroad, or general printing, with a higher financial rating, or with greater facilities for the prompt execution of almost every kind of printing. In confirmation of the facts above stated, I beg to refer you to the official records on file in the Controller's office. It is therefore respectfully submitted that any attempt to hold Mr. Milholland responsible in any degree for the manner of the execution of the State printing contract is unfair and unjust.

It was stated on the floor of each house to-day that the adjournment until Monday was made necessary by the failure of the printer to furnish to the Legislature copies of bills ordered printed.

TO CARRY BICYCLES FREE.

Bills Introduced to Compel Railroads to Treat Wheels as Baggage.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The public interest in the bicycle and the important part which it has taken in ordinary affairs is detected in the bills which are presented to the Legislature this session. There are four or more on the subject. One was presented to-day by Assemblyman Robbins of Allegany County, which relates to the bicycle, although no mention is made of that machine. It is designed to provide for the transportation of wheels on railroad trains. It refers to nothing more definite than "baggage." It provides that railroad companies shall transfer all baggage presented, which has "a handle, loop, or other appliance" for fastening a check, as ordinary baggage is now carried by checks. If any company shall refuse to do this it shall be subjected to a penalty of $10, to be paid to the one who presents the baggage, and to furnish him free transportation.

Assemblyman Armstrong has also introduced a bill, much like the one offered by Mr. Robbins, except that bicycles are specifically named, as included in the word "baggage." Mr. Armstrong's bill appears as an amendment to the Railroad law. It provides:

44. Checks for Baggage.—A check, made of some proper metallic substance of convenient size and form, plainly stamped with numbers, and furnished with a convenient strap, or other suppendare for attaching to baggage, shall be affixed to every piece or parcel of baggage when taken for transportation for a passenger by the agent or employe of such corporation, if there is a handle, loop, fixture therefor upon the piece or parcel of baggage, and a duplicate thereof given to the passenger or person delivering the same for him. If such check be refused on demand, the corporation shall pay to the passenger the sum of $10, and no fare shall be collected or received from him; and if he shall have paid his fare it shall be refunded to him by the conductor in charge of the train. Such baggage shall be delivered, without unnecessary delay, to the passenger, or person acting in his behalf, at the place to which it was to be transported, where the cars usually stop, or at any other regular intermediate stopping place, upon presentation of such duplicate check to the officer or agent of the railroad corporation, or of any corporation over any portion of whose road it was transported. Bicycles are hereby declared to be and be deemed baggage for the purposes of this article, and shall be transported as such baggage by agents of passengers by railroad corporations, and subject to the same liabilities. If any such passenger shall deliver, with such bicycle, an agreement in writing releasing such corporation from such liability, no charge shall be made for the transportation of such bicycle. If such agreement be not so delivered, a charge for the transportation thereof may be made of not to exceed 2 mills per mile, but not less than 10 cents in any case.

One of the other bicycle bills provides for free transportation of wheels over Brooklyn Bridge. That was published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES some days ago.

A fourth is a local measure relating to construction of bicycle paths in Niagara County.

FACTS AND FIGURES WANTED.

The House Calls for Information as to the Number of Excise Licenses.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Two communications were received in the House at the opening of to-day's session. One was from the League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn, announcing that the league, at a mass meeting, had decided in favor of resubmitting to the people the matter of consolidating Brooklyn with New-York City. This was referred to the Cities Committee.

The other communication, from the residents of the town of Palisades-on-the-Hudson, petitioned the Legislature that the proposed military park should not begin on the north at the Washington Spring Road. This was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Allds offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, It is now the duty of each board of excise to file with the County Clerk of each county a report upon the 1st day of January, in each year, showing the number and kind of licenses issued during the past year and the amount of money received for licenses; and,

Whereas, There are now pending before the Assembly various bills having for their object the taxation of the traffic in liquors; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the County Clerk of each county be and they are hereby directed to send to this House within ten days a summarized statement which shall show, first, the number and kind of licenses issued by each Board of Excise in the various towns, villages, and cities in their county, and, second, the amount of money received for licenses.

The Committee on Cities reported favorably the bill of Mr. Marshall prohibiting railroads on Monroe Street, in Brooklyn, without the consent of property owners.

The Palisade Preservation bill of Mr. Cutler was recommitted to the Ways and Means Committee for a hearing.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

FOR ANOTHER NIAGARA BRIDGE.

Bills Introduced in the Senate and House.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Senator Ellsworth today introduced a bill to incorporate the Lewiston Connecting Bridge Company, to construct a bridge on the east bank of the Niagara River in the town of Lewiston, Niagara County, south of the village of Lewiston, to some point in Canada, on the west bank of the Niagara River. By the bill the company is authorized to lay tracks and operate a railroad by electrical or any power other than locomotive steam power and to lay pipes to convey gas and water, and cables to transmit electricity or other motive power. The capital stock is to be $200,000, divided into $100 shares. The stock may be increased to $500,000. Charles H. Smyth of Clinton; John T. Mott of Oswego; Joseph S. Bryant and John M. Bostwick of Buffalo; and Charles T. Hotchkiss of Lewiston are named as commissioners to locate the bridge. Other bills introduced in the Senate:

Mr. Weiman—Authorizing the Brooklyn Commissioner of Police to retire Patrolman Gottlieb Herreschaft on a pension of full pay.

Mr. Ballantine—Appropriating $110,000 for the completion and equipment of the buildings being erected on the ground of the Home for the Aged, Dependent Veterans, their wives, veterans' mothers, widows, and army nurses.

Mr. Featherson—Repealing Sections 172, 173, 174, and 178 of the Penal Code. The bill repeals the sections defining suicide or attempted suicide, and makes such acts crimes. The section making it a crime to aid or abet a suicide or attempted suicide is left in the law. (The same bill was introduced by Mr. Green in the House.)

Mr. Weiman—Authorizing the Brooklyn Commissioner of Police to fix salaries of Telegraph Superintendent and operators. The Superintendent is to receive no less than $2,500 nor more than $3,500 per anuum, and the operators no less than $1,500 nor more than $2,000. The operators are to rank as Sergeants of Police.

Mr. Weiman—Taxing street surface railroad corporations in Brooklyn a percentage of 8 per cent. of gross receipts, and providing for a penalty of 5 per cent. a month on such percentage and a forfeiture of charter in case of failure or neglect to make report or pay.

Mr. Featherson—Allowing opening of defaults in the City Court of New-York at any time in the discretion of the Court.

Mr. Nussbaum—Providing for a bi-partisan Police Commission of four members for the City of Albany. The commission is to be appointed by the majority and minority in the Common Council. (Mr. Scherer introduced the same bill in the House.)

Mr. Weiman—Authorizing the improvement by grading and paving with macadam of Thadford Avenue, Brooklyn, from Eastern Parkway to Enfield Street; of Enfield Street, from Glenmore Avenue to Liberty Avenue. Bonds not to exceed $75,000 are authorized. Surface, elevated, and underground railroads are prohibited on the streets improved.

Mr. Ford—Requiring that the publication of summons be in newspapers of general circulation in the county in which the action is brought, to be designated by the attorney for the plaintiff in the action, and approved by the Judge making the order.

Mr. Mullin—Amending the Military law relative to employes in armories.

The following bills were offered in the House:

Mr. Stanchfield—Allowing the hunting of rabbits between March 1 and Sept. 30 in Chemung County.

Mr. Stanchfield—Providing that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court may set aside a verdict and grant a new trial on the ground that the verdict of the jury was or may have been unduly influenced by the Court, either in the charge or in the remarks made during the progress of the trial, although no exception thereto was taken at the trial.

Mr. Butts—Submitting to a vote of the inhabitants of the cities of the first class the question of sale of liquors on Sunday between 1 and 10 P. M.

Mr. Greene—Allowing Justices of district courts of New-York City to open a case after twenty days.

Mr. Hughes—Fixing terms of Kings County Coroners.

Mr. Andrews—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure in reference to executions.

Mr. Forrester—Providing for the appointment of seven police surgeons in Brooklyn.

Mr. Andrews—Two bills, carrying out the recommendations of the Reinhardt Sweat Shop Investigating Committee.

Mr. Wilson—Specifying the cases to be tried before the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn.

Mr. Adler—Authorizing the personal representative of a saloon keeper, selling liquor within 200 feet of a church, to carry on the business.

Mr. Hughes—Prohibiting railroads on Stanhope Street in Brooklyn without the consent of property owners.

Mr. J. N. Stewart—Providing for the operation of passenger trains during the hours of going and returning from business between Getty Square, in Yonkers, and Rector Street on the elevated railroad in New-York City.

These bills were read before the House adjourned and sent to the various committees.

Little Work in the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Senator Cantor's bill increasing the number of attendants in the Court of General Sessions, New-York City, was favorably reported to the Senate today and ordered to third reading.

Mr. Cantor's bill authorizing the transfer of the New-York State buildings at the Atlanta Exposition to the Piedmont Driving Club was passed.

Senator Higgins gave notice that on Tuesday and Thursday next, at 3 P. M., there would be joint hearings on the excise bills in the Senate Chamber by the Senate Committee on Taxation and the Assembly Commission on Excise.

Adjourned until Monday night.

In Favor of Ballot Machines.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The Senate Judiciary Committee decided this morning to report favorably Senator Harrison's bill authorizing the towns and cities of this State to use the Myers automatic ballot machines at all elections.

ENTERED THE WRONG HOUSE

A Young Man Wrongfully Locked Up on a Charge of Burglary.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 16.—James Carroll, a well-known young man of Harrison, entered the home of Mrs. Ann Lamb, a widow, who, with her two daughters, resides at 300 North Fifth Street, by mistake at an early hour this morning. Mrs. Lamb, upon hearing strange noises in the parlor on the lower floor, arose, lighted a lamp, and determined to investigate. Upon reaching the parlor door she threw it open, and found a man crouching down at one end of the piano, while a front window was open and broken glass from a shattered pane of the window was scattered all about the floor.

Mrs. Lamb sprang at the supposed burglar and grappled with him, at the same time calling her daughters to run for assistance. The youngest daughter, Mamie, attired only in her nightdress, rushed across the street to the residence of Joseph P. Riordan and awoke him and told of the trouble. He hastily donned his clothes, and after firing two revolver shots in the air to summon assistance, he went to the Lamb home.

When he arrived, Mrs. Lamb, assisted by a woman who lives on the upper floor of the house, had not only held her own against the intruder, but was holding him down in a chair in the corner of the room. Constable Dunn, who responded to the revolver shots, put in an appearance and took the intruder to the station house.

The supposed burglar was James Carroll, who, with his mother and two sisters, resides a few doors away from Mrs Lamb's house. He was locked up in the Harrison jail over night, and this morning gave an explanation of his presence in the house. Carroll said that he had been to a ball the previous night, and, after leaving the dance at about 2 o'clock this morning, he had gone into a saloon, where he remained and drank whisky until nearly 4 o'clock. When he forced the window in Mrs. Lamb's house he thought he was entering his own house, and was not undeceived until the woman entered the room and grabbed him. Carroll was set at liberty this afternoon, as Mrs. Lamb decided not to enter complaint against him.

DESTROYED BY AN EXPLOSION

A Farmer at Nyack Loses His House and Its Contents.

NYACK, N. Y., Jan. 16.—George Makins's house and contents were destroyed by an explosion in a stove this morning. Mr. Makins's fourteen-year-old daughter nearly lost her life.

Mr. Makins put some coal in a stove in the dining room this morning, and went to the barn. He heard an explosion in a few minutes, and saw his house shake. Mr. Makins went to the building, and, looking in, saw that the stove was shattered and all the furniture wrecked.

The house caught fire and Mrs. Makins and the children escaped in their night clothes. One daughter was severely burned.

The house was destroyed. Mr. Makins thinks some one placed an explosive in his coal.

Italians Aid the Locked-Out Tailors.

A number of Italian tailors, headed by Antonio Ferrara, called on Herman Robinson, manager of the locked-out tailors, yesterday, and told him that several of the contractors who had locked out their men had come to them and offered them 50 cents a day to take the places of the locked-out men. The Italians said that they refused this offer. Mr. Robinson organized the Italians into the Brotherhood of Tailors.

Among the locked-out tailors there are about 300 girls who belong to the women's branch of the Brotherhood of Tailors.

Three men, supposed to be locked-out Brownsville tailors, attacked John Annillis of 154 Grand Street, Brooklyn, at Dumont and Thatford Avenues, Brooklyn, and beat him severely. Annillis was working in a sweat shop and had taken the place of a striker. He was found by a policeman, who took him to St. Mary's Hospital, where he was found to be only slightly injured.

POLICEMEN MAKE EXCUSES

Mr. Andrews Hears All Kinds of Reasons for Leaving Post.

NINETY-THREE DELINQUENTS IN ALL

One Said He Was Heating Coffee and Another Was Shooting a Mad Dog—A Roundsman's Charges Denied.

There were ninety-three delinquents before Commissioner Andrews, at the police trials yesterday afternoon. In over three-quarters of the cases the charge was absence from post, and a variety of excuses was forthcoming for this infraction of the rules.

Thomas Powers, an iron worker, of 350 East Twelfth Street, engaged in some skylarking with a friend, Thomas Shine, outside of the saloon at First Avenue and Twelfth Street on Christmas night. Both men fell to the sidewalk, but Shine was on top. At that juncture Patrolman Joseph Bush of the Fifth Street Station appeared on the scene. In some way Powers's scalp was cut.

Powers appeared yesterday before Commissioner Andrews and charged that Patrolman Bush had split his scalp with the official club. This Bush denied and said that he merely separated the two men, who were drunk and prostrate. Powers was under Shine, and was bleeding from a wound on the head. Patrick Carroll, 316 East Tenth Street, and several other witnesses swore that the policeman did not strike Powers.

Capt. Cross of the Leonard Street Station charged Patrolman Daniel Haggerty, William B. McManus, Harry Johnson, and John Cavanagh of his command with failing to be armed with their revolvers at outgoing roll call on Jan. 8. The Captain said that he had frequently spoken to the men and cautioned them that they must have their revolvers when going on duty. On the night in question he examined the out-going platoon and found the accused unarmed.

Patrolman John E. Lynch of Eldridge Street was charged by Acting Captain Kirschner with improper patroling and with absence from roll call without leave since Jan. 7. He did not appear before the Commissioner and will be dismissed.

Acting Captain Chapman of the Mercer Street Station charged Patrolman Pierce R. Keresey with absence without leave since Jan. 4. He did not appear for trial and will be dismissed.

Roundsman Hulse of Eldridge Street charged Patrolmen Nicholas Vogler and Felix McCarron with neglect of duty. The Roundsman said that the two officers had prisoners at Essex Market Court on the morning of Jan. 7. Instead of arraigning the prisoners promptly before the Magistrate, the Roundsman said, he found Vogler and McCarron sitting around a stove in the basement of the court. Both had their uniform coats off and Vogler was smoking. The accused claimed that there was only one clerk in court when they arrived, and that they were delayed arraigning their prisoners in consequence. They said that it was the custom for officers to sit down stairs until it was their turn to bring up their prisoners. Vogler admitted that he was smoking.

Patrolman Walter Vallely of Eldridge Street was charged by Roundsman Corcoran with sitting in a fruit store. Vallely said that he went there to take a stone out of his shoe.

Patrolman Michael Gray of Fifth Street was charged by Roundsman Lane with sitting in a bakery. Gray admitted being off post, but denied sitting in a chair. Roundsman Lane said that when he entered the bakery the officer was sitting down and a woman was standing near him holding a bottle of whisky to his mouth. The Roundsman said that he spilled the whisky over the floor and smashed the bottle against the oven. Louis Grant, who defended Gray, questioned the right of the Roundsman to take the whisky bottle from the woman and break it. The Roundsman said that he believed he had the right to do what he did, as the woman was under the influence of liquor. Gray swore that the Roundsman's story about the woman was absolutely false. Henry Heeper, one of the hands in the bakery, also swore that there was no woman in the bakery.

Patrolman Ignatz Hoffmeister of Mercer Street was charged by Roundsman Bourke with being "invisible" on post for twenty-eight minutes. Hoffmeister said that he was turning the knobs of basement doors.

Patrolman Edwin Carpenter of West Sixty-eighth Street was charged with engaging in a "conversational" on post for twenty-eight minutes. He said he was talking about a fire.

Patrolman James F. Conners of King's Bridge was charged by Roundsman Delaney with being absent from post. Conners said that he went off to kill a mad dog. The same Roundsman charged Patrolman John A. Morrison with being in a grocery store. Morrison said that he went in to get matches to light gas lamps.

Patrolman Henry A. Pfeiff of East One Hundred and Fourth Street was charged by Roundsman Egan with entering a shanty. Pfeiff said that he went there to inquire about a blasting permit.

Patrolman Peter F. Kane of Morrisania was charged by Roundsman Jesser with absence from post. Kane said that he went into a shop to get a cup of coffee.

Patrolman Henry A. Krekel of Leonard Street was charged by Roundsman Murray with standing in a drug store. Krekel said that he went in to get a hot drink on a cold night.

WANTS T. J. DOWLING REAPPOINTED.

The State Federation of Labor Appeals to Gov. Morton.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The convention of the State branch of the Federation of Labor this morning sent a committee to Gov. Morton to urge the reappointment of Thomas J. Dowling as State Commissioner of Labor Statistics. Mr. Morton received the committee courteously and promised to take its request under consideration.

The federation killed the first Socialist resolution brought up. It came to-day in the shape of a fiery emanation from Delegatet Norbendinger of New-York against capitalists.

The Committee on Resolutions declared itself strongly in favor of a resolution denouncing the attempt to reopen barber's shops on Sundays, and thus force barbers to work on that day. It denounced the enforcement of the blue laws and the closing of saloons in New-York City on Sundays.

The convention repudiated the proposition to ask the Legislature for a more liberal excise law and declared itself in favor of local option.

State Commissioner of Labor Statistics Dowling, who was present in the afternoon, was granted the privileges of the floor, and in a short address promised that in the event of his reappointment by the Governor he would do all in his power for the laboring man.

The following officers were elected: President—Daniel Harris, New-York; Secretary and Treasurer—Richard Curran, Rochester; Trustees—Thomas B. Bibb, Geneva; John Williams, Utica; A. Reed Thornton, Schenectady.

Dolphin at Port Barrios.

James Rankine, Manager of the Central American Steamship Line, is informed from Port Barrios, Guatemala, under date of Jan. 7, that the United States ship Dolphin was there, about to make a thorough survey of that harbor and approaches.

President Barrios of Guatemala expressed much gratification at the prompt appearance of the surveying party as evincing the friendly interest of the United States in that republic. He also desired thanks conveyed to the New-York Maritime Exchange, at whose request the Government dispatched the Dolphin upon the assurance that the survey was needed for the safety of American commerce.

Socialistic Convention May Be Here.

The Socialists of this city are working hard to have the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party held here. They do not expect to elect a Presidential candidate, although they will nominate one.

Secretary Kuhn of the Socialist National Executive Committee, whose headquarters are at 64 East Fourth Street, has received proposals from Socialists in various cities, some recommending Chicago, some St. Louis, and some Philadelphia. He said that the largest number, however, favored New-York, and he believed that the convention would be held here.

SAID THEY TAUGHT HIM TO STEAL

Thirteen-Year-Old Samuel Goldstein Says Three Other Boys Coaxed Him to Join Their Gang of Thieves.

Two policemen attached to the Central Office were on Sixth Avenue Wednesday afternoon when they noticed four boys acting suspiciously. After watching them a while the policemen came to the conclusion that three of the boys were teaching the smallest lad to steal pocketbooks from women, but without much success.

The four boys were arrested and taken to Police Headquarters, where they gave their names as George Meyers, seventeen years old, of 175 Essex Street; Frank Price, seventeen years old, of 298 East Third Street; Jacob Lasser, sixteen years old, of 185 Rivington Street, and Samuel Goldstein, thirteen years old, of 186 Delancey Street.

In Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Goldstein told Magistrate Flammer that he had been coaxed by the other boys to learn to steal. He said that the boys were part of an east side gang of youthful thieves, and that they were all known about the neighborhood as pickpockets. Agent Barkley of the Gerry society told Magistrate Flammer that Meyers and Price had been arrested before for picking pockets, but the evidence had been too slight to hold them.

Lasser said that he was a sign painter by trade, and that he had only been with the boys for two days. He declared that he was being taught like Goldstein. Goldstein said that Lasser was not an old hand at the business, as the other boys were, but he was one of the gang.

Magistrate Flammer held Meyers, Price, and Lasser in $300 each for trial, and committed the Goldstein boy, as a witness, to the care of the Gerry society.

CONSOLIDATION HEARING TO-DAY

LEXOW COMMITTEE NO. 2 WILL BEGIN TO TAKE EVIDENCE.

Both Sides Taken by Surprise—The "Antis" Send a List of Witnesses—Plan of Consolidationists.

Senator Lexow and the other members of the joint committee of the Legislature appointed to hear arguments on the consolidation question will meet in the Common Council Chamber in the Brooklyn City Hall this morning. It was not expected that the committee would begin work so soon, and the members of the Consolidation League and the League of Loyal Citizens have been taken by surprise.

The League of Loyal Citizens sent this letter to Senator Lexow Wednesday:

SIR: We beg respectfully to suggest that, if possible, the following-named gentlemen be called to testify before the joint sub-committee of the Legislature on the subject of consolidation, to appear at its sessions soon to be held in Brooklyn. The gentlemen named have not been consulted, but we suggest them to you as well-known citizens of both parties, and representatives of various districts of Brooklyn:

His Honor F. W. Wurster, Mayor; ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Joseph M. Burr, Corporation Counsel to be; Alfred T. White, Commissioner of City Works; Foster L. Backus, District Attorney; Albert G. McDonald, Corporation Counsel; William Cullen Bryant, Fire Commissioner to be; George H. Roberts, Jr., Chairman Republican County Committee; Joseph R. Clark, President Common Council; His Honor George B. Abbott, Surrogate of Kings County; ex-Judge George G. Reynolds, Charles A. Moore, A. A. Low, Jackson Wallace, ex-President Common Council; Jesse Johnson, Richard S. Storrs, D. D.; William J. Coombs, President Manufacturers' Trust Company; William H. Nichols, Vice President Manufacturers' Trust Company; Thomas T. Barr, President Nassau National Bank; Bryant H. Smith, President Brooklyn Savings Bank; William Hester, St. Clair McKelway, Henry Hentz, William N. Dykman, Robert D. Benedict, Henry B. Haight, President Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties; Gen. John B. Woodward, M. J. Connolly, President Central Labor Union; Joseph C. Cabble, William C. Redfield, and Franklin Woodruff.

Trusting it will be the pleasure and convenience of the committee to hear all these gentlemen, let us say that copies of this letter have been furnished to the press. Yours, with great respect,

EDWARD BARR, Secretary.

James Matthews, President of the Consolidation League, said he had appointed a committee composed of George W. Chauncey, A. Abraham, Russell Parker, and James McManon to prepare a plan of action, but the suddenness of the visit took the committee by surprise.

"Our only principal contention before this committee," said Mr. Matthews, will be, as it always has been, that consolidation shall come on a basis of equal taxation, equal assessment, and for the best interests of the City of Brooklyn.

"This we insist upon, and on no other basis will the Consolidation League be willing to indorse any measure. We will not be represented by counsel, but have asked a number of men to speak for their different professions and businesses as representatives of their callings, and to back up what they may say. The plan was adopted by others in a like branch of trade. I might say, however, that among the men who will probably have something to say for consolidation will be A. Abraham, James McMahon, Edward M. Grout, Frank Bailey, ex-Senator Stephen M. Griswold, Leonard Moody, John A. James, Rufus T. Scott, Felix Campbell, Edward C. Graves, Silas B. Dutcher, William H. Hazzard, Gen. C. T. Christensen, Darwin R. James, Henry Batterman, Ditmas Jewell, Martin Joost, John Pullman, Col. Sprague, Claus Doscher, John G. Jenkins, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, George W. White, Julian D. Fairchild, Crowell Hadden, Howard M. Smith, and Eugene G. Blackford, and men equally well known in all branches of commercial life.

"But I should like to have it distinctly understood, as the sentiment of the Consolidation League, that we are against all efforts to bring about consolidation that do not have in view, in such a way that cannot be misunderstood, the provisions for equal taxation, equal assessment, and such other equitable measures as shall conserve the best interests of the City of Brooklyn."

C. Augustus Haviland sent the following letter to the committee yesterday:

The statement made yesterday by one of your committee, Dr. George W. Brush, that those in favor of consolidation were mostly real estate speculators was intended no doubt to cast discredit upon those engaged in real estate business who see that consolidation alone can save owners of real estate from disaster. I regret that so estimable a gentleman as Dr. Brush should make such a statement over his own signature. The firm with which I am connected has never engaged in real estate speculation, and I have therefore a right to be heard. We represent hundreds of men and women who are not real estate speculators, but whose little all is invested in realty, from which they look for an income to keep body and soul together. They see, as we see, only disaster in the near future where city having only realty from which to derive an income is constantly piling up indebtedness of millions year after year.

I beg to assure your honorable committee that the cry about real estate speculators should not deceive your committee. There are no real estate speculators in Brooklyn. They have all been wiped out long since, or have passed to Westchester County or Montauk Point. Our friend Dr. Brush knows this as well as he knows doctors and he knows that the Brooklyn realty market has long since been abandoned as a field for speculation.

If another election is insisted upon and the will of the people is to be set aside, how can there be any certainty that innocent and well-meaning people may not rise up and ask for a third election, to make sure that people have not again changed their minds. If it takes two elections, why should our Senators refuse the people an opportunity to say whether they have not changed their minds as to who should represent them? Yours truly,

C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 16, 1896.

Mr. Haviland has been one of the hardest workers for consolidation since the movement was started.

A Window Thief Caught.

Store windows in Fulton and other Brooklyn streets have been smashed of late and the contents of the show windows stolen. Many complaints have been made to the police, and the off platoons have been on duty in citizen's dress to apprehend the thief or thieves.

A policeman of the Adams Street Station was on duty in Atlantic Avenue late Wednesday night, when he heard a noise of breaking glass. He ran toward Clinton Street and saw a man in front of O'Brien's dry goods store, 139 Atlantic Avenue, and caught the fellow putting his hand through the hole in the broken glass and taking out a pair of shoes. The thief was arrested. At the Adams Street Police Station he said he was Charles Ainsworth, twenty-five years old, and had no home. He was held for trial.

Helped the Burglar to Escape.

A burglary was committed in Norfolk Street about a year ago. The burglar was known, but escaped. After the recent shake-up in the Police Department the burglars, thinking all was safe, came back, and yesterday morning Policeman Thomas Kelly met him. He summoned Policeman Curry, and they followed the burglar to his residence, at 184 East Houston Street. Kelly went up stairs while Curry staid outside. Kelly arrested his man, when Harry Brown and Charles Bloom, who were in the room, assaulted him, and gave the prisoner a chance to escape. Kelly blew his whistle, and when Curry came they arrested Brown and Bloom. In the Essex Market Police Court both prisoners were remanded for examination.

TWO STRANGE DISEASES

James Porter Suddenly Struck Blind, Deaf, and Dumb.

ACROBAT LOSING MUSCULAR TOWER

Porter's Disease Caused by Cerebral Hemorrhage, De Lacey's by Atrophy—Neither Can Fully Recover, Physicians Say.

Among the many ordinary cases that engage the attention of the doctors of a large city hospital there are, from time to time, special and peculiar ones that excite unusual interest and call for more than ordinary investigation and care.

There are at present two such cases in Bellevue Hospital, one of which is puzzling the physicians more than a little, and to which attaches an unusual degree of interest. The patient is an elderly, strongly built man named James Porter, a shipbuilder of 1128 Beech Street, Philadelphia, who, while talking and laughing with a friend Jan. 2, in the smoking car of a train, became suddenly and unaccountably blind, deaf, and dumb.

The phenomenon of an active, healthy man enjoying the full use of his senses suddenly struck blind, deaf, and dumb with no apparent cause, is admitted by the doctors to be extraordinary, though its cause they say is a fairly common occurrence.

It was caused by a sudden hemorrhage in the brain, which paralyzed instantly the sensory centres and deprived the patient of the use of his eyes, ears, and tongue. The sense of touch was apparently not affected, for Porter began, as soon as affected, to grope for his friend's hands, and to make signs for a pencil.

His friend, with whom he was traveling from Philadelphia to New-York, was named Thomas Guiges. He lives at 112 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Porter was going to make a New-Year's visit with him. Guiges placed paper and pencil in his friend's hands, and he wrote: "I feel ill. I am deaf, dumb, and blind. Get a doctor."

A doctor at Jersey City was able to do nothing with the case, and Porter was taken on to New-York, and removed, in a comatose condition, to Fordham Hospital. A few days ago he was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The doctors fear that there is no chance of his recovery.

A gradual re-awakening of the senses is nevertheless now taking place, and when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES saw Mr. Porter yesterday in his bed in the twenty-seventh ward, he was able to say, feebly, in reply to a question as to how he was getting along, "I feel better, thank you."

The voice was low and faint, and the lips and jaws scarcely moved. The eyes, half closed, and with no light in them, were able to distinguish very dimly the outline of large articles.

"The case has been diagnosed as cerebral hemorrhage," said one of the doctors, "A blood vessel burst in the head, and the brain was flooded at once. No operation can do much for the patient. He may linger on for some time, but will never fully recover the use of his senses."

Mr. Porter lay perfectly motionless, suffering apparently little pain. He is at times delirious, and at others altogether insensible.

While the actual cause of the hemorrhage cannot be ascertained, it is thought possible, by the doctors, that it may be traced to injuries sustained twenty years ago, when Mr. Porter was twenty-eight years old, and fell from a high scaffolding. He slipped while working in Elder's shipbuilding yards, in Glasgow, and for years afterward was without the sense of smell.

Porter has a wife, who visits him in the hospital, and whom he is able to recognize.

The other case that is exciting an unusual degree of interest, among the doctors and students, is that of a contortionist named James De Lacey. De Lacey is twenty-three years old, and was for some time a member of George Edwards's company. He has been in Bellevue Hospital since August, 1895, and is suffering from atrophy of his muscular system.

He became conscious of a weakness in the legs seven years ago. The use and control of his muscles began to go, his flesh became numb and without feeling, and the whole system will finally succumb to the paralyzing of the muscular system.

De Lacey will never recover, though he may live to a good old age. The doctors fear that he may go insane. He moves about in a wheelchair, and can plainly see his muscles grow weaker and weaker.

De Lacey has three sisters who are acrobats, but he is the only member of his family thus afflicted.

BOY'S STORY, CREDULOUS POLICEMAN

The Finding of a Wallet Becomes the Finding of $250,000.

Clerks at the Produce Exchange Bank had a laugh yesterday over a green policeman whose patrol includes their quarters. His verdancy appeared when word came from Police Headquarters that he had reported the finding of a wallet, stuffed with certified checks, United States and Canadian notes and drafts, and other papers, valued at $250,000, under a radiator in the bank room. The story seemed good enough to give out, since the officer talked as if he knew what he said to be true. An afternoon newspaper got it and sent to the bank to inquire. The reporter was informed that a small pocketbook, containing papers of no value except to the owner had been found, but that was all. The newspaper chose to take the story as the policeman had taken it, hook, line, and sinker, and it appeared in print in a conspicuous place.

The finder of the pocketbook was William Harnes, the seventeen-year-old son of C. F. Harnes, a lighterage and insurance agent of 140 Broad Street. The lad carries his father's deposits to the bank. He thought he saw a money run under the radiator and put his hand under to find it. The pocketbook was there. He saw that it belonged to A. Constantine & Co., mahogany inspectors at 220 Lewis Street. Learning that the firm deposited at the bank, he passed the pocketbook to a bookkeeper. In this way it reached its owner. This happened last Saturday.

When the lad saw the policeman outside, he thought he would spin him a yarn. The officer proved such an eager listener that the lad thought he might as well make the tale big. So he said he had just picked up $250,000 in the bank. The policeman swallowed it without reserve. On Monday the policeman was on watch for him to suggest that he ought to demand a reward for returning such a fortune. The lad was equal to the occasion.

"I called up the owner on the telephone," he said, "and asked him if he had received his money all right. He said he had. 'Any reward in it?' said I. 'I'll see; I'll consider and let you know' he said. I guess that's the last of it; just my luck."

The policeman's sympathies were touched. When he told the story at Headquarters, he added to it, as an indication of his own feelings: "That boy has great luck finding things, but he thinks he is unlucky, since another time when he found a diamond bracelet and it didn't do him no good."

A Prisoner's Dash for Freedom.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The police of this city came near losing, this morning, a prisoner who was awaiting transfer to the Kings County Penitentiary. The man's name is Thomas Ballinger. He was arrested on a charge of assault, and was sentenced Tuesday to a year in the penitentiary.

The doorman went in this morning to take the prisoners their breakfast, and left the corridor door open. Ballinger saw his chance for liberty, and dashed past the doorman and up a flight of stairs to a little inclosure surrounded by a high board fence. This he soon scaled, and then jumped to the roof of a shed adjoining the police station on the east. Then he made his way along the rear of several stores to that of Odell & Littebrandt, through which he went to North Broadway. He was caught in Andrew Deyo's stables.

Tammany in the Twenty-second.

A meeting of the Tammany General Committee of the Twenty-second Assembly District was held last evening in Ledwith's Hall, corner of Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. Alderman Francis J. Lantry was elected as member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, and John H. Patrick as Chairman of the District Committee.

THIEVES DODGE FIVE POLICEMEN

Exciting Chase After Negroes at the Junction of Three Precincts—Many Useless Shots Fired.

It was reported at Police Headquarters yesterday morning that the police of three precincts had a chase after negro thieves Wednesday night. Four or five shots were fired by the policemen, but the thieves got away.

Policeman Hodge of the Macdougal Street Station was on post at West Houston Street and Cottage Place about 8 o'clock, when he saw the negroes robbing a man who was helplessly drunk. The men were across the street from the policeman's post, but he ran over to arrest them. One of them noticed him, and the three ran through Houston Street. They outran him, and he then discharged his revolver in the air, to attract help.

Five policemen came from different directions. Some were from the Mercer Street Precinct and other from the Charles Street Station, and one from the Macdougal Street Precinct. The negroes dodged them all, and, turning into Downing Street, ran toward Bleecker Street.

The police knew that if the thieves ever reached an alley in the middle of the block, called Downing Place, they were safe, so three or four more shots were fired.

The negroes darted into the alley. The policemen followed them, but when they got into the big courtyard the thieves had vanished.

The police, after a search of the yards adjoining the alley courtyard, returned to their posts. In the excitement of the chase the man who was being robbed disappeared, and the police are unable to learn his identity, or whether the thieves had taken anything from him.

The only report of the affair was made by Policeman Hodge to the station house. There was no record of the affair at either the Charles Street or Mercer Street Station. The corner where the negroes attempted to rob their victim is the dividing line of the Mercer, Charles and Macdougal Street Precincts.

COMMITTED SUICIDE IN JAIL

GEORGE H. PORTER TURNED ON GAS IN HIS RAYMOND STREET CELL.

He Was Accused of "Check-Kiting"—Was Once Wealthy—Once a Member of the Coffee Exchange.

George H. Porter, who did a coffee commission business in this city at 45 Beaver Street, and lived with his sister in a small frame house, 163 Marion Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, Wednesday night, by closing all the openings to the room in which he was incarcerated and turning on the gas to its full force. He was discovered lying on his cot, dead, yesterday mor

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Unsettled Markets and Speculation Moderate.

BUSINESS MAINLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Higher —Cotton Firmer—Coffee Steadier.

But little interest was shown in the grain speculation, and prices were lower at the close, following the West, after a better opening. Provisions continued to advance with the West, but trading was generally quiet here. Cotton was unsettled and closed higher on local coverings. Coffee was quiet and a shade firmer.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	70	@	70¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	24	@	24¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35¼	@	35½
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00	@	$3.35
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35	@	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	8 3-16	@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	20
Pork, mess	10.25	@	10.75
Lard, Western steam	..	@	5.90
Beef, family	10.00	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22	@	24
Sugar, granulated	4⅞	@	5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	14	@	15
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10	@	10½
Copper, lake	9.75	@	9.85
Lead	3.00	@	3.02½

WHEAT—Contracts opened strong and advanced ¼@½c, on light offerings and better cables; declined ⅜@½c, with the West and on local realizing; closed weak at ¼c decline, with a very slow trade and entirely local....Spot was firm at ¼c decline, with a moderate demand. Sales, 56,000 bushels, including 40,000 bushels No. 2 hard Manitoba, for export, on private terms, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 Northern Duluth to the trade at 2¼c over May, free on board, afloat.... Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 6c over May, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2½c over May price, free on board, float; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¼c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 3c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba, at 4¼c over May, free on board....Clearances hence, 113,798 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 323,492 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 17,988 bushels.

CORN—Contracts advanced ⅛c on firmer cables; fell ⅛@⅜c on freer receipts expected, weaker West, and local realizing, closing steady at unchanged prices to ¼c decline, with a moderate trade....Spot was moderately active and firm. Sales, 53,000 bushels, including 40,000 bushels No. 2 for export, at 37½@37¼c, or 2c over May, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 3,000 bushels steamer mixed at 35@35¼c, elevator; 5,000 bushels do, at 36¼c, delivered, and 5,000 bushels ungraded mixed, at 35c, delivered....Receipts, 4,875 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 136,772 bushels....Clearances hence, 34,193 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 174,913 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without special feature, closing at ⅛c decline, following the West....Spot were easier and dull, with the close firm. Sales, 62,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26½c; No. 2 white at 24¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 26½c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 2 mixed, 24@24¼c; No. 3, 23¼c; rejected white, 23c; rejected mixed, 22¾c; No. 2 Chicago, 25@25¼c; track mixed, 24½@25½c; track white, 25@28c for 62,000 bushels....Receipts, 69,600 bushels; exports, 3,540 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	..	@..	67⅞
February	..	@..	68⅝
March	..	@..	69½
May	775,000	67¼@67 11-16	67¼
June	10,000	66⅝@67 1-16	66⅝
July	125,000	66¼@67⅛	66⅜
Total	910,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	5,000	35⅝@..	35⅝
May	80,000	35 @35⅜	35
July	30,000	36¼@36⅜	36¼
Total	115,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close
January	..	@..	23⅞
February	..	@..	23⅞
March	..	@..	24½
May	80,000	24⅜@24½	24⅜
No. 2 White—			
January	..	@..	25½
Total	80,000		

FLOUR—Demand very moderate and prices generally steady. Sales, 8,425 bbls, including, of City Mills, 3,000 bbls patents, 1,500 bbls clear, 500 bbls extra, and 325 bbls fine at quotations; 1,750 bbls Winter straights at $3.45@$3.50, 300 bbls patents at $3.80, and 300 bbls Spring patents at $3.50, and 750 bbls Spring supers on private terms....Arrivals, 7,714 bbls and 9,947 sacks; exports, 11,787 bbls and 13,153 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 30,301 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2,25@$2,30 per bbl; supers, $2.35@$2.50; No. 2, $2.70@$2.75; No. 1, $2.80@$3; clears, $3.15@$3.40; straights, $3.40 @$3.50; white wheat straights, $3.50@$3.65; patents, $3.60@$3.90; city patents, $4@$4.25; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.75@$2.85.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@ $2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.30@$2.60; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.25; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands $3.30@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and easy. Sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $1.25@$1.30 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 37½c spot, and 39c February delivery.

OATMEAL — Less active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3; cut, $3@$3.40; ground, $2.60@$2.75, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

CORN PRODUCTS—Moderate demand and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.25; granulated yellow meal, $2@ $2.20; white do, $2.10@$2.50; brewers' meal 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 70c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and easy. Quoted, 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 70@75c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market continued suffering from the condition of demand, while the talk was a little firmer over prices, and by reason of the material advance for lard; yet it was as difficult to find buyers as at any time latterly. There were offers to sell prime yellow in lots at 28½c, yet a lot of 1,000 bbls was taken to arrive at 29c. Prolonged strength in lard by increasing the business in compound would without doubt bring about more business in cotton oil, pending which any quoted improved tone rests more upon sentiment. Crude in barrels was at 24½c. Crude in bulk, at the mills, was 20c bid and 21c and more asked. LINSEED was firm and in fair demand; Calcutta at 50c; American at 42c; boiled at 45c. NEATSFOOT OIL was steady and in fair demand; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm and in fair demand; quoted at 51@52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Jan. 16.—Oil opened highest, lowest and closed at $1.40. Standard's price $1.50.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Continued on the upward move. Pork sold at an advance of 37½, and reacted to 20; lard, 17½ points, and falling back 5 points, and bacon 17½@ 20 points, to react 5 points. The substantial gain for the day was encouraging to the speculative interest, which was much more extensive and general at the West, bringing in a larger number of outsiders. But, as well, the packers were covering extensively and there was indicated a larger short interest than had been supposed probable. The moderate receipts of hogs again were back of the improvement, and as the supplies of swine may run in the near future will depend the position of the products; no sharp export trading is expected at once at higher prices on account of the large stocks abroad, which had been bought at cheap figures. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 24,000 head. The week's hog packing was 440,000 head. Same time last year, 445,000 head.

LARD—The market varied sharply after a strong opening at the West, where at one time of the day the advance was 17½ points; the close showed a reaction of 5 points; January there closed 5.65c nominal; May was at 5.85c to 5.97½c, closing at 5.92½c bid; July closed at 6.02½c nominal. Here there was a moderate home demand, with cash at 5.90c nominal, although some lots were not on offer anywhere near that point....Sales of 500 tcs on private terms and 400 tcs off grade on private terms. January option at 5.90c nominal. City steam was firmer; sales of 100 tcs at 5.85@5.40c, chiefly at 5.40c. Refined was in moderate demand; Continent at 6.20c; South America at 6.30c, compound, 4¼@5c.

PORK—The West was much more active under the covering of packers and increased outside buying interest, and advanced fully 37½c. There was a reaction by the close of about 20c; January closed at $9.90 nominal, May was at $10.12½@$10.37½, closing at $10.17½ bid. Here there was moderate export demand at firm prices; sales of 200 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10.25@$10.75; family mess, $10.50@ $11; short clear, $11@$12.50.

BACON—Much more extensive speculation was noted in short ribs at 17½@20 points higher prices through covering operations and outside new buying interest, followed by a reaction of 5 points. At the West, January closed 4.90c nominal; May was at 5.05@5.20c, closing at 5.12½@5.15c; July at 5.25@5.32½c, closing at 5.27½c.

CUTMEATS—There was a steady line of prices and a little freer inquiry. Sales of 4,000 pickled shoulders at 4½c. City-pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 5c; 10 lb average, 5¼c; pickled hams, 8@8½c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; clear bellies, boxed, 5½@5¼c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7½c; 15 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 7½c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 7¾c.

BEEF—Was sustained to steady prices on moderate demands. Packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15.50@$16 for the best grades, and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were more firmly held. Quoted at $15.50 here, and $14.50 at the West.

HOGS—Were held higher and in good demand. Receipts at the West, 64,204 head; same time last year, 96,405 head. Chicago—Receipts, 26,000 head; slow; average 5c higher; $3.65@$3.95; left over, 5,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 6,757 head; active; $3.50@$4. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,878 head; steady; $3.60@$3.95. Omaha—Receipts, 5,000 head; strong; 5c higher; $3.60@$3.70. Pittsburg—$3.90@$4.10. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,569 head; $3.60@$3.90. Kansas City—Receipts, 11,000 head; stronger; $3.50@$3.70. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4@ $4.15. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; active; $3.85@$4. Quotations here were 5c for heavy, 5c for 180 lb, 5¼c for 160 lb, 5¼c for 140 lb, 5⅝@5½c for 120 lb, and 5¾@6c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market did not vary from 3⅞c for city in hogsheads, at which price there was a little English as well as home demand. Sales of 100 hhds city, for export, at 3⅞c, and 100 hhds to the local trade at 3⅞c. For country-made, 4@4¼c quoted.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was a steady market at 5c, at which price 150,000 lb were taken by the home trade. For lard stearine a quiet market, with Western nominal at 6¼@6¾c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and opened easier, with the cables, but closed at an advance of 5@10 points, through local covering. Havre was dull and declined, while Hamburg dull and unchanged at ¾ pfennig down. Spot Rio dull and steady at 14c for No. 7. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 6 at 15c; 3,700 bags Maracaibo and 750 bags Bogota on private terms. Opening Call, 11 A. M.—January, 250 bags at 13.30c; May, 250 bags at 12.65c; June, 250 bags at 12.40c; total, 750 bags. Between Call and Close.—January, 750 bags at 13.35c and 250 bags at 13.40c; March, 500 bags at 13.05c and 500 bags at 13.15c; May, 250 bags at 12.65c and 250 bags at 12.70c; September, 500 bags at 11.90c; October, 500 bags at 11.80c; total, 3,500 bags. Total for day, 4,250 bags. Closing Prices.—January, 13.40@13.50c; February, 13.20@13.30c; March, 13.15@13.25c; April, 12.90@13c; May, 12.70@ 12.80c; June, 12.45@12.55c; July, 12.35@12.45c; August, 12@12.10c; September, 11.90@12c; October, 11.80@11.90c; November, 11.70@ 11.80c; December, 11.65@11.75c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	260,190
Arrivals—Steamship Powhatan, (Santos via Europe)	1,193
Steamship Captua, Rio	5,797
Steamship Capua, Santos	3,660
Total	270,840
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	5,479
Total stock in New-York to-day	265,361
Total stock in Baltimore	38,106
Arrivals—Bark Doris, Santos	13,500
Total	51,606
Deliveries yesterday	1,819—49,787
Total stock in New-Orleans	41,300
Deliveries yesterday	592—40,708
	90,495
Total stock in United States	355,856
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 15	121,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 15	15,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 15	79,000
Afloat from Victoria to Jan. 4	15,000
	230,000
Total	585,856
Same time 1895	504,746

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 9.14

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7	No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7	No. 6..75 above No. 7
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7	No. 8..75 below No. 7
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.25 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25¾@26c; Macassar—Private, 30@32c; Padang, fine, 29½@30c; Maracaibo—Maracaibo, 16@16¾c; Bocono, 16¼@17c; Tovar, 16¼@17c; Merida, 17@19c; Cucuta, 16¾@19c; Bucaramauga, 17½@19½c; Bogota, 19½@ 21½c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16½@20c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16¾@ 17¾c; Mexican—Cordova, 17@18½c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and unsettled, advancing 3@4 points on local buying, declining 5@6 points on realizing, rallying near the close on local covering, and closing steady at 5@7 points advance, while Liverpool was 1@3½ points down....Spot was easy and unchanged; sales, 800 bales to shippers and 123 bales to spinners.... Middling Gulf, 8 7-16c; middling uplands, 8 3-16c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling, tinged, even; strict middling, stained, ¼c off; middling, stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling, stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	7.86@7.88	....	....	....
February	7.88@7.89	7.90	7.78	3,100
March	7.94@7.95	7.96	7.85	62,300
April	7.98@7.99	7.99	7.90	2,700
May	8.02@8.03	8.05	7.93	88,200
June	8.06@....	8.08	7.97	7,400
July	8.08@8.09	8.03	8.00	500
August	8.08@8.09	8.08	7.99	5,900
September	7.82@7.83	7.84	7.77	800
October	7.72@7.73	7.73	7.66	1,900
November	7.67@7.68	7.67	7.60	3,400
Total				193,300

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN 17.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	4643	3621	2937	2934	3737	....
N.Orleans	5222	6343	8650	3783	11060	....
Mobile	720	2514	2846	534	259	....
Savannah	750	1289	2926	2520	2037	....
Charleston	340	387	806	1047	359	....
Wilming'n	567	1032	481	633	468	....
Norfolk	2635	2553	3751	1986	958	....
New-York	1387	....	2110	....	643	....
Boston	748	487	1117	932	1132	....
Phila	50	26	24	110	150	....
W. Point	73	203	766	613	95	....
Total	17079	18455	26364	15092	20896	
This day's	2841	2347	2350	2446	1334	2252
last w'k	28419	23347	23504	24465	13449	22523
This day						
last y'r	25231	5345	30136	25621	37996	30196

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Supplies moderate and held firmly with demand fair....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Demand good and prices generally firm....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@ 4¼c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan 3⅝@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—The raw market was again neglected, and quoted unchanged....Refined quiet and steady....Raw Sugar — Muscovado, 89° test, 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3¾c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5⅛c; powdered, 5⅛c; granulated, 4⅞@5c; standard A, 4⅞c; off A, 4 7-16@4⅝c; softs, 3⅝@ 4⅝c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Trade in domestic marrow beans was quiet, and the market lost a little of the firmness noted early in the week; jobbing business was at $1.52½@$1.55. Medium had moderate sale, with fancy large Canadian going at $1.35. Pea steady, but in rather better supply. White kidney weaker. Red kidney steady but quiet. Turtle soup and yellow eye slow. California lima not plenty and 5c higher. Green peas steady. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bush, $1.52½@ $1.55; do, medium, $1.32½@$1.35; do, pea, $1.35; do, red kidney, $1.22½; do, white kidney, $1.55; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $1.40; do, lima, California, $1.95; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.05@$1.15; do, foreign, medium, old, $1.00@$1.10; green peas, bbls, 80@82c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—A steady opening on light receipts, but trading continued dull, and an easy feeling developed toward the close....Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 17@ 22½c; Western, 18@24c; do, extra 23½@ 24c; do, June, 15@21½c; State dairy, 16@ 21c; Western imitation creamery, 14@19c; do, factory, 9½@16½c.

CHEESE—There is a well-sustained market for fine lots, with a pretty good general demand....State, full cream, large, 7½@10c; do, fancy, 10c; do, small, 7¾@10¼c; fancy, 10½c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¼c.

EGGS—A firmer tone with some speculative interest....Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 19@20c; State, fresh gathered, good to prime, 19@ 19½c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 19c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 18@ 18½c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 18½c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 17@ 18c; refrigerator, short holdings, choice, 16 @17c; refrigerator, September packed, 16 @16½c; refrigerator, early packed, prime, 15 @15½c; refrigerator, defective, per case, $2.50 @$3.75; limed, Western, prime, 15@15½c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are firm under moderate receipts and a fair demand. Cranberries dull. Cape Cods in light supply and held about steady; Jersey fruit might be shaded a little to increase business. The offerings of Mediterranean oranges and frosted Californias at low prices have upset the market, and values for high-grade fruit are almost nominal. We quote: Apples, fancy Northern Winter, per bbl, $2.50@ $3.25; do State Baldwin and Greening, common to fancy, $1.75@$2.75; do Virginia, $2@ $3.25; do up-river, $1.50@$2.50; inferior fruit, 50c@$1.50. Grapes, per basket, 7@11c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $7@$9.50; do, Jersey, $6@$7; do, per crate, $2@$2.25. Oranges, California, per box, $1.50@$3.50; do, Florida, $3@$5; grapefruit, per box, $8@ $10; mandarins, $8@$10; tangerines, $10@ $15. DRIED—There is only a moderate call for evaporated apples, but the supply here is comparatively light, and sellers have no difficulty in maintaining late prices; round lots of prime cannot be bought below 6c, and some jobbing sales are at 6¼c. Fancy fruit is relatively scarce, and firm; inferior stock dull and weak; new sun-dried apples slow and easy; outside quotations extreme for business. Chops have but little call; cores and skins wanted, and firm; peeled peaches dragging heavily; a little more interest in raspberries and huckleberries, but cherries and blackberries are dull. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7½c; do, prime to choice, 6@6¼c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@3c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, State, 3½@4½c; chops, 1¾@2¼c; cores and skins, 1@1½c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6@6½c; blackberries, 3½@3¾c.

GAME—Quail continue in fair request and firm; grouse and partridges, slow; venison, firm; rabbits, steady. We quote: Partridges, per pair, nearby, 75c@$1.00; do, Western, 35@85c; grouse, $1.20@$1.25; quail, per dozen, $1.75@2.25; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, red heads, $1.50@ $2.00; do, mallards, 60@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undressed, 20@25c; do, drawn, 15@18c; do, hacks, 35@50c; venison, per lb, saddles, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts, four cars Western. Trade slow and market weak and lower, with a large quantity going over unsold. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 10c; chickens, per lb, 8@9½c; roosters, per lb, 6c; turkeys, per lb, 7@8c; ducks, per pair, 65@90c; geese, per pair, $1.25@1.50; pigeons, per pair, 20@30c. DRESSED—Receipts are fairly large, but the proportion of turkeys is moderate, and with a good demand both for current use and on speculation, the buying is decidedly firmer, with, in fact, some sales making even higher than our advanced quotations. Capons held about steady but demand moderate. Western chickens are nearly all more or less shaggy and generally dull and irregular, with 10c extreme for average best lots, while bulk have to sell from 9c down. There is little more demand for choice heavy fowls, and occasional sales making at 9¼@9½c, but for bulk of the offerings 9c is top, and plenty of fair to good offering at 7@8c; ducks in moderate supply, but demand light and tone easy; geese dull and irregular; squabs, firm, moderate; turkeys, nearby, 13@14c; do, Western hens, 13c; do, mixed hens and toms, 12@12½c; do, young toms, 12c; do, old toms, 10c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 18@19c; do, medium size, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 16c; do, small and slips, 12@14c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@15c; do, Western average best, 9@10c; fowls, do, 9c; fowls and chickens, fair to good, 7@8c; old cocks, 6c; ducks, nearby, 15@16c; do, Western, 10@15c; geese, nearby, 11@12c; do, Western, 8@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3.00.

VEGETABLES—Choice potatoes about steady and finding a fair outlet. Prime onions firm, and fairly active....Potatoes, Maine, $1.10@$1.75; Long Island, 85c@$1; State, 50c@$1; Jersey, 50@85c; Bermuda, $2 @$6; sweets, $2@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $2.50@$6; celery, dozen stalks, 10@75c; eggplant, bbl, $4@$8; onions, white, per bbl, $1.25@$2; do, red, 75c@$1; do, yellow, $1@ $1.75; tomatoes, carrier, $1@$2.50; spinach, bbl, $2@$4; peas, crate, $2.50@$5; kale, bbl, 75@90c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are not heavy, but trade slow and market generally weak. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lbs, $1; do, No. 1, 70@95c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@80c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lbs, 70@85c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 45@50c; do, wheat, 40@45c.

HOPS—Market weak, with only a moderate trade....State crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@4½c; do, olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@ 9c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@ 4½c; crop of 1894, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Tanners bought moderately of city slaughterers, while dry were neglected.... Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7½c.

LEATHER—Demand very fair for oak and union, with hemlock neglected.... Rifenos, Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 21c; do, seconds, 20c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@ 28c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 28@29c; bellies, 12@15c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange—Tin quiet at 13c. Copper easy at 9.75@9.85c. Lead quiet at 3@3.02½c. Spelter nominal at 4c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market quiet and prices firm. Southern regular at 32½c; machine-made barrels, 32¾c.

RESIN—Demand light and values unchanged. Good strained, $1.62½; common strained, $1.60; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.95@$3; W G, $3.20@$3.35; W W, $3.40.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 16.—Resin firm; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 30c; irregular, 29½c. Tar steady at 95c. Crude turpentine firm; hard, not quoted; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.90 bid.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 16.—Turpentine firm, at 29c bid; sales none. Resin firm; sales 400 bbls; AB, $1.15; CD, $1.25; E, $1.35; F, $1.45; G, $1.50; H, $1.60; I, $1.65; K, $1.85; M, $2.10; other grades no demand; prices not quoted.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 16.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 30c; sales, 90 bbls. Resin, $1.30.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was offered more freely at easier rates. Engagements: To Newcastle, 4 loads grain at 3¾d; to Antwerp, 3 loads grain at 3d. Charters included a British steamer, 11,000 quarters grain, five Atlantic ports to Cork, for orders, private terms, February; a British steamer, 15,000 quarters grain, Baltimore to Avonmouth, 2s 10½d, berth terms; a British steamer, 10,000 quarters grain, Baltimore to Cork, for orders, 3s 3d, Feb. 1-25; a British steamer, general cargo, Virginia to Hamburg, berthed, February; a British steamer, general cargo, hence to Glasgow, berthed, January; a British steamer, general cargo, hence to London, berthed, January; a British steamer, paraffine and lubricating oil, Philadelphia to Glasgow, 17s 6d, and 3s 9d per round barrel; an Italian ship, 8,000 bbls crude petroleum, Philadelphia to Marseilles, 2s 3d; a Portuguese bark, refined petroleum, Philadelphia to Lisbon, owner's account; a brig, cedar and mahogany, Mosquito coast to a port north of Hatteras, private terms; a brig, sugar, Manzanilla to New-York, 13c, chartered abroad; a schooner, cottonseed oil, New-Orleans to Providence, 70c; a schooner, oak ties, Charleston to Philadelphia, 19c; a schooner, ties, Fernandina to Philadelphia, 15c; a schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to Philadelphia, $4.50; a brig, lumber, Darien to Philadelphia, $4.37½; two schooners, ties, Charleston to New-York, private terms; a schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Savannah, at or about 85c; three schooners, coal, Philadelphia to Portsmouth, 95c, $1, and $1, respectively; a schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Portsmouth, $1; a schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Providence, 80c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—At the outset this morning all commodities on the Board of Trade were strong. Wheat began with a gain, and improved further during the early hours, but after noon weakened, and declined to the "puts." The tone was largely one of sympathy with provisions, but the promise of a cold wave for to-night, and the views of The Price Current, as given in its summary this morning, tended to communicate firmness. According to the publication mentioned growing wheat has suffered during the past week in portions of the area from freezing and thawing, and the general condition shows deterioration. Hog product failing to retain its gain, and short sellers having plucked up courage, prices yielded as the session neared the close, and a net loss, though an unimportant one, was recorded at the wind-up. Early Liverpool cables were ¼d higher. Closing ones were ½d up. British consols were higher, indicating a more confident feeling in political circles abroad. Closing Continental cables were unchanged to higher. Receipts at Chicago were 48 cars, and 48,600 bushels were inspected from store. Northwestern arrivals were 423 cars, against 538 last Thursday, and 165 a year ago. Export clearances were liberal at 434,196 bushels, including wheat and flour. May wheat opened from 60c to 60⅛c, sold between 60¼c and 59⅝@59⅝c, closing at 59⅝c, ¼@⅜c under yesterday. Cash wheat was steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 387,470 bushels; shipments, 158,110 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 17,988 bushels; shipments, 321,502 bushels.

CORN—In consideration of the buoyancy of pork and other hog products, as well as the firmness in wheat, corn at the start evinced an upward inclination, and until the announcement of the large estimate of to-morrow's receipts—725 cars—retained a fair proportion of strength. The expected large arrivals of to-morrow caused a depressed feeling in the last hour, prices declining on the selling they induced. Receipts to-day were 476 cars, 74 cars less than estimated, and 92,092 bushels were taken from store. Liverpool cables were firm and ¼d higher. Export clearances aggregated 174,913 bushels. May corn opened at 29c, sold between 29⅛c and 28⅝@28¾c, closing at the inside, ⅛@¼c under yesterday. Cash corn was steady and unchanged. Receipts at principal Western points, 719,452 bushels; shipments, 176,206 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 136,772 bushels.

OATS—Advanced early, in conformity with the action of the other grains and provisions. They likewise declined with the general closing tone. Trading was not of great importance, but a fair business of a scattered description was transacted. Receipts were 184 cars. There were no oats taken from store. May oats closed ¼c under yesterday. Cash oats were quiet and steady.

RYE—Was firm. The trade was small, owing to light offerings. The early strength of wheat was an encouraging factor. Receipts were 5 cars. No. 2, on the regular market, was 36¼c, nominal. There was no sample trading. May was 39½c bid, and January 36¼c, nominal.

BARLEY—Was firm. Offerings and demand both light. Receipts were 33 cars. Common to fair sold from 22c to 30c, good to choice from 32c to 38c, and fancy was nominally 40c.

PROVISIONS—The boom in product had its effect, and the opening of pork was 40c higher than the close. The advance for the day culminated with the grain mentioned, a reaction afterward taking place. There were occasions afterward when buoyancy appeared, but at the close much appreciation was lost, although a fair net gain was recorded at the close. The light receipts of hogs continued a factor, and sellers are pretty near unanimous in predicting curtailed arrivals for some time. May pork closed 17½c higher than yesterday, May lard 12½c higher, and May ribs 12½@15c higher. Domestic and foreign markets were firm. Liverpool quoted is advance on the Cumberland sides and hams. Receipts were light, and the shipments moderate. Trading in the cash department was light at firm prices.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 69 cars; corn, 725 cars; oats, 200 cars; hogs, 24,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing done.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Jan.	57⅛@..	57⅝@..	56¾@..	56⅞@..
Feb.	57½@..	57⅝@..	57½@..	57¼@..
May	60 @60¼	60¼@..	59½@59⅝	59⅝@..
July	60½@60⅝	60⅝@60¾	60½@..	60⅜@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Jan.	26⅜@..	26⅜@..	26⅜@..	26⅜@..
Feb.	26⅝@..	26⅜@..	26⅛@..	26⅛@..
May	29 @..	29⅛@..	28⅝@28⅞	28⅝@28¾
July	30 @..	30 @30⅛	29⅝@..	29⅝@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Jan.	17⅝@..	17⅝@..	17⅝@..	17⅝@..
May	20 @20⅛	20⅛@..	19¾@..	19⅝@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$9.90	$9.90	$9.90	$9.90
May	10.12½	10.40	10.12½	10.17½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	5.57½	5.70	5.57½	5.65
May	5.85	5.97½	5.85	5.92½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	4.80	4.95	4.80	4.90
May	5.05	5.20	5.05	5.15

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet and steady; red dog, $1.20@$1.40 in sacks; other prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 59⅝@59¾c; No

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Modification of the Bond Circular Well Received.

MONETARY DISTURBANCE NOT FEARED

Speculation Confined Almost Exclusively to the Industrials—Sharp Recovery in Leather Preferred—Railway Issues Extremely Dull.

THURSDAY—P. M.

The modification of the bond circular extending the payments over 120 days was well received in financial circles. It is now thought that there will be no serious disturbance of the money market through the bond subscription. The problem of where the gold with which to pay for the bonds is to come from is still an interesting one, the fear being that the result to the Treasury will not be entirely satisfactory.

Speculation was confined almost exclusively to the industrials, about 60 per cent. of the day's business being in Leather preferred, Tobacco, and Sugar. The first named was very strong on the cornering of short contracts put out last week in expectation of the passing of the dividend. There was also good buying in the belief that the company's affairs are in good shape, and that a dividend will be declared next month. The stock closed 3½ points up. Tobacco weakened in the afternoon on an announcement that manufacturers in the South had organized to carry on competition on a large scale. Sugar was relatively quiet. It moved between 102 and 103⅛, and closed at 102⅝, a net gain of ½. Other industrials were very quiet. Chicago Gas and Western Union were both strong, gaining large fractions.

The general list was extremely dull, and was without special feature. The Grangers were fractionally lower, being depressed by a Chicago dispatch to the effect that the January statements of Western roads will not be especially flattering. Officials of Rock Island and St. Paul also talk despondently. A representative of the St. Paul company is quoted as saying that the traffic has fallen off sharply in the last ten days, and that it looks as if the heavy grain movement was over. General business of the road, it is added, is certainly very slack. Manhattan was fairly active and strong. Those who sold the stock short a few days ago on the increased taxation by the city began covering, and the price promptly crossed par.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3½@4½ per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

Time money 6 per cent. for four to six months on first-class collateral. A few exceptional loans were made at 6 per cent. for ninety days. Commercial paper still inactive, although some business was done in high-grade names by the out-of-town banks. The lowest rate for the best class of names was 6 per cent., without regard to futurity, while good names were sold as high as 8 and 9 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $111,101,412; balances, $6,648,124; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,380,628.

Money on call in London ½@⅝ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 1 3-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.88 for 60 days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87½@$4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89⅜@$4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18⅛@5.17½ for long and 5.16¼@5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1 premium. Boston—10@20 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅜@67¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¼c, per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$5,611,583
Imports for same period	177,819
Net exports	$5,433,764
Net exports to date, 1895	$6,518,858
Net exports to date, 1894	73,995
Net exports to date, 1893	2,032,193

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil pf. ¾
Bay State Gas. ½
Illinois Central. 1
Iowa Central pf. 2
Manhattan ⅛
Minnesota Iron 2¼
New-Jersey Central ¾
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis. ¾
United States Leather pf. 3½
Western Union ¾

DECLINED.

American Tobacco ⅞
Lake Shore 1⅛
United States Cordage pf 1¼
United States Rubber pf ⅞

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were active in the early trade, but became dull in the afternoon. Prices were generally higher, although somewhat irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Colorado Midland 6s, t r 1
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. 5s 8
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. 6s 8
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 1
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y., cn 1½
Erie 2d con. cfs 2
Minnesota & St. Louis con. 5s 1½
Morris & Essex con., gtd 1
Phila. & Reading 1st pf. inc., 1st in. pd 1
Wabash 1st, D. & C 1¼

DECLINED.

Atch., Top. & S. F. adj 4s 1
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925 1⅜
Central of New-Jersey gen., r 1
Lexington Av. & Pavonia Ferry 1st 1
L., St. Louis & Texas 1st 2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 1¼

Government bonds were weaker. The 4s, 1907, coupon, declined ¾; the 4s, 1925, registered, ¾, and do, coupon, ⅛. The sales on call were $4,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117, and $2,000 do at the same price. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96	..
4s, r., 1907	108½	110
4s, c., 1907	109	111
4s, r., 1925	114	116
4s, c., 1925	116¼	117
5s, r., 1904	111¼	112½
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $10,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 6, and $21,000 do funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 60@60¼@60⅛.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Commerce	205
Greenwich	177
Manhattan	201
Merchants'	132½
New-Amsterdam	150
New-York	230
New-York County	580
Ninth National	115
Park	271
Republic	148
Second National	480
Shoe & Leather	92½
State of New-York	108

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	66	68	65¾	65¾	65	68	280
American Express	112¾	112½	112¼	112¼	111	113	50
*American Sugar Refineries	102⅜	103⅛	102	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	18,067
*American Sugar Refin. pf	97	97	97	97	96¾	97½	165
American Tobacco	79⅜	79⅜	77⅝	78⅜	78½	78¾	29,028
American Tobacco pf	102¼	102¼	101⅜	101⅜	102	..	115
At., Top. & S. F., all in. pd	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14⅝	1,555
*At., T. & S. F. pf. when iss	22⅞	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	22	28	100
Atlantic & Pacific	¾	¾	¾	¾	½	¾	200
Baltimore & Ohio	42⅛	42⅜	42	42⅛	42	43	300
*Bay State Gas	22	22½	22	22½	19	21¾	600
Canadian Pacific	53½	53½	53½	53½	54	55	50
Central Pacific	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½	15½	40
Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅞	15½	15⅜	15½	15½	15⅞	260
Chicago Gas, t. r	65⅝	67	65⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅞	6,600
Chic., Bur. & Qy	75½	75½	75⅛	75⅛	75⅝	75½	1,105
Chicago & Northwestern	98½	98⅝	98¼	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜	1,055
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145	145	145	145	144½	146	125
C., M. & St. Paul	69½	69⅝	68⅞	69	69	69½	9,405
C., M. & St. Paul pf	126⅜	126⅝	126⅜	126⅜	125⅜	126½	20
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	67⅛	67⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66½	66¾	2,215
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L	35¼	35½	35⅛	35⅛	35	35¼	468
Colorado, Coal & Iron, Dev.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	3⅜	4⅛	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	27½	27½	27½	27½	27	27⅝	100
Consolidated Gas Company	147	147	147	147	146	148	325
Delaware & Hudson	125⅛	125½	125¼	125⅛	125	125⅝	228
Denver & Rio Grande	12¾	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	12½	13	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	44⅜	44⅜	43⅝	44	44½	44¼	975
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½	455
*Duluth, S. S. & A	5	5	5	5	.5¼	6	200
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	60½	60½	100
General Electric	26	26	26	26	25⅜	26¼	304
Illinois Central	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¼	95½	97	200
Illinois Central, leased line	85	85	85	85	..	..	30
Iowa Central pf	28	28	28	28	28	29	110
Laclede Gas	20	20	20	20	19¾	20	100
Lake Erie & Western	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	19	20	300
Lake Erie & Western pf	72½	72¾	72¾	72½	71	72½	205
Lake Shore	143⅞	143⅞	143⅛	143⅛	143	144	213
*Long Island Trac., all in. pd	17½	18	17½	18	17⅝	18½	600
Louisville & Nashville	45¼	45⅜	44½	44⅝	44½	44¾	7,030
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9	9	9	9	9	9¼	100
Manhattan Con	98½	100¼	98	100	99⅜	100¼	5,763
*Metropolitan Traction	103	104¼	103	104¼	103½	104½	1,320
Michigan Central	96	96	96	96	94	96	10
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	76	76	76	76	74	77	5
Minnesota Iron	63	63	63	63	63	63½	200
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	24⅜	25¼	24⅜	25¼	25¼	25½	1,520
Missouri Pacific	25⅝	25⅞	25⅛	25½	25¼	25⅝	2,930
Mobile & Ohio	24	24	24	24	23	24½	200
*National Lead Co	25½	25⅞	25½	25½	25	25½	900
New-England	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	46	100
New-Jersey Central	90	90	99	90	98½	99	160
New-York Central	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	97¼	98	117
New-York, Chic. & St. L	14	14	14	14	14	15	100
New-York, Lack. & Western	115½	115½	115½	115½	..	..	2
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd	15¼	15¼	15½	15¼	14⅞	15½	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	225
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	25¼	25½	25¼	25¼	25	25½	200
Norfolk & Western pf	7	7⅜	7	7⅜	7	7½	110
North American	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	200
Northern Pacific	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3	3¼	200
Northern Pacific pf	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½	12¼	13	350
Ontario & Western	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	1,425
Oregon S. L. & U. N	6	6	6	6	5	7	73
Pacific Mail	26⅛	26⅛	26	26	25	26¼	450
Phil. & Rdg., 1st in. pd	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8	8⅝	590
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	52	56	50
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	117	117	117	117	116½	117½	200
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4½	5½	850
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11	11	11	11	10¼	11½	100
St. Paul & Omaha	38½	38½	38¾	38½	36¾	37	200
Southern Pacific	20¾	21¼	20¾	21¼	20¾	21¼	300
Southern Railway	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	8	9	750
Southern Railway pf	28¾	28¾	27½	28⅜	28	28⅜	1,768
Tennessee Coal & Iron	27½	27½	27½	27⅝	27¼	27½	1,620
Texas Pacific	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8	8¼	10
Union Pacific	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3½	3⅝	140
U. S. Cordage, t. r	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	700
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r	10¼	10¼	10	10¼	10¼	11½	410
United States Leather	10	10⅞	9⅞	10⅜	10¼	11⅛	3,820
*United States Leather pf	61¼	64½	60⅝	64	64	64⅜	31,815
United States Rubber	27½	27½	27½	27¼	27⅞	28	520
United States Rubber pf	87½	87½	87	87	86	88	245
Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	7	100
Wabash pf	16½	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	16½	16⅝	1,015
Western Union Telegraph	84	84½	83⅝	84⅜	84¼	84½	3,131
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅞	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	11¼	11⅜	1,880
Wisconsin Central	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	3	4	60
Total sales							149,796

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 2,000 110½
Atch, Top & S Fé Gen 4s When Issued 5,000 76¾ 5,000 76½
Atch, Top & S Fé Adjustment 4s When Issued 10,000 45½ 5,000 45
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid 1,000 23 20,000 23¼ 10,000 23
Austin & Northwn 1st 10,000 88
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 2,000 96
B'way & Seventh Ave 1st Cons 5s 5,000 112
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 2,000 99
Cent N J G M 5s Registered 20,000 113 500 112
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 5,000 106¾ 1,000 106½ 5,000 106¾ 11,000 107 23,000 107¼
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 5,000 75¾ 31,000 75½
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 3,000 94¼ 1,000 94 1885-1925 2,000 94½
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s 1,000 101
Chi & East Ill 1st 1,000 112
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 1,000 99⅞
Chicago & Erie 1st 3,000 107⅝
Chi, G L & C Co 1st 5,000 91½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 1,000 38½ 20,000 38
Chi & Northwestern S F Deb 5s, 1933 Registered 30,000 106 25 Year Deb 5s 1,000 105
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 20,000 102 5,000 101¾ 9,000 101⅞ Registered 20,000 101 5,000 100¾
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 4,000 93
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s 2,000 98
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s 3,000b3 95¼ 2,000 95¼
Cleve & Canton 1st 1,000 80½
Clev, C, Chi & St L, St Louis Div 4s 10,000 92⅞
Col & Ninth Ave 1st 1,000 112½
Colorado Midland 1st Trust Receipts 10,000 71 5,000 72
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certfs 1,000 20½
Col, H V & Tol 5s 4,000 85 1,000 88½ 2,000 87 2,000 88
Col, H V & T G M 6s 2,000 83 1,000 84 1,000 85 1,000 86 2,000 88
Den & Rio Gde 1st 5,000 112
Det, Mon & Tol 1st 2,000 125½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 1,000 107 1,000 106¾
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s 5,000 99½
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs 5,000 78½ 5,000 74
Laclede Gas L Co of St Louis 1st 5s 4,000 94¼
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s 11,000 101½
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 4,000 101½
Lex Ave & Pav F 1st 15,000 112½ 10,000 112 8,000 111¾ 2,000 111¾ 10,000 111¾ 3,000 111⅝ 3,000 112 6,000 112¼ 1,000 112
Louisville & Nashv Unified Gold 4s 5,000 76⅞ 10,000s15F 76½ 5,000s20F 76¾
Louisville & Nashv N & O Mob 1st 2,000 118
Lo, N A & Chi 1st 10,000 112⅛
Lo, St L & Texas 1st 5,000 55
Manhattan Ry Con 4s 20,000 98
Met Elevated 1st 1,000 116½
Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000 74½
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac Wn 5s 2,000 111¾ H & D Div 7s 10,000 124
Southern Minn Div 10,000 114¼
Minn & St L Con 5s 10,000 98¾ 7,000 98¼ 3,000 99
Mo, Kan Tex 1st 4s 17,000 84⅝ 10,000 84¼ 6,000 84 1,000 84½
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 18,000 69 10,000 59⅝ 15,000 59
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 4,000 66
Morgan's L & T 7s 5,000 126
Morris & E Con Gtd 1,000 140½
Morris & Essex 1st 1,000b3 142
N Y, B & M Bch 1st Consolidated 5s 1,000 105
N Y Central 1st Coup 5,000 119
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 2,000 102¼ 7,000 102¼ 1,000 102¼ 10,000 102¼
N Y, Lack & W 1st 4,000 129
N Y, Lake Erie & W New 2d Consol
J P M & Co or D M & Co Stamped Ctfs 10,000 71½ 15,000 72
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s 2,000 89½
North Pac Cons 5s 5,000 96
Trust Co Certfs 13,000 36
Northn Ry of Cal 5s 9,000 92⅜ 7,000 93¼
Ore R & Nav 1st 3,000 100
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs 12,000 104½
Ore S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs 10,000 57⅝ 10,000 57½
Penn Gtd 4½s 4,000b3 110⅜
People's G & C Chic 1st Cons 6s 10,000 99 2,000 99½ 2d Gtd 6s 3,000 102
Phil & Read Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs 23,000 76
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid 10,000 27¼ 1,000 26¾ 5,000 27 29,000 27½ 5,000 27⅜ 2d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid 5,000 14½ 11,000 14¼ 10,000 14½ 30,000 14 10,000 14¼ 3d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid 10,000 11⅜ 10,000 12
Pittsburg & West 1st 5,000 74⅜ 5,000 75
Rio Grande Wn 1st 7,000 74⅜
St L & Iron Mountn, Cairo, Ark & T 1st 2,000 101
San A & Ar Pass 4s 2,000 56
St L & Ir Mt 5s 1,000 79
Scioto V & N E 1st 3,000 79¾
St L & San Fran 2d, Class A 3,000 114
Southern Ry 1st 5s 10,000 91½ 1,000 91⅝ 1,000 91¾ 7,000 91¼ 17,000 91¾ 5,000 91½
Tenn C, I & R 6s Birmingham Div 1st 4,000 91
Tex & N O Cons 5 8,000 93½
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 2,000 84¾ 9,000 84½ 6,000 85
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 1,000 20¼ 8,000 20⅜
Ulster & Del 1st 5s 2,000 100
Union Pac 1st, 1896 1,000 103½ 1,000 103¾ 8,000 104
Union Pac 6s, 1897 1,000 104 10,000 104¼ 1,000 103¾ 2,000 104
Union Pac 1st, 1898 1,000 104½ 1,000 104⅜ Trust Co Certfs Ex Matured Coupons 5,000 97
Un Pac Ext S F 5s 5,000 91½
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 1,000 31⅝ 8,000 32
U S Leather Co 6s 17,000 111
Virginia Midl G M 5,000 98
Wabash 1st 5s 7,000 108⅜ 2,000 103¼ 18,000 103 8,000 103¼ Det & Chi Ext 3,000 99 1,000 99½ 1,000 100 1,000 100¼
Wabash 2d 5s 12,000b3 75 5,000 74½ 6,000 74¾ 24,000 75
Wabash Deb, Ser B 10,000 23 5,000 23⅜ 10,000 23 5,000 23¼ 20,000 23½ 12,000 23 5,000 23⅜
West Shore Gtd 4s Registered 5,000 105
Wn Un Col Trust 5s 1,000 106
Wn Un Deb 7s, '75 5,000 108
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st Trust Receipts 6,000 40

Total sales $1,321,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	146	150
Alb. & Sus	170	180
Alton & Terre Haute	57	59
American Cotton Oil	16½	17¾
American Coal	103	125
Ann Arbor	9	10½
Ann Arbor pf	24½	28
American T. & C	90	93
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	4	7
B. & Southern Illinois pf	..	140
Boston Air Line pf	104	106
Brunswick Company	..	½
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	10	15
Buff., R. & P. pf	..	60
Canada Southern	48¼	48½
Cedar F. & M	..	10
Chicago & Alton	153	160
Chi. & East Illinois	42¼	45
C. & E. Ill. pf	95	100
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	85	95
Cleveland, L. & Wheeling pf	48	53
Cleveland & Pittsburg	158	..
Col. Fuel & I. pf	..	100
Col. & H. Coal	2	3
Columbus, H. Valley & Toledo	17½	18
Col., H. V. & T. pf	55	65
Commercial Cable	140	..
Consolidated Coal	31	..
Delaware, Lackawanna & West	162	163
D. M. & Ft. D	6½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	45	53
*Duluth, S. S. & A	11	12
Edison El. Ill of New-York	90	94
Evansville & Terre Haute	25	30
Erv. & T. H. pf	45¼	55
Great Northern pf	110	120
Homestake	28	..
H. & Texas	1½	2½
Illinois Steel Company	..	65
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	22	27½
Iowa Central	8	8½
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9
K. & D. M	2	4
K. & D. M. pf	17½	..
King. & Pem	3	10
Laclede Gas pf	78	80
Long Island	83	86

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	102½	103	101⅞	102⅝	9,380
Am. Tobacco	79⅝	79⅝	77⅝	78⅜	16,440
A., T. & S. F.	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14⅝	250
A., T. & S. F. pf	..	..	..	..	..
Chicago Gas	65¾	67¼	65¾	66⅝	5,020
C., R. I. & P.	67⅛	67⅛	66¾	66¾	1,520
C., B. & Q.	75⅝	75⅞	75½	75¾	1,560
C., M. & St. P.	69⅜	69⅜	68⅝	69	8,290
D. & C. F.	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	30
L. & Nash	45⅝	44⅝	44½	44⅝	1,670
Total sales					59,840
Lake Shore	143⅝	143⅝	143⅛	143⅞	40
Manhattan	98	100¼	98	100¼	580
Mo. Pacific	25⅝	25⅝	25	25⅜	370
Met. Trac	104	104	104	104	20
N. Y., L. E. & W	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	10
Pac. Mail	26	26⅛	26	26¼	30
Southern pf	28	28	27½	27½	60
U. S. L'er pf	61¾	64¼	60¼	63¼	7,420
West. Union	83¾	84⅜	83¾	84⅜	1,160

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d, cfs	23	23	23	23	$7,000
C. & O., R. & A., 1st con	93⅝	94	93⅝	94	3,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 5s	99⅞	100	99⅞	100	6,000
L. E. & West. 1st	113	113¼	113	113¼	2,000
Total sales					51,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda	.65	.69	.65	.69	2,800
Brunswick	.10	.10	.10	.10	100
C. & C. Crk	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,000
C. C. & Va	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	120
Croesus	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,300
Gold. Fleece	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Lacrosse	.09	.09	.09	.09	500
Total sales					8,220

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	60¼	60⅝	59¾	59¾	681,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	91½	94½
American Bank Note	41	43½
American Grocery 1st pf	..	55
American Surety Company	212	217
American Typefounders'	3¾	4½
American Typefounders' pf	20½	23½
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip 1895	106½	108½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	176	181
Bank of America	322	335
Barney & Smith Car	12	19
†Barney & Smith Car pf. stock	70	75
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	95	100
†Boston & New-York Air Line	..	12½
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102½	105
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	130	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103½	107½
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	166	168½
Brooklyn Elevated	15½	17
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	97½	100½
Brooklyn Traction	8½	10½
Brooklyn Traction pf	51½	54½
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	104½	105
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	80	82
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102½	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	76	78½
Celluloid Company stock	..	67
Central & South American Tel	120½	124½
Central Cross-Town	190	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	165
Central Trust Company	1010	1025
Chi. & Nor. Pac R. R. stock	..	1
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	1
Cln., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	..	45
Commercial Cable Co. stock	146	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	73	79
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds	101½	..
Continental Trust	166	170
Cramp Shipyard stock	55	65
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R	94	96½
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R.	163	170
‡Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	103
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99¾	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	..	350
Ensley Land Company	..	½
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co	78	88
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	197½	202½
†Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	123	129
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	772	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	350	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf	123	..
‡423 St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	111	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	58	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	63	70
Fort Wayne Gas stock	73	76
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	84¼	87¾
Fourth National Bank	178	..
Gallatin National Bank	208	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	103½	106½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	48	51
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	83½	86½
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	95	98
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	95	98
H. B. Claflin Co.	94	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	64	67½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	97	99½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	..	5
†Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	..	20
†Hoboken Land & Imp. Co 5s	103	105½
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	95	98
†Holland Trust stock	75	85
Indianapolis Gas bonds	102	105
Indianapolis Gas stock	140	145
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	65	67
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	73¼	75¾
International Ocean Telegraph	103	..
Iron Steamboat	..	5½
Iron Steamboat bonds	..	72
Journeay & Burnham	40	46
Journeay & Burnham pf	97	..
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	94	98
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	186
Lafayette Gas stock	78	82
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85½	87½
Lawyers' Surety Company	100	105
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	27	32
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	71	75
L. I. Traction 2d as. pd	17¾	18½
†Lorillard Company pf	104	107
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	75	80
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	105	..
Manhattan Trust Company	130	140
Mechanics' National Bank	187	195
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	110	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	385	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107½	109½
Metropolitan Trust Company	300	315
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co	12	16
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	49½	53
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenect'y)	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. consols (Schenectady)	..	60
Mutual

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
15 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

To the Bondholders
OF THE
Louisville, St. Louis and Texas
RAILWAY COMPANY:

By agreement between the representatives of all mortgage interests in the above property, the undersigned have been appointed a committee to prepare and carry through a plan of reorganization.

Such a plan and an agreement to carry the same into effect has been prepared, and can be obtained from the depositaries named below.

Holders of bonds not already deposited with any committee are requested to deposit them, with all past due coupons attached, with the Atlantic Trust Company, New-York, or the Columbia Finance and Trust Company, Louisville, Ky., on or before the 31st day of January, 1896.

Holders of the certificates of the Atlantic Trust Company or of the Columbia Finance and Trust Company, representing deposited First Mortgage Bonds and First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, are requested to surrender their certificates at the depositaries from which they were received, and accept in lieu thereof certificates under the new reorganization plan and agreement.

Holders of First Mortgage Bonds who have already deposited the same, who do not approve of the plan now submitted, may withdraw their bonds upon the payment of their proportionate share of expenses to date, amounting to $5 per bond.

All holders of bonds and certificates for bonds heretofore deposited must deposit their bonds and exchange their certificates on or before the 31st day of January, 1896, after which date they will only be received subject to such assessments and conditions as such Committee may determine.

John J. McCook,
Charles B. Van Nostrand,
Harry Weissinger,
Oscar Fenley,
Reorganization Committee.
John L. Nisbet,
Secretary.

40 Wall Street, New-York, December 20, 1895.

Copies of the plan of reorganization and agreement may be had upon application to the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New-York, the Columbia Finance and Trust Company, Louisville, Ky.

Meetings and Elections.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
New-York, Jan. 16, 1896.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held on the 14th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Francis A. Palmer,	Joel E. Fisher,
Francis P. Furnald,	John F. Talmage,
John Lawrence,	David S. Walton,
Hudson Hoagland,	James Talcott,
George F. Ganta,	George C. Clark,
Arthur T. J. Rice,	John W. Condit,
Andrew Mills,	Seth E. Thomas,
	William B. Putney.

Fred Baker, Francis P. Furnald, Jr., and Eugene Brittan were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election. At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. Francis A. Palmer was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Hudson Hoagland, Vice President.

A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
80 BROADWAY,
New-York, January 8th, 1896.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of stockholders for the election of Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK, of the class of 1899, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, January 21st, 1896, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close January 17th and reopen January 22d, 1896.

JOHN V. B. THAYER, Secretary.

THE HIDE AND LEATHER NATIONAL BANK of New-York, New-York, Jan. 16, 1896.—At a meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors:

Hon. Chas. A. Schieren,	Geo. F. Perkins,
Thos. Keck,	Eugene G. Blackford,
Richard Young,	S. P. Mendel,
A. Augustus Healy,	John J. Lapham,
Dick. S. Ramsay,	William G. Hoople,
	Henry B. Haigh.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held Jan. 16, Mr. D. S. Ramsay was elected President; Hon. Chas. A. Schieren was elected Vice Prest., and Thos. Keck was elected Second Vice Prest., all unanimously.

CLARENCE FOOTE, Asst. Cas.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Jan. 16, 1896.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held Jan. 14, 1896, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:

J. Edward Simmons,	John H. Inman,
Frederick Mead,	Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Richard T. Wilson,
Charles S. Smith,	Marcus A. Bettman,
	James G. Cannon.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss and Mr. James G. Cannon were unanimously re-elected Vice Presidents.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Western National Bank of the City of New-York, held JANUARY 14, 1896, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Charles J. Canda,	Brayton Ives,
Juan M. Ceballos,	John Howard Latham,
Wm. N. Coler, Jr.,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
Chauncey M. Depew,	John E. Searles,
Marcellus Hartley,	Valentine P. Snyder,
Henry B. Hyde,	Sidney F. Tyler,
	William A. Wheelock.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. Brayton Ives was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. V. P. Snyder Vice President. H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

New-York, Jan. 15, 1896.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, January 15th, 1896.

At the annual election, held on the 14th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, viz.:

George W. Quintard,	John A. Delanoy,
Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff,	Max Danziger,
William H. Chase,	Henry Hofheimer,
John Wilkin,	George F. Johnson,
	Henry B. Pye.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff was unanimously re-elected President.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New-York.—New-York, January 16, 1896.—At the annual election on the 14th inst. the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

Directors:	
Amos R. Eno,	William C. Brewster,
Henry A. Hurlbut,	William P. St. John,
Alfred B. Darling,	Charles B. Fosdick,
John L. Riker,	George Sherman,
Welcome G. Hitchcock,	John W. Aitken,
	John Jacob Astor.

At a meeting of the Board held this day Mr. C. B. Fosdick was unanimously re-elected President.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

Office of the Eagle Fire Co.,
New-York, Jan. 15, 1896.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held on 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

James A. Roosevelt,	John D. Skidmore,
Henry Meyer,	G. G. Williams,
Frederic W. Stevens,	M. Bayard Brown,
A. J. Clinton,	Charles De Rham, Jr.,
Augustus F. Holly,	George G. De Witt,
Joseph H. Choate,	John L. Riker,
	John W. Condit.

At a subsequent meeting of the board A. J. Clinton was unanimously re-elected President.

THOMAS J. GAINES, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Jan. 14, 1896.

At the annual election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

John K. Cilley,	Ernest Werner,
Albert C. Hall,	William E. Iselin,
William Fr. Tefft,	Addison C. Rand,
Augustus F. Libby,	Hiram H. Nazro,
	Haskell A. Searle.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. John K. Cilley was unanimously re-elected President.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW-York, 4 Irving Place, January 8th, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1896. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 11th, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, January 28th, 1896. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE HUDSON RIVER BANK.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 260 Columbus Av., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1896. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Surrogate Notices.

PARKER, ELY S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELY S. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1895. MINNIE PARKER, Administratrix. GEO. W. WEIFFENBACH, Attorney for Administratrix, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren Street, N. Y. City. n8-1aw6mF

CORNELL, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE CORNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1896. GEORGE BLISS, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, New-York. ja17-1aw6mF

FOX, LEWIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS FOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of January, 1896. BENJAMIN FOX, Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City. ja10-1aw6mF

EMMET, THOMAS ADDIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of November, 1895. EDWARD F. EMMET, Administrator. R. S. EMMET, Jr., Attorney, &c., 52 Wall St., N. Y. n8-1aw6mF

CONNER, ELIZA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Eliza S. Conner, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles F. McLean, Esquire, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1895. ANN E. WATSON, Executrix, &c. au16-1aw6mF

FERRIS, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of September, 1895. JAMES D. FERRIS, Administrator. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Administrator, 189 Second Avenue, N. Y. City. s20-1aw6mF

LYMAN, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. LYMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, care of Thornton, Earle & Kiendl, No. 106 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of February next.—Dated New-York, the first day of August, 1895. CHAS. M. LYMAN, Administrator. THORNTON, EARLE & KIENDL, Att'ys for Admin., 106 Fulton St., N. Y. City. au2-1aw6mF

Surrogate Notices.

EHRLER, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK EHRLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1895. AUGUSTA EHRLER, Administratrix. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 51 Chambers St., New-York City. jy26-1aw6mF

LYON, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. LYON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, Attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of September, 1895. AMELIA LYON, JOHN H. LYON, Executors. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Executors, 280 Broadway, New-York City. s13-1aw6mF

UHINK, HELEN, OR HELENA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN or HELENA UHINK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of September, 1895. AMELIA M. BECKER, Administratrix. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Administratrix, 189 Second Avenue, N. Y. City. s20-1aw6mF

CUTTING, HENRY MASON. — In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MASON CUTTING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Franklin Bartlett, No. 82 Times Building, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1895. ANGELA M. CUTTING, Administratrix. FRANKLIN BARTLETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 82 Times Building, New-York City. 11-1aw6mF

WALKER, EDWIN B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN B. WALKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Man & Man, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1895. KATE WALKER, Administratrix, with the will annexed. MAN & MAN, Attys for Admx., 56 Wall Street, N. Y. s20-1aw6mF

BEHRENS, MARY or MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY or MARIA BEHRENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the office of William H. Geiger, at Room 107, in No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of November, 1895. GEORGE KOHLENBUSCH, Administrator. WILLIAM H. GEIGER, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. n22-1aw6mF

BAKEMAN, HIRAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Hiram Bakeman, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Boraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of October, 1895. LUCY A. BAKEMAN, Administratrix. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Att'ys for Administratrix, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. o4-1aw6mF

FARRIN, OLIVER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Oliver A. Farrin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 159 Pearl St., in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1895.—STEPHEN E. ENGLAND, OLIVER F. ENGLAND, AMELIA F. EDWARDS, Executors and Executrix.—CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Executors, 893 Canal Street, New-York. n29-1aw6mF

FISHER, FRANK L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frank L. Fisher, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 338 Columbus Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1895. JESSE C. BENNETT, Executor. DAVID LEVERNITT, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City.. 1u30-1aw6mF

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of October, 1895.—Present, Hon. Geo. C. Barrett, Justice.

In the matter of the petition of the Trustees of "S. M. BIXBY AND COMPANY," a corporation, for a voluntary dissolution.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Samuel M. Bixby, Theodore W. Rich, Willard G. Bixby, Clark B. Traphagen, and Winthrop R. Tillotson, a majority of the Trustees of the said "S. M. Bixby and Company," a domestic corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of New-York, and the schedules thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 30th day of October, 1895, with due proof of service of said petition and schedules upon the Attorney General of the State of New-York; and on reading and filing the annexed notice of presentment, together with due proof of service thereof and of the proposed order hereto annexed on the said Attorney General; and on all the papers and proceedings herein; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said corporation is insolvent, and that a dissolution thereof would be beneficial to the interests of its stockholders;

Now, on motion of Messrs. Gould & Wilkie, attorneys for the petitioners, and no one appearing to oppose, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before this court, at a special term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1896, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is

Further ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once a week for the three weeks immediately preceding said 12th day of February, 1896, in The Albany Argus, a newspaper published at Albany, New-York, and in The New-York Law Journal and The New-York Times, being newspapers in the City and County of New-York; and it is

Further ordered, That a copy of this order be served upon each of the persons specified in the schedules annexed to the petition upon which this order is granted as a creditor or stockholder of the corporation, or as a person to whom an engagement of the corporation is to be performed other than the person whose residence is stated to be unknown or to be without the United States, either personally, at least twenty days before the said 12th day of February, 1896, or by depositing a copy of the order at least forty days before the said 12th day of February, 1896, in the Post Office, or a branch or a letter box thereof, inclosed in a postpaid wrapper, addressed to the person to be served at his residence as stated in the schedules.

Enter. GEO. C. BARRETT, J. S. C. ja17-1aw3wF&f7

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOSE GOROSTIZAGA and CECILIO GOROSTIZAGA, plaintiffs, against ALFRED SOLOMON and JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE, whose real names are unknown to the plaintiffs, but who are engaged in business in the City of Mexico with the defendant Alfred Solomon under the firm name of A. Solomon & Co., said names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 12, 1895.

A. HENRY MOSLE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 58 William Street, New-York City.

To the above-named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 9th day of January, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in said city the same day.—Dated New-York, January 9, 1896.

Yours, &c.,
A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address No. 58 William Street, New-York City. ja10-1aw6mF&f21

The articles reviewing the

COURSE OF BUSINESS

IN REAL ESTATE

which are printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES each Sunday are admitted to be the best printed by any newspaper in the city. Every other newspaper copies or makes use of them in some way. The list of forthcoming Sales at Auction is

The Most Complete
and Accurate Published.

All the noted dealers, speculators, and investors read THE SUNDAY TIMES. Isn't it worth while for the advertiser to cater to these readers? It pays to do so.

ORDERED AN UNNECESSARY STRIKE.

Walking Delegates Find that Their Opponents Had Finished the Work.

The Board of Walking Delegates yesterday resumed its fight against the Brotherhood Carpenters and Local Union No. 5 of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The delegates had ordered a strike on the new Williams Building, Broadway and Broome Street, against the Brotherhood carpenters before they discovered that those carpenters had just completed their work there, and were going away. Then the delegates declared the strike off, and went to the new skating rink, in Sixty-sixth Street, where complaint had been made that non-union carpenters there were protected by the Brotherhood of Carpenters. The delegates ordered a strike, and then the non-union carpenters were discharged, and the strikers returned to work. The strike ordered by the Walking Delegates on the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Building, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street, where 200 men went out, is still on. This strike was ordered against Brotherhood electrical workers.

On the other hand, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Brotherhood electrical workers are determined to fight the Board of Walking Delegates to the last. They will be supported by other unions who are allied with them. The bricklayers are not affiliated with the Board of Walking Delegates, and will not obey its orders to strike against Brotherhood carpenters.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR GUN FORGINGS.—Navy Department, Washington, January 9, 1896.—The attention of all steel manufacturers of the United States is hereby invited to the requirements of the Navy Department for gun forgings for the batteries of the battleships "Kearsarge" and "Kentucky." This advertisement invites all domestic manufacturers of steel to specify, in competition with one another, upon what terms they will engage to furnish the gun forgings herein mentioned, and no bids will be considered except such as engage to produce said forgings within the United States, and of domestic material, nor will any bid be accepted unless accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the department that the bidder is in possession of a plant adequate for its fulfillment. Bids are hereby invited for furnishing the department the following material: Eight sets of rough-bored and turned forgings for 13-inch breech-loading rifles, and 8 sets of rough-bored and turned forgings for 8-inch breech-loading rifles. For forms of proposal, information concerning shapes, and weights of the gun forgings, the specifications governing the manufacture and the test for acceptance of the same, and for all other particulars, apply to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Proposals must be in duplicate, sealed, and addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Gun Forgings." They will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock M. on February 3, 1896, at which hour the opening of the bids will take place. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of the bid. The check received from the successful bidder will be returned to him on his entering into a formal contract for the performance of the work and giving bond for the same, with security to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, in a penal sum equal to fifteen per cent. of the amount of his bid; but in case he shall fail to enter into such contract and give such bond within thirty days after notice of the acceptance of his proposal, the check accompanying such proposal shall become the property of the United States. All checks accompanying proposals which are not accepted will be returned immediately after the award shall have been made. The right is reserved to waive informalities and to reject any or all bids. Ten per cent. will be retained from payments under the contract until completion thereof and compliance with the specifications. Preference for early delivery and completion of the contract (date of which must be stated in the proposal) will be given, a penalty to be imposed for failure to complete deliveries within the time specified in the contract. W. McADOO, Acting Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 25 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

FRIDAY.—At 4 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Indralema, (letters must be directed "per Indralema.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Aurania";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 9 AM for Pernambuco and Santos, Brazil, per steamship Ptolemy, (letters for other parts of Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Ptolemy";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Costa Rica, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 1 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Grecian Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for Brazil must be directed "per Grecian Prince";) at 3 PM for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez, per steamship Flamborough, (letters must be directed "per Flamborough.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaiian Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 29, at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 1 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1896.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.
1,260 Broadway, 32d Street.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

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NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 28, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
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GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Kaiser W. II., Ja. 22, 10 AM | *Normannia, Feb. 19, 11 AM
*F. B'm'rck, Jan. 28, 11 AM | †Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM | †Kais'r W. II., Mh. 7, 10 AM
†WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. Express Steamers from New-York
NEW-YORK ... Feb. 12
ST. PAUL ... Feb. 19
PARIS ... Feb. 26

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A.M. | F. Bism'ck, Apr. 9, 11 AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM | Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50 passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT

Mediterranean and the Orient.
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FURST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter Cruise to the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 35 days. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 10 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

TWO GOOD STATEROOMS FOR SALE ON Furst Bismarck for Oriental Excursion on the 28th of this month, just given up on account of illness. Apply promptly. Hamburg-American Line, No. 37 Broadway, for account of owner.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK ... Jan. 22 | NEW-YORK ... Feb. 12
ST. PAUL ... Jan. 29 | ST. PAUL ... Feb. 19
PARIS ... Feb. 5 | PARIS ... Feb. 26

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday.

Kensington, Jan. 22, 2 PM | Friesland, Feb. 5, noon
Noordland, Jan. 29, noon | Westernla'd, Feb. 19, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM | Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM
Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM | Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM
Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM | Britannic, Mar. 4, 10 AM
Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM | Majestic, Mar. 11, 10 AM

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Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW

STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MASSACHUSETTS ... Jan. 18, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO
BERMUDA,
48 hours by Elegant Steamships weekly. Frost unknown. Malaria impossible.
FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO
WEST INDIES.
30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics.
For further particulars apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
39

GUILTLESS BOYS IN JAIL

Brooklyn Has No Other Place for Those Awaiting Commitment.

WITH CRIMINALS IN RAYMOND STREET

Bad Effects of Such Confinement Frequently Shown—Police Justices Helpless to Remedy the Evil—Recent Cases.

Confined in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, are a number of boys who are not guilty of any crime and who are simply incarcerated there because there is no place in Brooklyn where children can be taken care of prior to their commitment to some juvenile institution.

The latest victim is an interesting lad, eleven years old, named John Tully. He was arrested in the Eastern District early Tuesday morning on a charge of vagrancy. When brought before Justice Goetting the boy stated that his parents were in a starving condition and that they sent him out to steal something to eat. The Magistrate regarded the case as one calling for correction rather than imprisonment, but he could not send the boy to an institution suitable for such a class of cases, since there is none in Brooklyn.

"The Tully boy's case is not an isolated one by any means," said Superintendent Robert J. Wilkin of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. "If a boy under a certain age is arrested for vagrancy he is not a criminal in the ordinary sense, yet, owing to our lack of a proper shelter, he must be committed to jail because we have no other place to send him to pending a disposition of his case. Disorderly children, when arrested, must also be committed to prison for a similar reason. And the same is true of runaway boys, although none of them have actually committed crime.

"We had, up to last June, a home for truant children, where such youngsters as I have described were accommodated since 1854, but under the Compulsory Education act of 1895, boys committed for truancy could not be placed in any institution where children committed for any other reason were sent. Consequently the Truants' Home was reserved for truant children only, and no place has been provided for the vagrant and disorderly youngsters. Even in the case of destitute children, or those who have been abandoned by their parents or guardians, we are often obliged to appeal to the charity of orphan asylums in their behalf.

"Upward of 100 of these non-criminals are arrested and sent to prison every year because there is no temporary or permanent home for them.

"The jails and their associations must have a bad effect upon such youngsters, as they are thrown into contact with criminals of every description, old and young, from the common tramp to the expert burglar or murderer.

"While these boys are not actually confined in the same cells with criminals, they are influenced by the atmosphere of their surroundings. Sheriff Buttling has recognized this drawback, and takes care to isolate such boys as much as possible when they are placed in his care. Herding a number of boys gathered from all grades is a lamentable practice, since they have no occupation, and spend their time in talking over and communicating each other's exploits, or the experiences they have had with the more hardened adult offenders in whose company they have been.

"A case of this character was brought to my notice last December. Two little brothers named Murphy, whose parents died, and who had no home, were the central figures. The oldest boy was twelve years old, and had misbehaved in some way which led to his arrest. Justice Haggerty, before whom the case came up, did not think the boy's offense should be punished by a term in the House of Refuge, and he allowed him to go home with his aunt, who promised to care for the boys. It was not long before the eldest was rearrested for another offense, into which he had drawn his ten-year-old brother. Even then, Justice Haggerty declined to commit him, and our society did everything in its power to arrange for some suitable place for the boys. Finally, the aunt subsequently appealed to the Court, and stated that the oldest boy had become incorrigible, and that she could do nothing with him. Justice Haggerty then sent him to the House of Refuge, but declined to commit his younger brother, on the ground that the institution was not a proper place for boys of his class, and that he was under the age for commitment.

"The point of my story is this: The oldest boy spent several days in jail while awaiting the disposition of his case. If Brooklyn had a proper shelter for him in the beginning, he would not be sent back to the aunt after his second offense, he would not be committed to prison, and he could not lead his younger brother into bad habits, as he did.

"The worst fears of boys, like men, are those which are never realized. The jail is but a step to the reformatory, or State prison, and when they spend a term in prison, doing absolutely nothing, and undergoing no punishment whatever, they become rasehardened, as it were, and lose fear of all forms of punishment.

"Senator Brush has introduced a bill to establish a disciplinary school for boys in Kings County, and I hope that it will soon be made a law. It costs about $12,000 to run the society in Brooklyn of late years. This represents the employment of twelve people regularly, besides medical advice and other additional help that is required when the house is full. Out of this sum, the City of Brooklyn paid us last year only $857.55 for the transportation of children from police courts to the Truant Home and back, and also for the care of such children as were turned over to the society by the police.

"Our present headquarters were established nearly four years ago, when we expected to care for about 100 children in a year. Instead of that, we had 338 last year, or on an average of about 35 children every month. This society can only accommodate ten girls and four boys at a time. There are plenty of vacant buildings for sale or to rent in this locality, but we have no money with which to secure one, and as a result, boys who are guilty of no crime are being sent to jail every year. And juvenile criminals are becoming more numerous in Brooklyn."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—ALL WERE SUPPLIED.—At the hundredth performance of "The Heart of Maryland," at the Herald Square Theatre, last Monday night, the audience was so large that the management fell short of about 400 souvenirs. Manager Blleman did not allow his patrons to be disappointed, however, and he did not content himself with making promises. After the souvenirs were exhausted he gave each person entitled to one an order on the manufacturers, which has been honored during the present week. The souvenir, which was a silver heart, is one of the prettiest and most expensive ever given from a theatre in this city.

—MR. AND MRS. SYDNEY DREW IN VARIETY.—Contracts were signed here yesterday under which Sydney Drew and his wife, Gladys Rankin Drew, will make their first appearance on the vaudeville stage a week from next Monday at Mr. Keith's Bijou Theatre in Philadelphia. They will be seen at the Union Square Theatre here Feb. 10, when they will present a new one-act farce called "Fun at 8 A. M."

—A NOVELTY FOR MANAGER PROCTOR.—Manager F. F. Proctor has secured one of the novelties of the Hagenbeck Animal Show that created a good deal of amusement among the visitors to the Atlanta Exposition. It is a huge cinnamon bear, as tall as the average man, and among its accomplishments is a burlesque rendering of the "cooche-cooche dance" that is said to be very droll and realistic.

—SARAH BERNHARDT'S SEASON.—That Sarah Bernhardt's coming season at Abbey's Theatre is to be a prosperous one is evidenced by the enormous demand for seats made at the box office yesterday. There was a long line at the window all day long, sometimes stretching through the doors to the street. Sarah begins her engagement next Monday.

—JOHN HARE'S LAST NIGHTS.—John Hare, the English comedian, will close his engagement at Abbey's Theatre to-morrow night, so that but three more chances remain for seeing him in this city. His season has been a very flattering one to him personally, and both he and the Garrick Theatre Company will leave a worthy reputation behind them.

—"SHANNON OF THE SIXTH."—This is the title of a new romantic drama written by Edward E. Kidder, and to be taken on tour by W. H. Power. The story is founded on the Sepoy mutiny, and is said to be a very strong and dramatic one. Two cars will be required to transport the scenery and effects.

—TO JOIN "THE BOWERY BOY."—Charles B. Ward, composer of "The Band Played On," and now singing popular songs at Proctor's Theatre, has signed a contract with William A. Brady, who is to feature him next season in a new play, called "The Bowery Boy."

—JEAN DE RESZKE RECOVERED.—Jean de Reszke has completely recovered from his illness, and will positively appear in "Faust" at the matinée at the Metropolitan Opera House tomorrow, and in all the operas as advertised, for next week.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE

Aged Louis Scholl Clubbed His Wife and Then Cut His Throat and a Biceps Muscle.

Louis Scholl, a wealthy retired mason and builder, seventy-two years old, attempted to murder his wife, Lizzie, early yesterday morning by pounding her on the head with a club as she lay asleep in their apartments, at 28 McKibbin Street, Brooklyn. Thinking that he had crushed the life out of the woman, Scholl then tried to end his own existence by drawing a knife across his throat and slashing his arm.

The wounds inflicted are not of a serious nature, and the physicians at St. Catharine's Hospital, where the would-be-murderer and suicide is held as a prisoner, say that both he and his victim will be all right in a few days.

Scholl and his wife have lived together for nearly fifty years. The latter is seventy years old, but looks considerably younger than her husband. The couple never had a serious quarrel before. They have four adult children, two sons and two daughters.

The aged couple slept on the first floor of the tenement, which is used as a tailor's shop by the sons. The four children slept on the top floor.

A woman who lives on the first floor of the house, opposite the apartments of Scholl and his wife, heard a groan coming from the old couple's bedroom shortly after 4 o'clock A. M. She awoke Louis Scholl, Jr., who hurried down stairs, and forced open the door leading into his father's room. Mrs. Scholl was found in bed unconscious. There were a number of ugly wounds on her head. Scholl was found in the kitchen in a stupor. His throat and arm were cut, and a carving knife lay beside him. He had cut completely through his biceps muscle.

When Mrs. Scholl was revived, she said she was awakened by a blow on the head, and saw her husband standing over her with a short, thick piece of wood in his hand.

"He struck me again," she said, "and then I lost my senses and knew no more."

Mrs. Scholl's head was sunk in pillows, and it is thought that the force of the blow was lessened by coming in contact with them.

After Scholl's wounds were dressed at the hospital, he asked where his wife was. On being told she was left at home in the care of a physician, the old man then declared to the policeman who was detailed to keep watch over him that he intended to kill his wife and himself, because he could not get 5 cents to buy tobacco, although he had recently conveyed to his wife two houses and lots.

When Scholl recovers he will be arraigned before Justice Laimbeer, in the Ewen Street Police Court, on a charge of attempted murder and suicide.

MUST OBEY, BUT CANNOT PAY

Brooklyn's Predicament as to the Law Compelling the Teaching of the Effects of Alcohol.

Mayor Wurster stated positively to the delegation of clergymen and others who visited him last Monday morning that he would see that the law providing for the compulsory teaching in the public schools of the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics would be thoroughly enforced. Superintendent Maxwell of the Board of Education, discussing the question yesterday, said:

"The Board of Education has no discretion in this matter. Unless the law is repealed it has got to buy the books as required and see that the law is enforced, unless it wants to lose all the State appropriation, which amounts to between $400,000 and $500,000 for Brooklyn. These necessary books will cost at least $20,000. I have carefully figured this out, and this is the lowest figure. It provides for the purchase of only half as many books as we ought to have, but by changing them between the classes they could be made to do.

"If the law retained on the statute books we will have to be prepared to put it into execution by April 1, for one of its provisions is that the course of study shall be ten weeks long, with four periods each week. Now, I do not know where this necessary $20,000 is to come from. It cannot be taken out of our school-book fund. That was cut down over $30,000 by the last Board of Estimate. The city will have to be bonded or the Legislature will have to make special provision for the raising of the money. The one thing I do know is this, that we cannot get a dollar of the State appropriation until I make affidavit that the law has been carried out in every school in the city, and if the law stands I shall not make such affidavit unless I can do so with absolute truthfulness. If necessary I shall have every Principal in the city do the same thing regarding his individual school.

"I am strongly in favor of the proper teaching at the proper times and in proper grades of our pupils as to the evil effects of alcohol and narcotics, but I am equally strongly opposed to this law. I oppose the present law—first, because the regulations it lays down are expensive, burdensome, and detrimental to the educational interests of our children. I oppose it in the second place and chiefly because the Legislature of the State, a body not supposed to be familiar with the details of educational proceedings or pedagogical laws, lays down minute directions as to the time and methods of teaching a particular subject."

AN OMNIBUS EPISODE

Good Intentions Precipitate a Free Fight, and Arrests Follow.

From The Galignani Messenger.

Just at the moment when a Montmartre omnibus was tarting, a practical joker noticed an odd-looking old gentleman clinging on to the step. Sauntering up to another elderly worthy who was on the point of following, this wicked individual whispered in his ear in confidential fashion, "You see that gentleman. He is my uncle. He has just got out of an asylum, and is still rather weak in the upper 'storey.' Be so kind as to see that he alights at Saint Eustache. I shall be so much obliged to you."

The good man promised to discharge this mission faithfully, and when the omnibus had reached St. Eustache he pulled the old gentleman by the sleeve and said, "Here we are. Now you must get out." The person thus addressed stared at him in amazement, and when the speech had been repeated several times he gave vent to language of ungrateful, not to say rude tenor, winding up with the exclamation that if this was intended for a jest he did not see the gist of it. A mild remonstrance met with a rebuff of an even sterner nature, promptly followed up by a well-directed blow.

Evidently the old gentleman had left the asylum too soon, thought the Good Samaritan who had undertaken to see him safely to his destination, but, smarting from the injury that he had received, he hit out with equal vigor, and in a moment a sparring match was taking place in the omnibus, to the consternation of the ladies present, who gave vent to a chorus of shrieks. The conductor, unable to bring the encounter to a close, had to summon the aid of the police, and eventually the conbatants were led, with blackened eyes, to the station.

Then, after the usual examination, they learned to their disgust that they had been the victims of the practical joker who had represented himself as the anxious nephew of the odd-looking old gentleman.

Punished for Their Wickedness.

From The London Daily News.

The St. Andrew's fishermen are supposed (no doubt erroneously) to be less venturous than others. A year or two ago they retrieved their fame by very gallant conduct in an unseaworthy lifeboat. However, their marine neighbors tell this tale:

Many years ago there was a violent storm on a 22d of November. A wreck came in, the fishers boarded it, found some sailors still alive, and "made sikker" by drowning them. Then they seized the cargo, and fell in luck. The anniversary, Nov. 22, was a bright, still, halcyon day, and the blue bay was covered with brown sails. Not one came home to the rocky chink which does duty as a harbor. A fierce storm arose, and the fishing fleet perished. Consequently a new and more or less Highland colony, mainly of Chisholmes, came in, and never were such good men as the lost sailors of Fife. For long the unholy day of November was a holiday, nobody daring to go forth to sea.

Such is the legend, which may have no historical basis. In any case, Fife fishers, and the east coast men generally, are considered to be better in a boat than the West Highlanders, and Fife enterprise and capital might have left us a more prosperous Isle of Lewes.

THE CAREER OF "DR. JIM"

A Typical English Adventurer with All the Virtues and All the Vices of His More Famous Predecessor.

From The Westminster Gazette.

"Dr. Jim" is a Scotsman, and strange stories of his dash and cleverness when a boy are told. Companions of his youth remember how, to get fruit for them out of his father's garden, he would defy all the canes of the household. He was educated for the medical profession, and was in good practice at Kimberley when Cecil Rhodes picked him up. Devoted to his profession and making a large income though he was, he abandoned everything to take part in the opening up of Mashonaland, and his conduct all through the Matabele troubles is written large in South African history.

In 1887, Jameson and Rhodes were living together at Kimberley in lodgings that consisted of one sitting room and two bedrooms. It is not generally known that Rhodes owes his life to the doctor, who attended him assiduously, night and day, through a dangerous illness. This laid the foundation of their friendship.

When the infant operations of the future Chartered Company were endangered by Lobengula, Jameson made his way, alone and unarmed, to the dusky King's presence. His friends thought he would never return. But the King was ill, and Dr. Jameson's fame as a medicine man had penetrated to Lobengula's Court. He was, therefore, called upon to cure the King. This, fortunately, he succeeded in doing. Lobengula and all his retinue were delighted, and the doctor not only obtained the concession he was in quest of, but permission for the pioneer force to march through Mashonaland.

When Fort Salisbury had been established the question arose as to a direct route to the coast. Jameson took the matter in hand. Accompanied by Major Johnson, he marched from Fort Salisbury to Sarmento on the Pungwe River, then an unknown region, and so on to Beira. The Beira Railway was the result. In his visit to Lobengula and his march to the coast Dr. Jameson had given ample evidence of the stuff of which he was made, and on his return to Fort Salisbury he received the supreme command.

But a quiet career, however exalted, was not in his way, and when, a little later, it became necessary for an official of the company to visit Chief Gungunyana, at the mouth of the Limpopo, Dr. Jameson undertook the task. It was a two months' journey, practically on foot, through a deadly climate. The doctor on this occasion was accompanied by Dr. Doyle and Mr. Moody and a few carriers. First Doyle was stricken down by fever, then Moody, and finally Jameson himself. They suffered from want of food, and for many days were exposed to a pitiless rain. After two months' march through forest and swamps, they arrived in rags and half dead at their destination. A stay there to recruit, and Jameson and his party started for the coast, and so home again.

It was on his return from this terrible journey that Jameson received the post of Administrator of Mashonaland, in succession to Mr. Archibald Colquhoun, and in that capacity had a very narrow escape of a brush with the Boers. When the latter were preparing to trek across the Limpopo into new territory Dr. Jameson and a band of Bechuanaland police met them, and although bloodshed seemed at first unavoidable, Jameson succeeded in turning back the trekkers without the firing of a single shot.

Later came the Matabele war, which, if its necessity be admitted, even his greatest detractors would declare Jameson carried through in a manner worthy of him. The forces at his command in that campaign numbered about 2,000, and they were manipulated with a promptitude and decision worthy of a veteran in the field. The war was sharp but short, and whatever credit there was in connection with it was very largely due to Jameson. For his services in Rhodesia the doctor was made a Companion of the Bath about a year ago.

It was about the same time that Dr. Jameson and Cecil Rhodes were fêted in England and entertained by royalty at the Imperial Institute, in the company of such guests as the late Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Fife, Earl Grey, Lord Playfair, Sir Frederic Leighton, Sir R. Herbert, and Sir E. Mills. The Prince of Wales on that occasion, amid the enthusiasm of nearly 3,000 hearers, thanked Dr. Jameson for his "most interesting and excellent address," and "hoped that he would continue to be most successful" in his work in South Africa, and it was also on the same occasion that Dr. Jameson expressed his belief that Rhodesia "must be a great factor in what he hoped would yet be attained, viz., a commercial union of the different States of South Africa." He ventured to think that "within a reasonable time even the Transvaal would join in a much-desired confederation."

Miss Balfour, in her recently published account of "Twelve Hundred Miles in a Wagon," gives the following description of Dr. Jameson's abode at Buluwayo: "Dr. Jameson and Sir John Willoughby, who have a house between the old and new towns, about two miles from the latter, are living in tents and have given us their rooms. * * * I have Sir John Willoughby's room. This is a true and faithful description of it: It has mud walls, mud floor, thatched roof, with no ceiling, doors made of two packing case lids, and an unglazed window, with shutter of rough boards. Furniture—a bedstead, one box upside down, some wooden shelves, a small strip of matting, an empty whisky bottle doing duty as a candlestick, and (Oh, luxury!) a table! Dr. Jameson's room is much the same, only it has a six-inch square looking glass as well. * * * The dining room and kitchen are close by. * * * The house is very comfortable really, although my description of it may make you think it is an inappropriate abode for the Administrator of a territory as large as France." But the doctor was always a Spartan in his tastes.

We have stated that Mr. Cecil Rhodes owes his life to Dr. Jameson's skill. According to a letter from Dr. Gowers, President Kruger does the same. Jameson, shortly before he became Administrator, was summoned from Kimberley to Pretoria to attend the President during a dangerous illness, and brought him back to health. This the President is not likely to have forgotten, and probably Jameson will now be glad that he has at least some personal claim to the President's favorable consideration.

To those who know him it is not difficult to see the reason of Jameson's great success. "He is," wrote Dr. Gowers, who saw much of him as a student, "a man of wide and deep capacity, but not of wide interests, and his ability is, therefore, concentrated. The secret of success in the work of life is concentration. It is the diffusion of ability, the scattering of the shot, which prevents any great result. Dr. Jameson is one of the men who possess that most precious of all qualities, an instinctive and instant perception of the relation of means to ends, of the ends worth pursuing, and of the means which will secure them. To this he unites a physique capable of constant hardship, which responds with increasing strength to buffet, and also an intrepid courage and a capacity, when the need arises, for untiring labor."

THE ATLANTA FAIR AND THE NEGROES

President Booker T. Washington Sees Much Good in It.

President Booker T. Washington of the Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., has written for The Atlanta Journal a paper upon the results of the recent Cotton States and International Exposition in that State as affecting the colored race, in which he says:

"Not least important among the happy results of the exposition is that the Southern white people and the negro have learned that they can unite successfully in business enterprises. They have been shown that because men differ on some points, and are not as one in all the affairs of life, they need not stand entirely aloof from one another. They may meet on the level ground of common interest and work together toward the accomplishment of a mutual aim without loss of dignity or self-respect to either.

"The exposition has encouraged the negroes to become, more than ever before, producers. They have been helped to realize, as they may not have realized before, that no kind of toil is to be despised, that in every branch of industry the highest possible degree of proficiency should be sought, that every product of labor is valuable in proportion as it approaches the perfect ideal which should animate the mind of every worker. Agriculture, the trades, education, the arts, have all received an impetus which will be seen in the more rapid advancement of the future. Above all, we are encouraged now by the certainty that recognition will come as it is deserved. It is not too much to say that the recognition which the negro received at Atlanta was the natural result of the development he has made during these thirty years of effort. Further opportunities will present themselves. Already other expositions are projected whose plans include a prominent part for the negro."

SUIT OVER A CONTRACT TRANSFER

United States Mutual Accident Association Seeks to Recover $366,600 from an Investment Company.

Henry L. Sprague, acting for Henry Winthrop Gray, receiver for the United States Mutual Accident Association, served summons and complaint yesterday in a suit to recover $366,600 from the Investment Company of New-Jersey.

He alleges that this sum was obtained "unlawfully, wrongfully, and fraudulently" from the insurance association between Aug. 15, 1891, and April 13, 1895. James R. Pitcher was Secretary and General Manager of the insurance association. The original arrangement was that he should have $1 for every policy written. His income became so large that the arrangement was changed, at the suggestion of the Directors, by a contract to pay him a salary of $80,000 a year.

Mr. Sprague alleges that Mr. Pitcher organized the investment company, transferred to it his contract, its only asset, and that it thus became the agent of the insurance association, drawing a commission as well as his salary. On this asset, Mr. Sprague says, the investment company's capital was increased from $600,000 to $1,500,000. It continued to demand and draw the salary when business became dull two years ago, thus crippling the insurance association.

The purpose of the present suit is to obtain, if possible, a judicial ruling that Mr. Pitcher had no right to assign such a contract, and that money drawn under it, except by himself and for his individual benefit, was wrongfully obtained.

Mr. Sprague says that other suits will be brought for the receiver, probably against a casualty company.

Mr. Pitcher is said to have organized a company to take over the mutual business of the United States Mutual Accident Association, in order that the association might be converted into a stock company. A suit against Mr. Pitcher is also contemplated. Receiver Gray is ill at Aix-les-Bains.

CENTRAL STAMPING COMPANY CASE.

Verdict Ordered Against the Corporation in Attorney General's Suit.

In the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Freedman directed a verdict in favor of the plaintiff in a suit brought by the Attorney General of the State of New-York against the Directors of the Central Stamping Company to prevent that company from doing any further business.

According to Samuel Untermyer, of the firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, who represented the plaintiff, the facts are that in December, 1884, the five largest firms of manufacturers of tinware in the United States combined together and formed the company, putting $500,000 in cash into the business. These firms were the St. Louis Stamping Company, the Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company, James Aikman & Co., E. L. Ketcham & Co., and Frederick Haberman.

Each concern leased its factory to the company for ten years and put in $100,000 in cash and organized the company for ten years.

It is now alleged that there was an agreement when the company was organized that it should not be extended beyond the ten years' limit unless all the parties consented.

A majority of the stockholders, who are the same people who had originally gone into the company, undertook, in July, 1894, to extend the company for a further term of fifty years, under the new corporation law, against the protest of the minority. It is charged that in order to get the majority of the stock the corporation bought the $130,000 of the Neidrinhaus's stock for $130,000, and that Aikman and Ketcham bought the Lalance & Grosjean stock. It is further charged that these two companies voted their stock with Aikman and Ketcham, against the Haberman interest, for extending the life of the corporation, under an arrangement that their stock was to be bought and that they were to be relieved from all the provisions of the agreement. This, it is charged, was subsequently done, and the Attorney General asked to have the new charter cancelled, on the ground that it was corruptly procured.

Mr. Untermyer declares that the forms of law were not observed sufficiently to extend the existence of the company, and that the consent of the majority was obtained in violation of the Penal Code, which expressly provides that no stockholder of a corporation is allowed to sell his vote upon any promise of money or any value. He says that the parties were promised both money and a release from their contracts if they would vote to extend the life of the company.

The principal complainant to the Attorney General was Mr. Haberman, who is now engaged in a competing business, and who objects to his $100,000 and more being tied up in the corporation.

Counsel for the defendants said an appeal would be taken. The form of the verdict will be settled after a decision has been rendered in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, upon the exceptions taken to Justice Freedman's rulings.

TESTIMONY IN THE SEAL CASE.

Injunction Suit Against the North American Commercial Company.

United States District Attorney Macfarlane concluded his argument yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace, upon the motion for an injunction restraining the North American Commercial Company from taking seals on the Islands of St. George and St. Paul, in the Territory of Alaska.

James C. Carter, arguing in opposition to the motion, urged that the act of 1874, which empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to determine what number of fur seals shall be taken on the North American Commercial Company's islands each season, was not applicable, owing to the expiration of the twenty years' lease.

George Stanley Brown, agent of the North American Commercial Company at San Francisco, who has charge during the sealing season on the islands, was called to the witness stand. He first visited the islands, he said, in June, 1891, as a Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and was present at the seal killing in 1892, 1894, and 1895, and in each of those seasons 10,000 seals were killed on the islands of St. Paul and St. George. The old bulls first make their appearance on the islands, he said, early in April. They are followed by the young male seals, and in the latter part of May the females begin to arrive. The young females do not visit the islands until the season after their birth. The natives do not disturb the seals on their breeding grounds, and the driving of the young males is done from the "hauling" grounds.

Superintendent Pringle of the North American Commercial Company said he had visited the islands as a Special Treasury Agent in 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888. Then the condition of the seal herds was excellent, and the Alaska Company had no difficulty in getting as many as 100,000 skins. The herds were greatly reduced in 1890. In that year, the first year of the lease, the North American Company took 20,000 skins, and a year later, when the Secretary of the Treasury's order went into effect, 13,500 seals were killed.

Mr. Carter attempted to elicit an opinion from the witness, which would be important for the Commercial Company in its two-hundred-thousand-dollar damage suit against the United States. The company claims that the order restricting the number of seals to be taken on the two islands to 10,000 yearly was a breach of contract, because seals were numerous in the waters of Alaska.

Judge Wallace allowed the witness to state that 35,000 seals could easily have been taken in 1891 without unduly depleting the herds. Witness said, however, that the seals had not visited the islands during the last three years as numerously as heretofore.

At this point court adjourned.

GORDON'S TRIAL FOR ARSON.

Milch Does Not Change His Testimony on Cross-Examination.

Samuel Milch, the insurance adjuster, continued his testimony yesterday in the General Sessions Court, in the trial of Louis Gordon for arson.

Milch told about meeting John Hawley, an adjuster, and telling him that they could make $3,000 if they settled Gordon's losses without inventories. Hawley said he would accept any money, that the insurance companies were suspicious, and that an examination could not be prevented. Gordon went with him to see Hawley. "Hawley said no proposition," declared Milch, "would be accepted, for the insurance companies would not pay even $100. He represented companies having $20,000 insurance on the factory."

Milch also told of trying to make arrangements with Harry Hobbs and other adjusters.

Ex-Judge Curtis, in his cross-examination of Milch, went over nearly the same grounds he covered when Milch was on the stand before. He was unable to weaken the witness's testimony.

Near the close of the proceedings several of the jurymen asked questions of the witness. Foreman M. J. Howell put a very long and involved question as to whether Milch expected recompense for his loss of business in testifying for the people.

Assistant District Attorney Davis interjected: "Money; did you expect money?"

Mr. Curtis cried out that it was an outrage for Mr. Davis to speak so, and the juryman leaned back as though caught doing something wrong. There was a little excitement for a time, and then the witness answered "No."

Milch and ex-Judge Curtis had several combats of wit, but the lawyer did not catch Milch tripping.

Mr. Curtis asked him if he was testifying like one penitent for his crimes.

"You bet I am sorry," said Milch. "I am sorry I ever met Gordon."

The trial will be continued to-day.

WANTS TO STAY ON WARD'S ISLAND.

Samuel Needleman Does Not Wish to Leave the Asylum for the Insane.

Argument was heard in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice Pryor yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Max Needleman for his son Samuel, who has been confined as a lunatic on Ward's Island.

Samuel was put on the stand and answered all questions in a seemingly rational manner. He said that he was eighteen years of age, and had assisted his father by giving him part of the wages that he made. He said he had a small bank account.

"I turned Christian," he said, "and my father had me locked up in the asylum. I think that I was insane when I was put there, but I am getting all right again, and want to stay where I am until I am well."

The boy's father said that the boy seemed crazy on religion and was continually at the headquarters of the Salvation Army.

Dr. Macy of the asylum said that the boy, while now convalescent, had been suffering from melancholia and religious frenzy, and it would be better to let him stay where he was.

Justice Pryor said that in view of the physician's statement and the fact that the boy wanted to remain where he was, he would dismiss the writ, and Needleman went back to the island.

BLAMES TREASURY OFFICIALS.

Assistant District Attorney Hinman's Complaint in a Coin-Mutilation Case.

The case against Fannie Pudlass, her daughter Freda, and Pauline Altberg, her niece, charged with having had in their possession and put in circulation quantities of mutilated or "plugged" coin, was dismissed yesterday in the United States court on motion of Assistant United States District Attorney Hinman.

Mr. Hinman said:

When these women were arrested large quantities of "plugged" coin were found upon them. This was turned over to the Secret Service Department by the police and properly identified. Then it was taken to the Sub-Treasury for the purpose of having it assayed.

I prepared the case with great care. The coins were identified by the police officers who made the arrests and by Secret Service Agent Bagg. Then they were delivered to Assistant Treasurer Jordan of the Sub-Treasury, and somewhere between him and the Assay Office lies the blame for the failure to maintain the identification.

I cannot cover the ground in the case, owing to the failure of some one in the Sub-Treasury or Assay Office to properly identify the coin.

Considerable interest was taken in the case by the authorities, as the circulation of mutilated coin is widespread at present.

J. B. Haskin's Wills and Codicils.

The contest of the will of the late John B. Haskin, who left nearly all his property to his son and namesake to the exclusion for the most part of his daughters and their husbands, was continued before Surrogate Arnold yesterday.

Abel Crook, one of the executors of the will, testified that Haskin had made many wills and codicils previous to the one under contest. These, as nearly as he could remember, were made as follows: Wills, on Jan. 4, 1884; Jan. 2, 1888; April 18, 1892, and Sept. 8, 1892; and codicils, on Aug. 1, 1889; Jan. 17, 1891; Oct. 21, 1891; Dec. 13, 1891; June 3, 1892; July 14, 1892, and Sept. 13, 1892.

Baptist Tabernacle Trustees Sued.

The New-York Life Insurance Company, as executor of the will of the late Jabez A. Bostwick, has brought suit against the Baptist Tabernacle, at Second Avenue and Tenth Street, to compel the Trustees of the church to make a bond and mortgage for a loan made to them by Mr. Bostwick of $23,400, for which they had previously only given a bond in acknowledgment.

This is a part of $111,800 which was loaned to the church by Mr. Bostwick and John D. Rockefeller, for all the balance of which mortgages were given.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—The jury in the trial of Matthew Nicholson, accused of having counterfeit coin in his possession, failed to agree, and Judge Brown of the United States Circuit Court yesterday remanded the prisoner to Ludlow Street Jail to await the Assistant District Attorney's decision as to whether he will retry the case. The jury is said to have stood 8 for acquittal to 4 for conviction.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Hartell was convicted yesterday in Part III. of the General Sessions Court of keeping a disorderly house in Eldridge Street. The jury was out only ten minutes. Mrs. Hartell will be sentenced next Monday, and may be subjected to imprisonment for one year, a fine of $500, or both.

—The appeal case of ex-Police Inspector McLaughlin, who was convicted of extortion before Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, will be heard by the Justices of the Appellate Court to-day, at 10 o'clock.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

German Bank and the Mechanics' Savings Bank vs. The State of Tennessee, for the use of the City of Memphis and County of Shelby.—Dismissed.

Nos. 559 and 560—The Central and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies vs. The State of California.—Argument concluded by J. Hubley Ashton for the railroad companies and by J. P. Hoge for the State, and J. H. Miller for the State.

No. 662—The Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Thomas Taggart, Auditor of Marion County, Ind., et al.—Argument commenced by John F. Dillon for the plaintiff in error.

The call for Friday, Jan. 17, will be as follows: Nos. 662, 667, 269, (and 668, &c.,) 110, (and 759,) 341, (and 342,) 783, 681, 765, 573, (and 574,) 532.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2 P. M.

Motion Calendar.—1—Edison vs. Lawton & Co. 2—Chew vs. Sperry. 3—Keasby and Mattison Company vs. Emerson Drug Company. 4—Cusenier Fils, Arno & Co. vs. Koehler. 5—Same vs. Hahn. 6—Griswold vs. Kelmer Manufacturing Company. 7—National Button Works vs. Wade. 8—Biglow vs. Dorf. 9—Bloomer vs. National Starch Company. 10—Arnold vs. Haggard. 11—American Dunlop Fire Company vs. Wilson Myers Company. 12—Matter of Nathan or Naphansen. 13—Chambers vs. Hearst. 14—Aronson vs. Curtis. 15—Yale vs. West Point Foundry Company. 16—Fowler vs. Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Company.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Anna G. Gilbert vs. William H. Taylor, appellant.—Argued by Isaac Lawson for appellant, Hamilton Harris for respondent.

Ann M. Arnold vs. Norfolk and New-Brunswick Hosiery Company, appellant.—Argued by Walter D. Edmunds for appellant, Frank E. Blackwell for respondent, (unfinished.)

The Court of Appeals day calendar for to-morrow is: Nos. 378, 379, 380, 384, 385, 392, 295, 397.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Williams, Rumsey, Paterson, and O'Brien, JJ.

Motion Calendar.—1—People vs. Mullins. 2—People vs. Donovan. 3—People vs. Hosier. 4—People vs. Branne. 5—People, ex rel. Illingsworth, vs. Court of Oyer and Terminer. 6—People vs. Langerman. 7—Stone vs. Cohen. 8—Baker vs. Georgi. 9—Donnelly vs. Pancoast. 10—Clinical Instruction Company vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

Non-Enumerated Motions.—1—People, &c., vs. McLaughlin. 20—Matter of Hamilton Park. 17—Manhattan Railway vs. McKee. 22—Fifth Avenue Bank of Brooklyn vs. Cudlipp. 24—Davis vs. Fox. 25—Parrish vs. same. 34—Southern Boulevard Railroad Company vs. New-York City Traction Company. 12—Satterman vs. Sieman. 33—Zoological Powder Company vs. Sigua Iron Company. 28—Matter of Cohelan. 21—Matter of Todd. 26—Nichols vs. Grant. 39—Niagara Grape Market Company vs. Wygant. 47—City of Philadelphia vs. Postal Telegraph Cable Company. 48—White vs. Wilson. 37—Matter of Havemeyer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Solomon vs. Block. 2—Beer vs. Canary. 3—Matter of Tucker Automatic Horse Feeder Company. 4—Laird vs. Meyer. 5—People vs. St. Nicholas Bank. 6—People vs. Soden. 7—People vs. Semachowitz. 8—People vs. Sturcke. 9—Mason vs. Mason. 10—Slayton vs. Press Publishing Company. 11—Goldsmith vs. New-York Steam Company. 12—Jones vs. Juckett. 13—Ellensohn vs. Haselbach. 14—Firth vs. Firth. 15—People vs. Abell. 16—Wuensch vs. Morning Journal Association. 17—Wallach vs. Wallach. 18—Post vs. Harris. 19—Pedden vs. Schwinge. 20—Robertson vs. Merz Universal Extractor. 21—People vs. Mayer. 22—Rosenthal vs. Rosenthal. 23—Citroen vs. Freudenheim. 24—Ward vs. Consolidated Wall Paper Company. 25—People vs. National Mutual Insurance Company. 26—Maine vs. Doht. 27—Fine vs. Doht. 28—Matter of Herpich. 29—Matter of Aetna Coal Company. 30—Matter of Shelton. 31—Matter of Rogers. 32—Matter of Christie. 33—Matter of Christie. 34—Dutton vs. Burpee. 35—Lock vs. Rudd. 36—Matter of Gaynor. 37—Matter of New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company. 38—Christie vs. New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company. 39—Bacon vs. Stanley. 40—Nareck vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 41—Ross vs. Foote. 42—Human vs. Human. 43—May vs. Sentenne. 44—Lindenborn vs. Higgins. 45—Marks vs. Marks. 46—Goldstein vs. Weinstein. 47—Abbott-Katz Brewing Company vs. Roberts. 48—Second National Bank vs. Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company. 49—Knight vs. Kelly. 50—Felch vs. Huntington. 51—People vs. Millie Iron Mining Company. 52—Stegmann vs. Ruehl. 53—Christie vs. North River Insurance Company. 54—People vs. Harlem River Bank. 55—O'Sullivan vs. Davidson.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Committee to Defend the Suit Against the New Traffic Association.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL TAKES ACTION

Presidents Believe the Joint Traffic Agreement Legal Despite the Complaint of Inter-State Commerce Commission.

A well attended meeting of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association was held yesterday, and a special committee of five was appointed to make all necessary arrangements to defend the suit brought by United States District Attorney Macfarlane against the association. It is the unanimous opinion of the members of the Board of Control that the provisions of the new joint agreement do not violate the Inter-State Commerce act, and the opportunity to have the legality of the agreement established by the Federal courts is regarded with satisfaction.

George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, presided over yesterday's meeting, which was attended by Chauncey M. Depew, President New-York Central; S. W. Caldwell, President Lake Shore; Samuel Sloan, President Lackawanna; E. B. Thomas, President Erie Railway; E. P. Wilbur, President Lehigh Valley; O. D. Ashley, President Wabash; Charles F. Mayer, President Baltimore and Ohio; Edward R. Bacon, President Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern; H. B. Ledyard, President Michigan Central; S. R. Calloway, President Nickel Plate; Thomas P. Fowler, President New-York, Ontario and Western; J. Rogers Maxwell, President Jersey Central; Charles M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk, and Oscar G. Murray, Vice President of the Big Four.

Besides the Presidents there were several lawyers present, including Frank Loomis, general counsel New-York Central; Randolph Robinson, general counsel of the Pennsylvania; William M. Green, general counsel Lake Shore; Henry Russell, general counsel Michigan Central; H. J. Drinker, general counsel Lehigh Valley; ex-Judge Aspinwall Green, general counsel West Shore Road; E. W. Meddaugh, general counsel Grand Trunk; S. E. Williamson, general solicitor of the Lake Shore, and Col. Welles H. Blodgett of St. Louis, solicitor of the Wabash Railroad.

The association will be represented by able counsel in the United States court to-day, when United States District Attorney Macfarlane will, it is expected, move for a preliminary injunction restraining the association from operating under the new joint agreement.

Chauncey M. Depew and E. B. Thomas are two of the members of the special committee. Mr. Depew expressd the unanimous sentiment of the railroad Presidents when he said: "We are glad of this opportunity to secure a legal adjudication of the new traffic agreement. If the contract is unlawful we do not want it. The railroad companies are not lawbreakers. I believe that the outcome of the proceedings in the Federal court will be a vindication of the legality of the agreement. That document was not framed and adopted without a careful consideration of all the laws relating thereto."

Railroads in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—Advance sheets of the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners' report were given out to-day. There has been an increase of 18 miles in track, principally side and second tracks. The number of passengers carried was 107,856,348, against 109,454,184 in 1894; tons of freight carried, 30,858,173, against 27,378,640, and total income, $74,587,706, against $70,421,840. The gross earnings were $64,154,906; in 1894 they were $64,126,423. Expenses were $46,446,804, against $44,465,805, and their surplus shows a deficit of $35,546, against a deficit of $1,323,561 in 1894.

Of the fifty railroad corporations in Massachusetts only twelve are operating companies, and five of these, including the New-England, do 99 per cent. of the business.

Of electricity as a motive power, the board says, in part: "No one pretends to know what electricity is, and no one can foretell just what it can and can not be made to do. There was no apparent demand by the public for the substitution of electricity for steam in general railroad operation." Sixteen pages of the report are devoted to this subject.

George B. Reeve's Promotion.

George B. Reeve, Traffic Manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad, has been appointed General Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk system, with headquarters in Montreal. The appointment was made by General Manager C. M. Hays, and it will take effect on Feb. 1. Mr. Reeve entered the service of the Grand Trunk Company in 1860, and has been with the company continually in various positions up to the present time, as clerk, train dispatcher, agent at various important stations, Assistant General Freight Agent of each of its divisions, and finally as Traffic Manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, a position he now resigns to accept the General Traffic Managership of the Grand Trunk system, which his varied experience has so ably fitted him to fill. During his connection with the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway he has established a first-class reputation as a railroad man.

Street Railway Election.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, held at 118 East Forty-second Street yesterday afternoon, Directors were elected as follows: Henry Hart, Silvanus S. Riker, Robert George Remsen, Robert W. Tailer, John E. Parsons, Edward Lauterbach, Abraham Ayres, William H. Webb, Emanuel Townsend, Charles Remsen, Henry Iden, and Albert J. Elias.

The Inspectors elected were: Leopold D. Mayer, E. Ritzema De Grove, and Leopold Kayser.

Norwalk Street Railway Grant.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 16.—There was a hearing begun here to-day before Judge B. Hall of the Superior Court on the appeal of the Norwalk Street Railway Company from the action of the Common Council of Norwalk in granting the Norwalk Tramway Company a lay-out through the streets in Upper Norwalk, already occupied by the Norwalk Street Railway Company. The court adjourned at noon, and all hands repaired to Norwalk to go over the route.

Pacific Mail Advances Rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which is owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad people, issued a new tariff sheet to-day, announcing an advance of 70 per cent. in freight rates from this port to New-York. This advance marks the end of the war which the shippers of San Francisco began several years ago against what was considered the extortionate charges of the Southern Pacific, and rates will go back to the old figures.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A free library has been established by the Chicago Great Western Railroad on its limited trains similar to the library that has been so popular a feature on the Pennsylvania limited trains for several years.

—For the eleven months up to November 30, the Union Pacific Railroad reports gross earnings amounting to $13,193,859, a decrease of $513,301 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

—Six excursions will be run to Jamaica by the United States mail steamships of the Plant Line, leaving Port Tampa Jan. 17 and 31, Feb. 14 and 28, and March 13 and 27.

—The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association yesterday fixed the salary of the Commissioner and disposed of various routine matters.

—Notice is given of the withdrawal on Feb. 1 of the Western and Atlantic Railroad from the Southern Passenger Association.

—W. G. Raoul, President of the Mexican National Railroad, has been elected a Director of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

—A meeting of the Atchison Directors was held in this city yesterday, but only routine matters were discussed.

—R. C. Jones has been appointed District Passenger Agent of the St. Paul Road, with headquarters in Indianapolis.

—Samuel G. De Courcy has been re-elected President of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad.

—William Bliss, President of the Boston and Albany Railroad, was in New-York yesterday.

—Charles M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, is in New-York for a few days.

—There has, as yet, been no settlement of the Atchison drawing room and sleeping car contracts.

—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central, was in this city yesterday.

LOST $3,000 THROUGH AN OLD TRICK

A New-Jersey Farmer Swindled out of Good Solid Cash.

NEWTON, N. J., Jan. 16.—Two strangers, three cards and a farmer; the same old game, but it was new to the Jerseyman, who is now mourning the loss of $3,000 and looking for two oily-tongued rascals who wanted to purchase a farm.

Oliver Morris, a well-known farmer of Myrtle Grove, Hampton Township, entertained a stranger at his farm last Tuesday. He was well dressed and gave his name as G. W. Whittaker of Deckertown. He wanted to buy a farm, and Mr. Morris and the stranger took a stroll down the highway ostensibly for the purpose of viewing the property. They met a third man, who was apparently under the influence of liquor. After a short conversation the intoxicated man pulled three cards from his pocket and commenced to manipulate them. He bantered Morris and Whittaker to make a bet on the winning card. The latter accepted and won, and Morris took a hand and also picked out the card that took the money. Morris soon became infatuated with the game, and he was induced to make a big bet. Morris came to Newton and drew $3,000 from the bank.

When the game was renewed No. 3 at once commenced to count a large roll of bills, and informed them that he had not enough money with him to cover the proposed wager, but that he had it in the Deckertown Bank. He then proposed that Whittaker, Morris and himself place their money in a tin box that he had with him, which was to be placed in the custody of Mr. Morris for safekeeping, while Whittaker drove No. 3 to Deckertown to get his money from the bank, and that they would return to Morris's house the next morning. This was agreed on, and each one deposited his money in the box, when Whittaker shoved it under the seat. No. 3 at once spoke up and said: "That's not right; Mr. Morris said to have possession of the box. Whittaker replied, "Oh, yes," and reaching down pulled from under the seat a box, which he handed to Mr. Morris, who alighted from the wagon. No. 3 then got into the wagon and the pair drove off toward Newton, while Mr. Morris continued toward his home with the box.

When the farmer had arrived near Washingtonville he met a friend, Samuel Lawson, who told him he had been swindled. Examining the box, Morris found it contained nothing but blank paper, Whittaker having exchanged the boxes when he pulled the "Joker" from under the seat. Morris traced the men to Branchville, where he lost all track of them. To-day he told his story to the local authorities.

FOUR MEN ARRESTED AT A FUNERAL

Supposed Pickpockets—They Fought with the Two Detectives.

JAMAICA, L. I., Jan. 16.—Four alleged pickpockets caused excitement this afternoon at the funeral of Mrs. John Distler. The services were held in the German Lutheran Church, and were attended by a large number of persons. Deputy Sheriffs Cooney and Hanna were stationed at the church doors.

Just before the services began Cooney noticed a man acting strangely. He was glancing about furtively and kept in the crowd as much as possible. The Deputy decided to watch him. He saw the man put his hand into a woman's pocket. Cooney seized him, and no sooner had he done so than he was attacked by three men, who jumped from the crowd. One of them struck him a blow on the chin.

Hanna sprang to Cooney's assistance, and a number of young men helped the two detectives. After a fight, lasting some minutes, the four men were handcuffed.

The supposed thieves were takn to the Town hall cell and locked up. None of them would give his name. They will be arraigned in the morning. Deputy Sheriff Hanna thinks they are professional pickpockets from New-York.

DECISION FAVORED MAYOR GLEASON

Injunction Asked for by Sanford Holdover Education Board Denied.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 16.—Justice Wilmot M. Smith, in the Supreme Court today, gave a decision favoring Mayor Patrick J. Gleason in the matter of the application of the Sanford holdover Board of Education, for an injunction to prevent the Mayor and Police Commissioners from interfering with its members. The application was denied.

In his opinion Justice Smith declares that the charter of the city gives the Mayor absolute and unqualified power of removal over the city departments, with the express exception of the Treasurer's office. This would include the Board of Education, which the Mayor, therefore, had the power to remove. The injunction asked for was to endure only while an action to test the matter was pending.

This decision leaves the two Boards of Education in the precise position they were before the application for the injunction was made, and it is not unlikely that there will be another clash between the Sanford appointees and the Gleason appointees.

A Heavy Chair an Indian Made.

From The Furniture Trade Review.

Edward Ketcham, an aged resident of Amityville, L. I., living on the old family homestead at East Amityville, has in his possession an old armchair, presented to his father and mother, Edward and Jane Ketcham, by an Indian named Henry Russell, when they first went to housekeeping in 1787. This chair is about 6 feet high and weighs about 150 pounds. The back is very straight, with slats running lengthwise. The seat is very low, and is made of corn husks, while the arms, legs, and back are made of hickory. It is a cherished legend in the family that when Gen. Washington was on Long Island he stopped at Uncle Edward's all night and that this armchair was used by him most of the time he staid at the Ketcham homestead.

Chemical Engines Do Good Work.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Of the 2,032 fires which occurred in this city during the past year only 13 caused losses in excess of $20,000. The figures tell their own story of the promptitude and efficiency of our Fire Department, and it may well be questioned whether this showing can be rivaled by that of any other city in the land. One explanation of the minimization of the fire losses in this city is to be found in the chemical engines, which extinguished entirely by their own efforts 506 out of the 2,032 fires, or almost 25 per cent. of the whole number. When first introduced, the chemical engines were regarded with ill-concealed contempt by many veteran firemen.

Legislators Married.

From The Albany Argus.

The Legislature of 1896 bids fair to become known to fame as the Bridegroom Legislature. Within three days three of its members have renounced celibacy. First, Assemblyman Donnelly of New-York, the youngest member of the Assembly, was married to a fair young lady of Gotham. Then came the announcement that Senator Gallagher of Brooklyn, the youngest Senator, had taken as a life partner an attractive young woman of Brooklyn. Now Assemblyman Smith of Monroe County has ended a pretty little romance of his last Winter's service in Albany by marrying the young lady to whose charms he at that time succumbed.

Vaccinator in Each Police Station.

From The Chicago Chronicle, Jan. 9.

The Health Department yesterday redoubled its activity in fighting smallpox in the police stations by appointing a vaccinator to each station. It has been the policy of the department for some time to have a vaccinator visit each of the principal stations in the evenings to inoculate the lodgers. From to-day, however, a doctor will be attached to each station in the city, and he will be expected to visit both morning and evening and to vaccinate the prisoners, as well as the lodgers.

SELECTING BROOKLYN'S SERVICE

Several Designs Received by the Committee and the Time Extended for More.

The Committee on Design appointed to select a silver service for the cruiser Brooklyn met in the office of William Berri, at 526 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. There were present Mr. Berri, Henry W. Maxwell, Marshall T. Davidson, and George A. Price.

A number of designs had been sent in. There were designs from Tiffany & Co., Shiebler & Co., Wise & Son, Reed & Barton, A. A. Webster & Co., and the Alvin Manufacturing Company. No names or marks appeared upon the designs, so that none of the committee, excepting Mr. Berri, knew what firm had sent them.

As fourteen other firms have expressed a wish to send in designs, the committee extended the time until 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The competitors are compelled to submit designs for each of the seventeen large pieces, and one knife, fork, and spoon. The service will include two candelabra, seven lights; four dozen teaspoons, two dozen dessert spoons, two dozen soup spoons, two dozen dessert forks, two dozen table forks, two dozen tablespoons, two dozen coffee spoons, two dozen table knives, two dozen dessert knives, two dozen oyster forks, two dozen butter plates, two dozen small knives, one carving set of five pieces, one fish set, knife, and fork, one soup ladle, two gravy ladles, one salad fork and spoon, one soup tureen, two gravy boats, two entrée dishes, two vegetable dishes, one salad bowl, one meat dish, one fish dish, one fruit dish, and four small fruit dishes.

The committee is authorized to spend $8,000 on the service. It is not expected that any of the designs will be selected for several weeks, and Mr. Berri said that Tiffany & Co. had said that if they were successful and were selected to furnish the service, it would take them six months to manufacture the articles.

Several of the designs sent in are very handsome. On one appears a drawing of the old frigate Brooklyn, and on others drawings of the cruiser Brooklyn.

SOME CHILDREN PLAYED POST OFFICE

And the Result Was the Finding of a Long-Lost Ten-Dollar Bill.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

After the lapse of just one year to the day, Mrs. Rhoda Rownd of the city recently received $10 sent her by her son. The why and the wherefore of this delay discloses a series of circumstances of a very extraordinary nature. On the 11th of last December Mrs. Rownd was visiting at Cedar Falls, Iowa, and to that place her son sent her two letters, inclosing in each a ten-dollar-bill. One was mailed in the morning and the other in the evening, the object of the division being to lessen the risk of losing the money. Mrs. Rownd, as her son knew, was about to start for Des Moines, Iowa, but left sooner than he had calculated that she would, and therefore she did not receive his last letter, which was delivered by the Postmaster to a family by the name of Wilson, with whom Mrs. Rownd had some acquaintance, the officer having the mistaken impression that they were to take charge of mail directed to her.

Days, weeks, and months passed, Mrs. Rownd being in total ignorance of the sending of the second $10, and her son being equally ignorant of its failure to reach its destination. It was therefore something of a surprise to her when, on Dec. 11, she received a letter from Mrs W. A. Davis of Cedar Falls informing her of the discovery of a letter addressed to her, and containing $10. By a strange coincidence the letter containing the long-missing money arrived on Dec. 22, just one year to the day from the time it had been placed in the Columbus office.

Mrs. Rownd and her family are deeply impressed by the honesty of Mrs. Davis. An elegant doll was sent by Mrs. Rownd's daughter to the little girl who made the discovery, and other presents will not be lacking by her son. The strangest circumstance of all was the way the money was finally discovered.

The Wilson family, to whom the missing letter was delivered, moved out of the house they were occupying at the time, and some time last Fall the Davis family moved in. Among other things left by the Wilsons were some old papers and letters to which the new occupants attached no importance. One day, while the little Davis children were at play, the thought occurred to them that they could have a little game of their own invention, in which they would have a Post Office and receive and deliver letters. Some of the old letters were lying around loose, and the children secured their mother's permission to use them in their play. It was not long before the little girl came running to her mother to tell her of her discovery of money in one of the letters. The mother, though not in affluent circumstances, was too honorable to keep the money, and set on foot an investigation which resulted in the discovery of Mrs. Rownd's whereabouts and the return of the money.

TOO MANY TRAMPS IN NEW-ROCHELLE

Mr. Maynard Criticises the Action of the Town in Sheltering Them.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 16.—La Salle A. Maynard, Secretary of the Organized Charities Society of New-Rochelle, in an address this morning before the women of the Thursday Morning Club, at the gymnasium, called attention to the manner in which the village had encouraged tramps by providing them free shelter in the village lock-up.

"There is an overplus of tramps in this village," Mr. Maynard said. "The treatment of tramps here seems absurd and indefensible. It is said that some nights as many as thirty tramps have been huddled in the lock-up.

"I understand, too, that even women have been given shelter there. Many citizens have co-operated with the village authorities in their unwise course by feeding tramps generously. I have no doubt that on the tramp's map New-Rochelle is marked down as the softest and most delightful place in their itinerary."

Mr. Maynard said that there was plenty of money at the disposal of the town officers to meet legitimate needs of the poor, if it could be used properly, and that there were enough charitable organizations to do all necessary work.

The Charity Organization Society, Mr. Maynard said, had the establishment of a woodyard in mind.

MUSICALE OF THE HOADLEY SOCIETY

Successful Entertainment of a Brooklyn Organization.

The Hoadley Musical Society gave a musicale and reception last night at Columbia Hall, 1,243 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The programme was as follows:

Coronation March.....Kretchmar
Orchestra.
Intermezzo—"Cavalleria Rusticana"...Mascagni
Orchestra.
Soprano solo—Aria "Lucia".....Donizetti
Miss Zetta Kennedy.
Hoadley Musical Society March.....Venth
Orchestra.
Evening Song.....Thallon
String Orchestra.
Tenor solo—"Träume".....Streletzki
F. M. Davidson.
Selection—"Lohengrin".....Wagner
Orchestra.
Soprano solo—Aria "Marghita".Meyer-Helmund
Miss Zetta Kennedy.
Tenor solo—"Still as the Night".....Bohm
F. M. Davidson.
Processional March—"Tannhauser".....Wagner
Orchestra.

Carl Venth conducted the orchestra, which, with the exception of Mr. Venth, was made up entirely of amateurs. Of the fifty performers, many, especially of the first and second violins, were young women.

The hall was crowded, and those on the programme were frequently encored. Mr. Venth's skillful leadership contributed much to the success of the entertainment.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The wool market has been dull most of the week, though a little more inquiry was reported toward the close. Prices are very firm, and foreign advices are encouraging. Washed fleeces are quiet, with moderate sales of Ohio X at 18@19c; XX and XX and above at 19@20c, and XXX at 21c per lb. Michigan X quiet at 17@18c. No. 1 wools firm at 20½@21c. In unwashed ¼ and ⅜ blood there has been considerable doing at 16@18c, and in washed at 21@22c, combing and clothing together. Fine unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces firm at 12@14c. Territory and similar wools in fair demand at 10@14c, or on a scoured basis of 35@36c for fine and 33@34c for fine medium. Texas and California wools quiet and steady. Pulled wools are firm and in steady demand at 22@24c for A and B super. Australian wool firm and in very good demand at 18@35c, as to quality. Foreign carpet wools quiet.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Some Singular Features of a "Partition Sale."

IT IS EASY TO GET RICH THIS WAY

All You Need Do Is to Borrow More on Property than It Cost—Odd Transfers from the Records—The Auction Sales.

Posters in gaudy colors have been issued lately announcing a "partition sale" for next Tuesday of "forty Twenty-second Ward lots and twenty-one gores, known as the Stryker property." At the end of the posters appears the name "Lambert S. Quackenbush, attorney." The sale itself, it is declared, will be held by William Kennelly, as auctioneer.

The announcement so made has called forth some comment among real estate men, because of its misleading character, and also because of the rather unusual circumstances attending the manipulating of the plot in question.

The sale, to begin with, is not in partition. There are no court proceedings whatever in the matter, despite the fact that the name at the end of the poster has the appellation "attorney" attached. There is no "Stryker" estate being carved up by order of a court for the benefit of the general public. The records of the Register's office throw some light on how the property in question happens to be now exploited.

Up to last July, the plot, with some adjoining property, was in the possession of James Alexander Striker. What he had was a plot of 86 lots, as described on the map of John Hopper's possessions. This plot extended from the North River eastward as far as Eleventh Avenue, with its southerly boundary along the centre line of Hopper's Lane, (which extends westward from Eleventh Avenue between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets,) and its northerly boundary along a diagonal line stretching northwesterly from Eleventh Avenue, between Fifty third and Fifty-fourth Streets. West Fifty-third Street is as yet unopened west of Eleventh Avenue. The property which is to be sold at auction formed part of this tract.

The entire tract was sold by James A. Striker on July 12, 1895, for $210,000. Who bought it is not definitely known. Title was taken in the name of Henry M. Wheeler, the consideration being placed in the deed at "one dollar." At the same time a mortgage on the property was recortied for $230,000, or $20,000 more than its entire cost, the liberal lender being the Washington Life Insurance Company. In addition to this, a second mortgage for $50,000 was at the same time placed on the property in favor of John Schreyer. This made a total of $280,000 of mortgages on property which cost $70,000 less.

On the very same day, the property so encumbered was transferred to Louise Kate Uhler, although this latter deed was not recorded until Dec. 24. Mrs. Uhler herself mortgaged a small portion of the property for $1,000 to J. H. Hamilton about the same time that the deed to her was recorded, in all the transactions, Lambert S. Quackenbush, whose name is attached to the auction posters, figured as notary.

The mortgages are worth referring to in one respect. That to the Washington Life Insurance Company is due on June 1, 1898, and the one to Schreyer in July, 1897. In the auction posters it is announced that 60 per cent. of the purchase price may remain at 5 per cent. for one or three years, showing an accommodating spirit on the part of the present mortgagees in being willing to waive the conditions of their mortgages.

The portion to be offered at auction comprises about two-thirds of the plot which Striker sold to the speculators now having it in charge. Through the middle of it runs what is described as Fifty-third Street, which is unopened. It is proposed to sell the lots up to the street line, not to the centre of the street.

Mr. Shipman of Shipman & Hamilton, who, according to his statements, are in charge of the sale, was asked about this last-mentioned matter, and said that it was proposed only to sell up to the street line, the vendors reserving the fee of the street itself.

"This means, then," queried the reporter, "that the purchasers of lots will have to pay the assessment for opening the street, while the sellers will get the award for land taken?"

Mr. Shipman did not answer.

"I do wish," said Mr. Shipman, earnestly, "that you won't say anything about the matter, especially the price we paid for the property, before the sale. After the sale we don't care what is said."

It is not every day, however, that persons not only get a large city tract for nothing, but are presented with $70,000 additional for being so obliging as to take it. Neither is it common to put before the public a sale as a "partition sale" which is not one.

Messrs. L. J. Philips & Co. have sold for Peter B. Sweeny, to W. W. & T. M. Hall, the four lots at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-seventh Street. The Messrs. Hall are now building nine four-story dwellings on lots adjoining on Eighty-seventh Street, and will at once improve the parcel just bought by the erection of other high-class dwellings. The neighborhood has all been restricted, so as to make it especially desirable.

Messrs. James Kyle & Sons have sold for Francis Hein the four-story tenement at the southwest corner of First Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, 25 by 75.

The sales at auction set down for to-day are as follows:

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Samuel E. Duffy, referee, northwest corner of Twelfth Avenue and Third Street, William's Bridge, 60 by 125; also northeast corner opposite, 114 by 205.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, 692 and 694 Second Avenue, east side, 74.0½ feet north of Thirty-seventh Street, respectively 24.8½ by 136.5½ by 25 by 132.4 and 24.8½ by 139.7 by 25 by 136.5½, two five-story brick tenements in front and four-story tenements in rear. Due on judgment, $22,840; on prior mortgage, $46,000.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Florestine Stanfield to 48 West Twentieth Street, south side, 167.4 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 92 by 27.1 by 92.0½, four-story brownstone dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 58 First Street, by the Du Bois estate, 38 Union Square, for a five-story brick flat; cost, $18,000.

Nos. 3 to 6 Pelham Street, by Alexander Haft, of 1,111 Second Avenue, for a six-story brick workshop; cost, $18,000.

Jefferson Avenue, east side, 166 feet north of Tremont Avenue, by Thomas J. Pell, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $3,500.

Boston Avenue, east side, 52.10 feet south of Fort Independence Road, by James M. Kieran of King's Bridge, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 25 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, by Edward Stutzer of 364 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, for two five-story and basement brick flats; cost, $58,000.

Nos. 326 to 330 Broadway, by Mrs. Eliza Arnold, and estates of E. T. Tefft and J. H. Weller, alterations to a five-story and basement brick warehouse; cost, $5,000.

No. 46 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, by Albert Sichel of 146 West Eightieth Street, alterations to a two-story brick stable; cost, $250.

Nos. 79 and 81 Duane Street, by William M. V. Hoffman, alterations to a five-story brick store and lofts; cost, $2,000.

No. 121 Duane Street, by the Manhattan Real Estate Association of 309 Broadway, alterations to a five-story brick warehouse and salesroom; cost, $800.

No. 207 East Seventy-sixth Street, by Charles Bouglass of 54 Hamilton Place, alterations to a four-story brick store and flat; cost, $2,000.

No. 101 West Seventy-eighth Street, by H. Auchincloss of 101 West Seventy-eighth Street, alterations to a seven-story brick apartment house; cost, $200.

No. 144 East Fourteenth Street, by John Stich of 249 East Seventy-second Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and salesroom; cost, $6,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 16.

77TH ST, 336, s s, 250.4 ft w of 1st Av, 24.8x102.2; William H. Burroughs to Charles Rosenberg and another.....
77TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 0.4x102.2; same to same.....
SAME PROPERTY; Charles Rosenberg and wife and others to Otto Doepfner..
77TH ST, 336 East; same to same..... 24,000
78TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Henriette Bauer to Rosa Geib.... 17,700
110TH ST, 321 East, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Henry Schlüter to Catharine Schlüter.....
MADISON AV, 2,000 and 2,002; Hetty Grossman to William H. Chandler.....
MADISON AV, 1,996 and 1,998; Jenny Segal to Elizabeth Cowing.....
111TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Lucy A. Hall to Joseph Murphy.
123D ST, 436 East; Louis Hirsch to Flora Hirsch, ½ part.....
8D AV and 133d St, s w corner, 99.11x125x irregular x74.11; Janet Rudd, executrix, &c., and Althea S. Rudd, as executor, &c., to Sophie Rothschild..... 43,000
102D ST, 177 East; Elise Lotze to Karoline Frey..... 25,500
MADISON AV, s w corner of 98th St, 100.11x95; William Borrowe and wife to Frances J. Schnugg.....
MADISON AV, 2,004, w s, 99.11 ft n of 127th St, 19.11x90; Benjamin Schein to William H. Chandler.....
105TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; John McLaughlin and wife to Herman Seidman and another.....
114TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 4th Av, 50x100.11, Nos. 69 and 71; Xenophon Kurzmier to Julius Fleischmann and another, ex. prop. and .....
CONVENT AV, s w corner of 153d St, 50x100; Simon Haberman and wife to Clarence H. Brown.....
142D ST, s s, 239.10 ft e of Boulevard, 17x99.11; William J. Nicklas to Joseph C. Hand.....
101ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.11; Joseph K. E. Poynton to Lucy A. Hall.....
SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Murphy, Jr., and wife to Joseph K. E. Poynton.....
103D ST, s s, 99.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.11; Matthew Cosgrove and wife to Bridget Cosgrove.....
120TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x81.10, to centre line of Harlem Creek, x50x81.8; also, lot at centre line of Harlem Creek, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 81 ft s of 120th St; Thomas J. Tuomey and others to Thomas S. Williams.....
146TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Boulevard, 20.3x99.11; Isabelle M. Leo to Elizabeth Dobson.....
136TH ST, 137 West; John H. Leith and wife and Charles Glenn to Annie W. Talley.....
BROADWAY, s e corner of 86th St, 121.9 x90.2x120.2x122.7; 6th Av, n w corner of 30th St, 30x144, and other property on 30th St, 12th St, Stewart St, &c.; Horace E. James and wife to Jacob Hirsh, ⅛ part.....
CHERRY ST, n s, 78.5 ft w of Jefferson St, 26.1x112.2; Catharine Marrasch to Louis Kaufold.....
GREENWICH ST, w s, 105.4 ft s of Cortlandt St, 25x100x26x100; Jefferson M. Levy to Henry J. Norris.....
BROADWAY, e s, n two lots of Elijah P. Delaplaine, 25.2x25.1x120; also, 63 East 12th St; Philip Weinberg and others to Albert Jaske.....
18TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x92; Margaretha Miller to Ede Levenson.....
23D ST, s s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 24x98.9; Joshua J. Lindo and wife to Henry P. Mendes.....
AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 83d St, 25.8x100; John McCullough to Louis Unrich and another.....
SAME PROPERTY; Louis Ungrich and others to John McGlough.....
59TH ST, 338 West; Isabelle Levy and another to Robert L. Redfield.....
45TH ST, 140 West; Minnie Lespinasse to Ann C. Kane.....
57TH ST, 424 West; William Drought and wife to Philip Hauseman.....
97TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x102.2; John S. Robinson and wife to Peter J. Brady.....
45TH ST, 140 West; Ann E. Kane to Mary A. Early.....
40TH ST, 419 West; Erastus H. Munson and wife to Fanny Hall.....
57TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x100.5; Augustus C. Brown, referee, to George W. R. Matteson and others.....
3D AV, s e corner of 52d St, 25.5 ft s, 52d St, 2.5x100; Emil Seibt to Frederic B. Jennings.....
AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 171st St, 70x100; also, Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 172d St, 46x100; also, Amsterdam Av, w s, 100 ft n of 170th St, 95x100; Daniel A. Meyer and wife to Henry C. Rosenbaum and another.....
EDGECOMB AV, e s, 1,246.10 ft s of High Bridge Park, 20x122.9; Trina Johnson and another to Mary J. Hamilton.....
SAME PROPERTY; James McWalters to same.....
WORTH AV, e s, 50 ft s of Warren St, 50x3 to Webster Av x50x4; David P. Hill to Albert L. Lowenstein.....
HOFFMAN ST or AV, 3d Av, Washington Av, 188th and 187th Sts; all property in this block of grantor, Charles H. Jenkins, to Minnie Jenkins.....
CROTONA AV, e s, Lot 147, map of Ryer Homestead, 25x100x24x100; Mary Scheibel to Isabel Fawcett.....
LOT 570, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Nellie Rice.....
PLOT at Spuyten Duyvil, on w s of River St; also adjoining lot on w s of Pierce St; also Lot 154, map of Prospect Hill estate; also all right, title, &c., to lands of Mungay Murray and others; John J. Murray to Joanna M. Ronan.....
ARTHUR AV, e s, 100 ft n of Jennings St, 16.1x126.6x16.1ox125; Otto W. Stigler to Otto Stigler.....
CHISHOLM ST, w s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 25x95x25.3x91.3; William Wilson to Emma Wilson.....
SEDGWICK AV, w s, Lot 1, map of William O. Giles, 33.6x irregular; William O. Giles and wife to John C. Cahalan.....
BARKER AV, e s, 109.4 ft s of Union St, 25x125; Ida L. Jenkins and others to Louis C. Bergman.....
BARKER AV, e s, 134.4 ft s of Union St, 25x125; same to Gustave Olsen.....

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SHARP POINTS IN VERSES

Brooklyn Girls' High School Seniors' Foibles Illustrated.

CLASS DAY AND ANNUAL FROLIC

Personal Vanities and Scholarly Weaknesses Unsparingly Exposed in Derisively Jingling Rhymes.

"Well, I declare!" exclaimed a plump, comfortable-looking old lady who sat in a front row of seats in the big hall of the Girls' High School Building, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

"Well, I declare!" she exclaimed again under her breath as she took off her glasses and wiped her eyes.

A great many persons would have said, "Well, I declare!" if they had gone to the high school yesterday afternoon expecting to hear classical orations in severe prose from scholarly maidens of learned aspect. Instead they would have seen a pretty, rosy-cheeked, laurel-crowned young woman sitting high on the platform surrounded by her aides and presiding over a band of gay damsels, whose only language seemed to be that of the most frivolous verse.

It was the class day of the high school, and the annual frolic of the senior class was in progress. The centre of the room was occupied by the seniors, 150 of them, each wearing a ribbon bow of two shades of violet, the class colors. The other seats in the body of the house were filled with the other girls of the school, and the seats on the outside and in the gallery were crowded with teachers and visiting friends.

The base way in which those young women told tales of each other's personal vanities and scholarly weaknesses could be believed only by those who were there to hear. They rhymed each other derisively upon mathematics and spelling, they twitted heartlessly upon tailor gowns and bicycles, and they even asked in regard to the golden hair of one member of the class:

Who made it less
One little tress,
Wouldn't you like to know?

The climax of the frolic came when the presentations were made. These were rewards for good conduct prepared by the girls themselves, with a great outlay of ingenuity and violet ribbons. Miss Buckbee was the official donor, and she delivered yards of verses and gifts without stint.

As Miss Buckbee repeated her verses with a fairy godmotherlike air, the recipients of the gifts went to the platform to receive them.

Before the glass, with comb in hand,
Miss Shand too oft is seen;
Each curl must be in stated spot,
With even space between.

How many precious moments fly,
While she surveys her hair!
That it is pinned in latest style,
No efforts does she spare.

Since vanity employs your time,
Dear school friend, we have planned
That you shall have a stylish wig,
With curls at your command.

It was to the golden-haired senior that this reproving screed was dedicated, and there was a genuine wig awaiting her. It was little and brown, but made of real curls and adorned with a little bow of the violet ribbons.

Forever up to some new tricks,
Miss Fowler and Miss Grimm,
With hairpins tightly joined the sleeves
Of two in front most prim.

And long those maidens wrought and strove
Their bonds to tear away,
If kind friends had not interposed
They would be joined to-day.

Dear girls, these pins will better serve
For fastening rivals' sleeves;
Your plan is apt to be found out,
Such tell-tale marks it leaves.

A very practical present the two mischievous members of the class received. There were two big blue cards, nearly a foot square, covered with a large and varied assortment of big pins, which the recipients received with evident pleasure.

The next was a severe criticism on a very feminine weakness, but the style of the gift sweetened the criticism with which it was given.

Never ending, still beginning,
Talking still, and still explaining,
Thus Miss Trembly's tongue keeps swinging,
Of her tolls and woes complaining.

If her voice should once cease ringing,
What would happen we can't tell;
So we've planned this simple trial
Just to test a mystic spell.

Here's tutti-frutti, pepsin gum,
Peanuts, taffy, coc'nut cakes,
Choc'late candy, licorice, some
Molasses chips—all Huyler's makes.

Take of each an ample portion,
And your mouth completely fill,
Then your friends will gain a respite,
For you cannot but keep still.

A very pretty little basket, tied with the class colors and containing all the sweets described was the gift that accompanied these verses. A young senior, with skirt not much below her boot tops, received the next gift.

Miss Duffy, darling little child,
Has not yet reached the age
When she can lay her playthings by,
And be a woman sage.

Young minds are easily amused,
This maiden's is included,
Beneath the cover of her desk,
Lie paper dolls secluded.

Instead of toys from paper made,
We thought you'd like this beauty
To dress, and occupy your time,
As is a mother's duty.

There was much laughter when Miss Duffy smilingly received a big Japanese doll, which she took away tending carefully.

Two senior maids erect and tall—
Miss Hoppock and Miss Stillman—
Together form a mated pair,
Bound fast in happy union.

Suggestive of your natures true
We offer you a token;
This "Linked sweetness long drawn out,"
Will carry words unspoken.

The two tall seniors who walked to the stage with their arms around each other affectionately received the most effective gifts of all. The "sweetness long drawn out" was in the shape of candy canes, each fully a yard in length, and twined around with the class colors.

Miss Collon, ever fearing rain,
Although no clouds in sight,
Her rubbers neatly tied up brings,
In case, you know, it might.

And many shrewd observers say
If Lillian with her rubbers comes,
The sun will surely shine.

When those you have are all worn out,
This dozen use, my dear,
Now, since you're well provided for,
A storm you need not fear.

There was a big string of shiny black rubbers of generous size for Miss Collon, enough to cause a drought if the old sign works. These, too, were bound together with violet ribbons.

At noon each day, with anxious step,
Miss Newman hastens by,
Quick for the counter headlong bent,
Intent on buying pie.

The shouting schoolgirls, four rows deep,
Seem never to unnerve her,
She joins the crowd already there,
And waits until they serve her.

We find no better gift for you,
Than this your longed-for sweet;
For which so patiently you've stood,
Unmoved by cold or heat.

Miss Newman was apparently very much delighted with her pie, which was of great dimensions.

She looked more pleased than did Miss Mulligan, who received a watchman's rattle. The verses said very nice things about Miss Mulligan's percentages, but advised her with the frankness of the day that her voice was too low.

This watchman's rattle kindly sound,
When starting to recite;
Its piercing noise we'll hold a sign
Attention to invite.

It was a piercing noise, for Miss Mulligan gave the rattle a vigorous swing before she left the stage.

To Miss Terhune a delightful little mule on wheels was given as a reminder that she was not apt to yield her preconceived opinions in class. The poet concluded her lines with the good advice:

Dear Abbie, it in after life
This obstinacy binds you,
Take refuge with this charming mule,
Which of your stall reminds you.

The last senior gift was a big one. A reel of real garden hose, with a large and shiny tin dipper hanging from it, was rolled upon the stage.

One girl's great thirst is never quenched,
In spite of all we've taught her;
At morning, noon, and short recess,
Miss Reefer cries for "Water."

A tank would scarcely hold enough
To last her all the day;
It would be emptied long 'fore noon,
No matter what we'd say.

Cheer up, dear child, be no more sad,
A remedy we've found,
This pipe connects with New-York Bay,
And with Long Island Sound.

There were dozens of other gifts—a box of rouge as big as a plate for the pretty girl with very rosy cheeks, which, despite the insinuation, had a very natural look; an enormous sunflower for the sunflower girl, a firecracker for the sleepy girl, a pug dog on wheels for the dog lover, a phonograph for the girl with an unpronouncable name, and the laurel wreath with which the class President was crowned.

This part of the exercises was closed with the presentation to the junior class of a lantern to aid in their search for Greek and Latin roots. Miss Swickardi of the class of '97 replied to the presentation of this with the remark that the reverend seniors were some 1,500 years behind the times in light. She finally threw over the table several yards of a document covered with big red seals, with "names affixed, an affidavit of good-will to the class of '96."

Miss Pitt, the President, who presided, made the address of welcome. Miss Waite made a special review of the class work.

In this was given the bright translation of a young senior from the French of "I am pleased to meet you," which she read "I am too pretty to be introduced." It was another senior who said "Vengeance is a mean desire to pay back," and illustrated it with the text "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord."

There was more poetry and more personality in the "Versified Verities" of Miss Beavan, Miss Cummings, and Miss Palmland. It was when Miss Palmland was reading these verities that the old lady visitor was moved to declare her wonder at what the girls of this generation were coming to, anyway.

Miss Butler gave a long poem, "The Poet and the Sprite," which was more verse of school life, and this time with a moral. Miss Moore gave a very good adaptation, "High School Bells (with apologies to Poe,)" and Miss Stillman gave the phrenological prognostics of the class. The class song, which was very good, was by Miss Gaus and Miss Cawse, the words and music, respectively.

The class officers are: President—Harriette Viola Pitt; Vice President—Mabel Wright; Recording Secretary—Marcia Newman; Corresponding Secretary—Beatrice Reefer; Treasurer—Ida Burr Homan; Executive Committee—Jessie Lyle King, Irene Livingston Butler, Lillian A. Colton, Nellie Mercedes Daly, Alice S. Faulkner, Julia M. Haskins, Louise Belle Rhodes, Genevieve G. Trembly, Emeline Wallace, and Katie E. Wischmann; Marshals—Estelle D. Skillman and Emma C. Brady.

The ushers were all members of the junior class.

The High School graduates two classes each year—300 from the 2,300 pupils of the school.

Calvin Patterson, the Principal of the school, was present yesterday among the teachers, and Miss Brink, teacher of composition, and Miss Le Row, teacher of elocution, who were responsible, as much as any one outside the class, for the exercises of the day.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' SOCIAL EVENT

Reception and Dance Last Evening at Delmonico's—Last Day of the Convention—Officers Elected.

Delmonico's ballroom was given up last evening to the American Society of Civil Engineers; who, for the last two days, have been holding their annual meeting in this city. Several hundred of the visiting engineers, and nearly all members residing in New-York, attended.

It was the only social feature of the meeting, the rest of the time being devoted to the discussion of technical subjects pertaining to the profession, and it was therefore greatly enjoyed. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Alfred W. Trotter, S. L. F. Deyo, and Charles Warren Hunt. The affair was called a reception and conversazione, and was somewhat informal. There was dancing, and supper was served at 12 o'clock, after which dancing was resumed.

Prominent among those present were: Gouverneur Morris, Detroit, Mich.; Robert Cartwright, Rochester, N. Y.; James P. Anderson, Trenton, N. J.; John W. Bacon, Danbury, Conn.; Arthur Beardsley, Swathmore, Penn.; Clarence Blakeslee, New-Haven, Conn.; A. Bonzano, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mendes Cohen, Baltimore, Md.; Freeman C. Coffin, Boston, Mass.; Francis Collingwood, Elizabeth, N. J.; E. J. Landor, Canton, Ohio; E. W. Lucas, Willet's Point, N. Y.; H. G. Morse, Wilmington, Del.; Mace Moulton, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Merrill, Chicago, Ill.; M. L. Parker, Great Falls, Mon.; Alexander P. Peterson, Montreal, Canada; James C. Post, Portland, Oregon.; William G. Raymond, Troy, N. Y.; George F. Simpson, Niagara, N. Y.; Waterman Stone, Providence, R. I.; S. Whinery, Cincinnati, Ohio; Preston K. Yates, Albert L. Webster, Clement I. Walker, Horace Lee, Robert Ridgeway, W. Boordman Read, R. G. Packard, L. F. Olney, George B. Burbank, J. N. H. Cornell, Howard J. Cole, James P. Davis, Andrew Foye, Charles H. Graham, H. A. Greene, G. H. Just, J. T. H. Hoyt, D. W. Hemming, Alfred R. Trotter, and Warren B. Travell, New-York.

At the invitation of C. C. Martin, Chief Engineer, and L. Leverich, Mechanical Engineer, of the Brooklyn Bridge, many of the engineers yesterday inspected the great structure, examining particularly the terminal stations. Others visited the new plant of the United Electric Light and Power Company, at 407-419 East Twenty-eighth Street, by invitation from Chief Engineer H. W. York.

It was announced last night that the society had purchased the two lots at Broadway and Eighth Avenue, where they will erect a beautiful structure to serve hereafter as the headquarters of the society. About $400,000 is to be put into the building. The society's rooms have hitherto been in Twenty-third Street near Lexington Avenue, but the society has grown so rapidly, having now an active membership of 2,000, that the quarters are much too small.

The election of officers held yesterday resulted as follows: President—T. H. Clark, Chief Engineer of the new Third Avenue Bridge; Vice President—P. H. Petterson, Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railroad; Treasurer—John Thompson of New-York; Secretary—Charles Warren Hunt, also of New-York City.

ALL DEPENDS ON CONSOLIDATION

Richmond County May Take No Action Yet as to City Charter.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Jan. 16.—The Richmond County Supervisors' Sub-Committee on City Charter has reported that, owing to the facts that a great amount of labor and expense would be involved in the preparation of a charter; that the Greater New-York bill was likely to pass, and that, as the Legislature had appointed a commission to draw uniform charters for cities of the second class, a charter which did not conform to the general form would have little chance of passage and no charter for the incorporation of the county had been prepared.

The committee recommended that a bill be prepared and its passage by the Legislature urged, which would empower the Board of Supervisors to appoint a commission of three or five to prepare a charter with the view that such commission would have the form to be prepared by the State Commission as a guide, and if the Greater New-York bill should fail, then the separate charter could be introduced.

PASSENGERS ON THE GERMANIC

Miss Rose Kingsley Will Lecture in American Cities on French Art.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Germanic was Miss Rose Kingsley, daughter of the late Canon Kingsley, the novelist. Miss Kingsley comes here to lecture to private audiences on French art. Her talks will be illustrated by photogravures and etchings. She will visit Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago before she returns to England. While in this city Miss Kingsley will be the guest of Mrs. Henry Oothout, at 151 West Twentieth Street.

Among the other passengers on the Germanic were Capt. E. Colley, who commanded the ship Belle O'Brien, which sunk in the North Atlantic last November, and Mrs. Colley, Miss Leslie Wallace, Walter Topping, A. E. Rae, H. B. Claflin, W. C. Warner, and F. de Cordova.

This is the Germanic's first appearance in New-York since she ran into and sunk the steamship Cumbrae in Crosby Channel Dec. 18. She had to have a new bow before she sailed for this port.

LODGE WANTS GREENLAND

Reasons for the Purchase of Danish American Possessions.

NAVAL STATION IN THE WEST INDIES

Possibilities of Mineral Wealth in the North—A Territorial Form of Government for the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senator Lodge, who introduced the resolution to investigate the report that the Danish Government was willing to sell its islands in the West Indies, discussing that subject to-day, said:

"During the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln, in 1865, Mr. Seward opened negotiations for the purchase of the Danish West India islands. The negotiations ran on over two years, and, in October, 1867, a treaty was signed at Copenhagen for the cession of the two islands of St. Thomas and St. John, Mr. Seward having decided that he did not care to purchase the Island of St. Croix. The inhabitants of St. Thomas and St. John voted in favor of the annexation, but the treaty came to nothing, because the Senate failed to ratify it, although the time for ratification was extended for a year.

"Mr. Seward's object was to secure what we have always greatly needed, and what we need more than ever to-day—a good coaling station in the West Indies. This would be furnished by the admirable harbor of St. Thomas. It is now reported that Denmark would be willing again to part with the islands. The editor of one of the leading Danish newspapers, who has lately been in the United States, said, in an interview, that Denmark would be glad to sell the islands, which were an expense to her, and, situated as she was, had no special value for her. He also said that, while Denmark would prefer to sell the islands to the United States, if the United States did not purchase, Denmark might be induced to sell them to Germany or some other European power.

"It seemed to me that this was a very serious matter, and one with which the United States ought to deal at once. In the first place, it is very important that we should have in the West Indies a good naval coaling station, and this has been recognized for many years by succesisve Administrations.

"But also there is involved the far more important question of our general policy. The possessions of a small European power are a constant danger, because they may at any moment be offered to some of the great powers of Europe and their transfer would bring up very perilous questions, which it would be well to avoid. It is in the interest of the United States that no opportunity should be offered for any of the great powers of Europe to secure additional territory in the Americas. We, of course, should resist such transfers as violations of the Monroe doctrine, because they would disturb the conditions of territorial ownership in the Americas existing at the time when that doctrine was declared. But it would be much safer and better to avoid raising any such question at all by ourselves taking the possessions of a power like Denmark by peaceable cession and arrangement between the Danish Government and our own. If such a treaty could be made, it, if possible, ought to include all the Danish possessions in the Americas, none of which are valuable to them, but which are all important to us. The Danish possessions consist of the three West India islands of St. John, St. Thomas, and St. Croix, and Greenland.

"The three islands have an area of about 142 square miles and a population of about 33,000. Three-fourths of the population are negroes and the remaining one-fourth are Danish and English. Sugar is raised on the islands, and there is a considerable trade with them. Greenland has an area of 34,000 square miles, and a population of over 10,000, which is composed of Danes and Eskimos.

"The reason for acquiring the West India islands, apart from the question of general policy which I have stated, is obvious in the fact that they would furnish an admirable naval station for us in the West Indies, and have a small population. In regard to Greenland, it may be asked what object there would be in our possessing that cold and barren region. The same question was asked when Mr. Seward made the purchase of Alaska, and that acquisition was a good deal laughed at at that time. No one now, I think, would question the far-sighted wisdom of Mr. Seward's action. In the first place, it saved a large portion of the North American continent from passing into other hands than ours, and in the second place, Alaska, under American ownership, has become of great value, and her production of gold in a single year more than exceeds all that Mr. Seward paid for her. I do not suppose it can be said certainly whether there is mineral wealth in Greenland or not, although I should suppose it was quite possible. But in any event, it is a portion of the American continent in a very important position geographically, and it is much better in every way that it should be in our hands and in no danger of passing into the hands of any one else. Both the islands and Greenland can easily be managed by making them a Territorial government. There is no possibility that either of them could become States, but under the Territorial form of government the inhabitants would have every security for liberty and home rule, and would be protected by the American flag."

AMERICAN PICTURES AT AUCTION

At the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, to be Sold on Wednesday Evening, Jan. 22.

An unusually good collection of some seventy or more pictures by American artists is on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, (Ortgies & Co.,) near Thirty-fourth Street.

The paintings are almost all familiar, having been seen at recent exhibitions, both public and private; indeed, some of them have figured many times at the various clubs, where they have been loaned by their owners. A number have received high praise through the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES; all are more or less interesting, and they should find ready purchasers.

Some of the early men are well represented by worthy efforts, a portrait of Gen. Scott, for example, by the late William Page, N. A., being particularly good. This is treated in a broad, vigorous way, and yet there are preserved great dignity, refinement, and character, combined with subtle charm of color. A portrait of George Fuller, by himself, is a little more vigorous than some of his work, and by the late William M. Hunt there are apple blossoms, painted broadly and in a simple, direct way. Other early men are Benjamin West, with a composition sketch of the "Expulsion from Eden;" Thomas Sully, a portrait, with another by Samuel Waldo.

Important canvases by George Inness comprise half a dozen fine landscapes, some sketchy, some youthful work, and others done in his latest manner. All are of much interest, one or two being among his very best. There is a small canvas of a tiger's head, by John Lafarge, and one of A. P. Ryder's colorful moonlights, of a ship at sea. An early Winslow Homer is interesting as contrasted with recent work; an Autumn landscape by Samuel Colman differs from his present methods somewhat, and there is a study of an evening sky by F. E. Church.

George De Forest Brush's Indian picture of a brave descending a snow-clad side hill, has lost nothing since it was first shown. It is excellent in conception, execution, and wonderfully original; nor is the charm of Mr. Mowbray's story of "Aladdin" less apparent now, though it is suspected that the colors have darkened somewhat. The large "Sunrise in the Adirondacks," by A. H. Wyant, is prominent as a powerful, able piece of landscape painting, rich in tone and satisfactory in color.

There is a dainty canvas of mermaid and blue sea, by George Maynard; there are excellent landscapes by Charles H. Davis, Bolton Jones, R. A. Blakelock, J. F. Murphy, Leonard Ochtman, Bruce Crane, and Arthur Parton; cats by Dolph, soldiers by Trego, and figurework by F. A. Bridgman, Louis Moeller, Frederick Dielman, C. C. Curran, and Charles F. Ulrich.

Other names are among those who are here, but these will show how representative is the collection. The sale will take place next Wednesday night, Jan. 22. With the pictures, there is a small but choice collection of Oriental art, in old metals, cloisonné enamels, antique bronzes, and fine old porcelains of beautiful colors, all to be sold on the afternoon of the same day. Meanwhile all may be seen free until that time.

NEBRASKA'S QUEER "THIRD HOUSE"

How the Lobby Ruled the Legislature Previous to 1891—Pearman, the "Squatter Governor," Dead.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 16.—Major J. W. Pearman, the "Squatter Governor of Nebraska," is dead. With his death there is a revival of a most unique episode in the history of this or any other State. The title which Pearman bore was not a relic of pioneer days, or an evidence of the times of disputed authority in State Government. It belonged only to legislative history.

The lobby became a fixed institution in State affairs twenty years ago, but it became organized as few lobbies are. Chief of the lobbyists were those for and of the railroads. And the leader of this lobby was Major Pearman. Under his direction the lobby organized itself as a real "third house."

It met at regular times in the House of Representatives at Lincoln, and these meetings were announced from the chairs of the regular Legislature, just as the meetings of the legislative committees were announced. Any one who wished could be a member of this "third house," but none joined unless he were a quick and ready debater.

The usual officers, including Speaker, Clerk, and committees, were elected, and a Governor was chosen. Major Pearman was the Governor for years.

His messages were read at each legislative session, and were published in the leading newspapers of the State. These messages were always able and pertinent, and, at least, as well prepared as those of the real Governors. His vetoes were often elaborate documents and excited general interest.

The sessions of the "third house" were held at night, and the galleries were packed with spectators, usually many of the members of the regular Legislature being present. Various bills were discussed, chiefly those which were being introduced into, and being discussed by, the real Legislature.

Although this "third house" was a mock affair, it had a real purpose and influence. Its members were all in the pay of an influence which the Legislature was considering. Pearman received a large salary, simply for his work as Governor, from a railroad company.

When these interests were desirous of defeating a measure, or confounding a man, such measure or man was held up to ridicule by this "third house." It was always composed of men of much greater ability than the real house, and their speeches were able and telling. Therefore, many men met political death at the hands of this "third house."

Every member was called upon by the Speaker, at some time, for a speech, and if he was not able to deliver a good address he was howled down and quickly left the hall. In this way only the best speakers were members of this body.

It was instructive to new members in parliamentary drill, for often this mock house would voluntarily become entangled in a parliamentary discussion, which would last until midnight, and on such occasions the galleries would be filled. One of the most able of the speakers of the "third house" was John G. Sahler, who committed suicide last Spring.

The last session of the "third house" was held during the legislative session of 1891, when both houses of the Legislature were controlled by the Populists. It was discontinued, Pearman said, because the real Legislature was such a farce that there was no need of his house. The real reason was that public sentiment had been aroused against it. With its passing went a great share of the lobby's power.

OPPOSED TO A TUNNEL ROAD

TESTIMONY BEFORE RAPID TRANSIT SPECIAL COMMISSION.

Witnesses Not All Disinterested Who See Objections to the Plan.

The special commission of the Supreme Court to determine upon the feasibility of the plans approved by the Rapid Transit Commission for an underground railway resumed its hearing yesterday afternoon at 256 Broadway.

Contractor Thomas P. Galligan, whose testimony had not been concluded at Wednesday's adjournment, was recalled and examined by George Zabriskie, representing the protesting property owners. Mr. Galligan first told of the tide and surface water under Broadway. The latter, he said, would be met at a depth of seven feet all the way down Broadway as far as Eighth or Ninth Street. No water would be found then until Canal Street was reached, where the tidewater would be encountered.

Mr. Boardman, counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission, cross-examined the witness. He began by asking Mr. Galligan where he had been educated, and was told in the public schools of New-York City. The witness, when asked, said he did not consider himself capable of making an estimate of the magnitude of the Broadway work as proposed.

In his direct examination Mr. Galligan told of shoring and underpinning buildings on Broadway five feet from the building line, and Mr. Boardman demanded to know the number and location of a building where this had been done. The witness could not recall one at that moment, he said, but he would look it up in his books.

Mr. Galligan gave it as his opinion that it would be dangerous to excavate to the depth of thirty feet or more without shoring or underpinning the buildings on both sides. He admitted, however, that the nature of the ground had a great deal to do with the shoring needed. In the neighborhood of Canal Street, witness said, it would be necessary to support the construction on pneumatic caissons.

A discussion in relation to the effect of the tidewater in the Canal Street district followed. Mr. Galligan made the statement that if artesian wells were made they might draw off a portion of the water.

B. F. Carpenter, representing a number of contractors willing to undertake the excavation, questioned Mr. Galligan at some length, attempting to show that he was wrong in some of his statements.

Stewart E. Delert testified that on Dec. 15 and 16 last he had counted the persons at Broadway and Twenty-first Street. He ascertained that on the first day 6,510 vehicles were driven by, 14,460 persons walked on the down-town side and 53,830 on the up-town side. On Dec. 16 at Chambers and Reade Streets, there were from 7 A. M. until 7 P. M. 5,150 vehicles, 39,840 pedestrians on the up-town side, and 41,508 on the down-town side. At Fulton and John Streets, in twelve hours, there were 8,830 vehicles and 59,000 and 36,000 persons on the west and east sides, respectively.

Howard Constable testified as an expert that it would be found that in the quicksand along Broadway the vibration of the trains in the underground railway would have an effect to loosen the piles, and make the foundations of many of the buildings along the line of the proposed road weak, and in time perhaps destroy them altogether.

Mr. Constable was questioned as to tunnel ventilation. He had made the subject a study, he said, and had visited all the large tunnels in this country and Europe.

Edward P. Hatch of the firm of Lord & Taylor told of their having a cellar under their place of business, and he was certain that the construction of the underground road would greatly interfere with their business.

C. A. Morrison, a Broadway dry goods man, followed, but, as Mr. Boardman said he did not intend to call witnesses to prove the contrary, and that he was willing to accept the testimony of one good man as final, without calling a dozen to swear to the same thing, Mr. Morrison was excused.

An adjournment was then taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

President Cleveland's Letter.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Spy, (Rep.)

President Cleveland's letter to Senator Caffery of Louisiana, in self-defense against Senate critics of the motives actuating his popular loan measure, was not uncalled for. In this somewhat incisively written missive Mr. Cleveland takes pains to make clear the fact that no arrangement had been made for the disposition of bonds to any syndicate, and that the popular loan plan was the result of mature deliberation.

Nobody who is fair-minded has ever questioned the disinterested motives of the President in this matter. The trouble lies in the fact that the Morgan syndicate seems comparatively best able to take the Government securities just at present by reason of its available gold all ready for purchase. There may be plenty of other gold, of course, but the question is how to get the required amount for bond purchases.

Now that Mr. Cleveland has spoken, the popular loan plan ought to receive a greater impetus over the country. It will be a good thing if it can be made a reality.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS' DINNER

All the Foreign Ministers Entertained in the White House by President and Mrs. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—President and Mrs. Cleveland entertained the Diplomatic Corps at dinner to-night. The table was too big for the state dining room, so it was spread in the corridor, and the sixty-six covers reached from one end of the long room to the other.

A canopy of asparagus vines, in which tiny red, white, and blue electric lights glowed, reached down half way from the ceiling over the diners' heads. The tall mirrors were framed in green, sparkling with such lights, and, altogether, the effect outside of that made by the flowers was quite fairylike. The mirror rests and gilded niches were banked with flowers, pink roses and carnations harmonizing with the chosen tint of the table, which was pink. The old-time gilded plateau, around which generations of statesmen have been dined and wined, had its accustomed place of honor in the centre. Its mirrored lake was covered with pink roses in a bed of green. Along the rest of the table at intervals were rings and oblong plats of ferns, dotted with roses. The candles burned under pink shades, and pink effects were carried out in the sweets and other accompaniments to the feast.

A dinner in the corridor robs the White House of the promenading space which is a pretty feature of the state banquets. The guests went up stairs to lay aside their wraps, and then passed down again to enter the East Room, from the office stairway. President and Mrs. Cleveland met them in the East Room, Col. Wilson, in full uniform, being on hand to make the introductions.

When dinner was announced, the President, escorting Lady Pauncefote, led the way to the dinner table. The British Ambassador, escorting Mrs. Cleveland, followed. The other three Ambassadors and their wives, the Italian Ambassador and Baroness Fava, the French Ambassador and Mme. Patenôtre, and the German Ambassador and Baroness Thielmann, were present, with all the foreign Ministers and their wives, and the Chargés d'Affaires of countries that have no Ministers here at present. While the number of ladies in the corps was never probably as large as it is now, still the men predominated.

Miss Stevenson, daughter of the Vice President; Miss Harmon, Miss Alice Lee, Miss Townsend, Miss Gray, Miss Miles, Miss Aline Wilcox, and the Misses Florence Bryant of New-York and Edith Woodward of that city equalized the proportion of men and maidens. Senator and Miss Sherman, Senator and Miss Morgan, and Representative and Mrs. McCreary of Kentucky were the other guests, outside of the Diplomatic circle.

Most of the dancers at the dinner went later to Stewart Castle, where Miss May Belle Stewart gave a ball in honor of her guest, Miss Lockwood of Buffalo. Only a few chaperons and most of the pleasant young people in society, foreign and otherwise, were among the guests.

Miss Edith Woodward of New-York went to the White House to-day, and will be Mrs. Cleveland's guest during the remainder of her visit. She wore to-night at the state dinner a superb gown of white lace and a necklace of pearls.

DOESN'T SAY HOW MANY WERE READ

But American Protective Tariff League's Report Shows 20,701,923 Pages of Literature Were Distributed.

The tenth annual meeting of the American Protective Tariff League was held at 135 West Twenty-third Street yesterday afternoon.

The report of the General Secretary, W. F. Wakeman, showed that the total receipts of the organization for 1895 were $40,042.02, and the disbursements $39,388.17. The total membership was 917, with 32 new members during the year. Twenty million seven hundred and one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three pages of tariff literature were distributed.

To succeed the members of the Board of Managers whose terms of office expired Jan. 15, 1896, the following were elected for a term of four years: Charles S. Landers of Connecticut, E. A. Hartshorn of New-York, A. D. Juilliard of New-York, Theodore M. Ives of New York, Joseph E. Thropp of Pennsylvania. In addition the Board of Managers consists of the following: Class of 1897—Calvin Wells of Pennsylvania, James Phillips, Jr., of Massachusetts, F. S. Wetherbee of New-York, Horace K. Thurber of Texas, Homer Laughlin of Ohio; Class of 1898—Le Grand B. Cannon of New-York, Cornelius N. Bliss of New-York, Thomas Dolan of Pennsylvania, P. C. Cheney of New-Hampshire, E. A. Hitchcock of Missouri; Class of 1899—J. F. Henson of Georgia, William L. Strong of New-York, William Strange of New-Jersey, Theodore Justice of Pennsylvania, Robert P. Porter of Ohio.

After the formal meeting the Board of Managers elected the following officers and committees for 1896: President—Cornelius N. Bliss; First Vice President—Le Grand B. Cannon; Second Vice President—Joseph E. Thropp; General Secretary—Wilbur F. Wakeman; Treasurer—Chester Griswold; Executive Committee—Theodore M. Ives of New-York, P. C. Cheney of New-Hampshire, James Phillips, Jr., of Massachusetts, William Barbour of New-Jersey, William L. Strong of New-York; Finance Committee—A. D. Juilliard of New-York, David H. Einstein of New-York, Fayette R. Plumb of Pennsylvania; Litterateurs—James Phillips, Jr., of Massachusetts, Edward A. Hartshorn of New-York, S. A. Robinson of New-York; Organization and Distribution—P. C. Cheney of New-Hampshire, Cornelius N. Bliss of New-York, Theodore Justice of Pennsylvania.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland Protestant woman as first-class cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; city or country; best of reference from her last employer. 210 East 28th St., third flat; ring second bell.

COOK and WAITER.—By man and wife; Norwegians; good cook and waiter; to do work in a private family or institution. N., Box 12, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a tidy young German; Protestant; good cook, exeellent baker; thoroughly competent; best reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a tidy North German; good, economical cook; assist in washing; thoroughly competent in all branches; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a young Protestant; carver, baker, desserts, game, soups, marketing, dinner parties; city or country; best references. 467 4th Av.

COOK.—By neat girl as excellent cook in private American family; wages, $25 to $30; city reference. Call, from 10 to 4, at 201 East 57th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of nice cooking; two years' city reference; wages, $30. 437 East 74th St.; ring Connolly's bell.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman; first-class cook and coarse washer; private family; is competent and obliging; can see her late employer. 446 3d Av.

COOK.—By the day; competent in all branches; best city reference. L., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent young woman (Protestant) to cook by the day or week; best city reference. A. B. C., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thorough, competent cook; understands her duties; best city reference. Address, two days, E. M., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By good French cook in nice family; speaks little English; best reference. Helene, 206 West 37th St.; no cards.

COOK or COOK-HOUSEKEEPER.—Highest references; London experience; French cookery. Mrs. C., 302 East 21st St.

COOK.—Competent in all branches of cooking and baking; makes excellent butter; country preferred; good reference. Address 411 West 32d St.

COOK.—By good cook, with splendid city reference; North of Ireland girl. 1,601 Broadway.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A lady leaving town wishes to recommend her woman as first-class laundress; by the day, or take one family's wash home; has every accommodation for washing. E. R., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a managing housekeeper who is thoroughly qualified for such work; good manager; very economical; highly recommended; best city reference; disengaged Feb. 1. E. J. K., 206 Madison Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by day; cut, fit, and remodel; or would act as visiting maid; terms, $1.50 per day. M., Box 24, 159 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; go out by day; first-class cutter and fitter and trimmer. 134 West 40th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By refined lady of social experience and cheerful disposition as housekeeper and ladies' companion; accustomed to travel; capable manage; reference from present employer. Housekeeper, Box 190 Times.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman; in small private family; city or country; references, 343 West 32d St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for light housework in private family, or care for children. 167 East 35th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl for general housework in small family; references. 141 West 103d St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl; best personal city reference. M., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID.—As kitchenmaid in first-class American family; first-class references. W. Poss, 551 East 136th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. A. M., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good dressmaker; no objection to very light chamberwork; no grown-up children; age, 35; first-class city references. F. M., 237 West 29th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a good French lady's maid and good dressmaker; best reference. Care Mrs. Charlot, 328 West 59th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady would like to obtain a situation for her maid and seamstress, or would do chamberwork; has been in her employ for nine years; wages, $20. C., Box 145 Times.

MAID.—By German-American as maid to growing children and do sewing; can be seen at present employer's, 301 West 56th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; by day or week; best city reference. Mrs. Cooper, 417 West 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a neat young German girl as first-class laundress; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuffs, and collar froner; also fine laces; best city references. E. M., 850 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Swedish girl to go out by the day as good laundress. 153 East 27th St., third bell.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a competent infant's nurse; one year's city reference. 127 West 77th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By a competent, reliable young woman (American) to wait on a lady and do plain sewing; operates; will travel; city or country; best reference. M. V. G., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a thorough, competent nurse; do sewing; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address, two days, K. H., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best reference. 416 East 26th St.

TRAINED NURSE.—By competent woman to care for invalid lady or child; long experience; best city reference. 137 East 49th St.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; will accept engagement by day or week; personal references. Eddy, 346 West 59th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, &c.—Situation wanted for a competent and thoroughly respectable young girl by a lady in whose employ she has been for many years, as parlormaid or to do light chamberwork. Apply, between 11 and 2:30 o'clock, at 21 Gramercy Park.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent Canadian as parlor and chamber maid